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Erastus Wadleigh

THE

HISTORY OF SUTTON,

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

CONSISTING OF THE

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

OF ERASTUS WADLEIGH, ESQ., AND A. H. WORTHEN.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

MRS. AUGUSTA HARVEY WORTHEN.

PART I.

Concord, N. H.
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1890.

PREFACE.

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The History of Sutton here offered to the public is the result of many years' labor and careful research on the part of the two persons whose names appear as authors. The work was entered upon nearly a quarter of a century ago, and though many interruptions have occurred in that time, it has never been abandoned. The authors collected whatever of value was obtainable, and saved it in expectation that the time would come when a History of Sutton would be called for, and with the understanding between them that if not called for during the life-time of both, the survivor would finish the whole and see it published. United with this understanding, the conviction existed in the minds of both that myself, being the junior of the two, would be the one on whom the lot would fall, which conviction events have shown to be correct. The interest with which Mr. Wadleigh pursued the work is yet remembered, and is more fully described in the personal sketch of him found in the Wadleigh Genealogy of this book, in which is also inserted his preface to the portion of this work which is exclusively his own, being that under the head of "Early Settlers." Immediately after his death his collections were placed in my hands by his family, to revise and combine with my own, but no immediate attempt was made to publish the book till, early in the year 1887, Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh took the first step looking towards publication by offering to assist in paying the costs. Thereupon I took courage to petition the town to make some appropriation

that would further aid the work, which, at town-meeting in March, 1888, was made, $300 being the amount. Other wealthy persons, natives, though no longer residents of Sutton, being appealed to, promised pecuniary help, viz., Benjamin F. Pillsbury, of Granite Falls, Minn.; Thomas F. Andrews, Hon. George A. Pillsbury, and his brother, ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, and Charles A. Pillsbury, all of Minneapolis, Minn; Gen. John Eaton, now of Marietta, O., and his brother, Hon. Lucian B. Eaton, of Memphis, Tenn. Thus encouraged, I have worked busily ever since the resolution to publish was made.

The work of transcribing the old matter and combining it with the new, to bring all down to present date, has been long and wearisome, and nearly two years of continuous labor have been given to arranging and copying the genealogies. In the collection of the family records, I have been materially assisted by two persons whose names are by their own request withheld. Almost every individual to whom I have applied, personally or by letter, for information, has supplied all within reach and knowledge, readily and kindly. It has been my aim that no family should be overlooked, and in this way the book has grown to proportions too large for convenience. But however earnest the desire, or honest the endeavor, to do justice to all, some errors may have crept in, or some names deserving fullest mention may have been left out. If so, no person will regret it more than myself.

Such as it is, however, I send the book forth, invoking for it simply "the considerate judgment" of its readers.

AUGUSTA H. WORTHEN.

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History of Sutton.

PROPRIETORS' RECORDS.

The title to every foot of land in Sutton reaches back to the deed or grant given in 1749 to Obadiah Perry and fifty-nine others by the Masonian proprietors of the New Hampshire lands. Who were these Masonian proprietors, and how were they entitled to the lands? They were an association of twelve gentlemen of Portsmouth and vicinity, who bought out the right of Capt. John Mason, they receiving their deed from John Tufton Mason, the heir and descendant of Capt. John Mason. Who was Capt. John Mason? He was a merchant of London, and afterwards naval commander, and secretary to the Council of Plymouth, from which council he obtained in 1621 his first grant to that part of New Hampshire lying between Salem river and the Merrimack. The next year Mason and Gorges unitedly obtained a grant of all the land from the Merrimack to the Kennebec river,—and in 1629 Mason became sole owner of that part of their grant which lay between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua, and westward to the St. Lawrence and the lakes. This tract was hence termed Laconia.

Later, in 1677, the government of Massachusetts purchased from the heirs of Gorges the Province of Maine. Why they did not at the same time purchase from the heir of Mason the Province of New Hampshire is not known. Mason made no money out of his lands, but, on the contrary, expended a fortune in the effort to colonize and improve the same.

But what was this Council of Plymouth, and whence came their right to dispose of the New Hampshire lands? April 20, 1606, James I, king of England, granted a liberal patent to an association which took the name of the "Plymouth Company." Little was done towards colonizing by this company, and it was in 1620 superseded by the "Council of Plymouth," an association composed of forty of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the realm of England. This body corporate was, according to its charter, established "for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America."

Their grant included more than a million square miles lying between the fortieth and the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, and westward to the "South sea," *i. e.*, the Pacific ocean. It was conveyed to them as absolute owners of the soil. It embraced the finest portion of the continent, and within its limits are now some of the most flourishing of the United States.

But now comes the last and most important of this series of questions concerning title, being the one on which all the others have their foundation, viz., How did the king of England obtain the right

to sell or give away any part of the lands of North America? Through its discovery by her navigators, John Cabot and his son Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, and later explorations, and efforts to colonize, England claimed the right to the whole of the continent of North America, and by her constitution the title was vested in the king, with power to sell or convey the lands as he pleased. It will be observed that in these conveyances no regard whatever was had to the natural rights of the Indians, the aboriginal inhabitants and possessors of the lands, though in a few cases the settlers in some of the earliest townships went through the form of a treaty and purchase of their land from the natives. Such was the case with old Haverhill, in Massachusetts, to which town so many of the Sutton families trace their ancestry.

The names of those gentlemen who purchased the right of Mason to the New Hampshire lands were Theodore Atkinson, Mark Hunking Wentworth, Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, George Jaffrey, Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Messerve, Thomas Packer, Thomas Wallingford, Jotham Odiorne, Joshua Pierce, and John Moffat.

The transfer of Mason's claim was made in 1747, the whole being sold in fifteen shares, of which shares Theodore Atkinson took three fifteenths, Mark Hunking Wentworth took two fifteenths, and the other proprietors took one share each.

Immediately on receiving their deed of the New Hampshire lands, the Masonian proprietors commenced granting townships to petitioners on terms conceded by all concerned to be rather liberal

towards the grantees. The petition to the Masonians for the grant of a township was usually commenced with a list of the names of the sixty men who were "of one mind, and desire their names may be entered upon this paper in order that they may have a tract of land granted to them and their heirs forever." Then follows the petition to the "gentlemen whose right it is to grant:" "We being the loyal and dutiful subjects of His Majesty King George, pray you to grant or give to us a part of the land which is to be laid out into townships in our frontier above."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROPRIETARY RECORDS.

THE GRANT OF 1749—NOVEMBER 30.

The grant of the tract of land under the name of Perrystown was given by the Masonian proprietors at the above date at Portsmouth. The tract was granted equally to the sixty grantees named, as also

one share to the first settled minister, one share for the support of the gospel, and one share for support of schools,—

making in all sixty-three shares. It was described as being on

the west side of Kyarsargy Hill, 7¼ miles long, and 5 miles wide, and to contain 36 square miles. It was to be run out within eight months, so as to contain 72 one-hundred-acre lots, and 64 one-hundred-and-sixty-acre lots. The last named to be called the 2nd Division Lots.

The grantors reserved for themselves

a strip of land one mile wide and 7¼ miles long, the whole length of the town, on the east side of the same, to be divided into 18 lots.

These lots are commonly spoken of as the Lord Proprietors' Lots. In choosing this section for their own reserve they certainly showed good policy,

these lands being so situated as to get the wash from Kearsarge mountain and hill, and their richness is not yet exhausted, as is the case with some of the hill-side farms in Sutton. The land that was left after the 1st division (the one-hundred-acre lots) and the 2d division (the one-hundred-sixty-acre lots) were made, was to be equally divided among the shares of the previous divisions. The grant required that

> Within two years from the date thereof, the grantees shall have a saw-mill built. In three years each owner shall have three acres cleared for tillage. In four years each owner shall have a house 16 feet square, or equivalent thereto. In five years there shall be thirty families. In six years shall be a meeting-house built, and preaching, and fifty families on said tract of land. In seven years the owners to settle a minister of the gospel.

The charter contained the usual reservation of all white pine trees for the king's navy. The enforcement of the last named provision, in towns settled at an earlier date than Sutton, proved so exasperating to the people that some writers on the Revolutionary period estimate the influence of this in arousing the spirit of resistance which led to the Revolution as fully equal to the influence of the offensive tea, molasses, and stamp acts. All white pine trees from fifteen to thirty-six inches in diameter were reserved for the royal navy. The office of surveyor of the "king's woods" was holden by Governor Wentworth, who had his deputies in all places where the pine grew in plenty. These deputies were the cause of much vexation and trouble. The owner of a piece of land, before he commenced cutting, was under the necessity of employing a

deputy surveyor to mark the trees upon his land reserved for the use of the king; and if he neglected to have his land thus surveyed from inability to pay for surveying, or from any other cause, and proceeded to cut his timber, the same was forfeited to the king.

In this way whole mill-yards of lumber, got out by the settlers for building their houses and barns, the work, perhaps, of an entire winter, were often forfeited. As soon as the deputy had placed the king's mark upon a tree or log, it was the property of the king, and no one dared to touch it.

But it is not probable that any of the noble old pines of Sutton ever suffered the indignity of being branded by the deputy with the hateful Broad Arrow which marked the king's ownership. Not only the remoteness of the situation of this tract of land, and the lack of convenient roads leading thither, and the distance from any stream suitable for rafting such timber, were its safeguards, but the date at which settlers had need to cut down the trees for use was too near the Revolutionary period, 1775, when by the flight of the governor the royal authority was at an end.

The first grant or charter of Perrystown was obtained Nov. 30, 1749. This grant was renewed Feb. 24, 1751. The time for fulfilling the conditions of the charter having expired and very little having been done in the premises, it became necessary to procure a new one, which, after no small amount of trouble and the payment of $300, was done August 18, 1773. It is not probable that the original charter cost the Perrystown proprietors

any thing more than the expense of making the survey, the Masonians trusting to get their pay through the increased value of the lands they reserved for themselves. Townships were frequently granted to petitioners who had done service in the wars with the French and Indians.

Obadiah Perry, for whom our township was first called, and whose name is first on the list of grantees, was of Haverhill. We find in the history of that town that during the war of 1744–1748, nine men were called for from Haverhill, and his name heads the list as corporal.

As we find him termed "Capt." Obadiah Perry, it is probable he was promoted to that rank during actual service. But on the renewal of hostilities he was killed by Indians, and his name ceases on our records.

To illustrate the difficulties of the proprietors and early settlers, it will be well to introduce some extracts from "The Proprietors' Book of Records," a manuscript volume of many pages of thick, coarse, foolscap paper, yellow, stained, and worn by time and much use. It is very difficult to read, the ink being much faded, the manuscript cramped and small, the paper being without rules, and much of the orthography and syntax faulty.

Yet to the historian, the antiquary, the descendants of those whose names are occasionally found on its pages, its value is beyond price. It covers a period of forty years.

WARNING FOR PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

Haverhill District, Dec ye 5, 1749.

To the proprietors with Capt Obediah Perry and Daniel Poor granted by the Proprietors of John Tufton Mason's Rights in the province of N. H.

You are hereby notified to assemble and meet together at the dwelling house of Daniel Poors in Haverhill District, Thursday the 11th day of Dec. current. All those who have any demands on the Society for service done in the affair at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and the rest at one in the afternoon, then and there to settle the Rearages, also to choose Proprietors' clerk, Tresorer [treasurer] for the Society, and committee to recon with the same, and to warn meetings for the future. Also a commity to lay out the township into Lots, and to raise money for to defray the charges for doing the same.

And to act on any other thing or things that the Society shall think necessary.

Obediah Perry }
Daniel Poor } Com.

At the meeting assembled in consequence of this warning,

Capt Obadiah Perry was chosen Moderator

Daniel Poor Clark for the Society

Joseph Noyes Treasurer.

Timothy Clement Surveyor,—And we have agreed with him for fifty shillings a day, Old Tenor, and he is to find himself vittles and drink, and all things that he wants for himself.—

Capt Obadiah Perry was chosen Comity man to go to lay out the tract of land that was granted.

Also Daniel Poor, Stephen Whittaker, Benj^{n} Eaton, Daniel Roberts are chosen Commity men, and are to find themselves for 28 shillings a day, Old Tenor.

This Commity are to lay out the tract of land they are chosen for, by the middle of April next ensuing.

Thomas Hale, Samuel Little and James Graves were chosen a Committy to recon with the Treasurer, and settle with those that have any demands on the Society. Voted that 9 pounds, Old Tenor, shall be raised on each Right, to be paid 40 shillings forth-

with into the treasury and 4 pounds by the last of March next, and the remainder as soon as the land shall be laid out.

Voted that Daniel Poor shall be a Collector to go to every man that is delinquent of paying the money or giving his note, and it is a vote of our Society that every man he goes to, is to pay to the Collector a reasonable charge, or forfeit his Right. (To meet the current and other expenses, several assessments had been made.)

Plaistow, June 21, 1750. A meeting of proprietors called at the house of Joseph Noyes, "to see if they will choose a man or men to return our case to the Grantures [Grantors] in behalf of the negligent Parte that have neglected or refused to pay their Dews for laying out said tract of land." Also "to see what the proprietors will see cause to doe ConSarning the drawing their Lootes [Lots] and whatever else may be thought proper to be done.

At the meeting, among other things, "it was voted that the commity that laid out the land, shall go and demand the Plan of the Surveyor, forthwith, so they may couple the Lots." A committee was then chosen to demand the Plan of the Surveyor, who was present, but "he refused to let them have it."

Then voted "that a com. be chosen to go to Portsmouth to represent our case to the Grantors," and also they were empowered to see if they can get liberty to draw their Lots at home,—And if they can't, they are empowered to draw them at Portsmouth. July 6, 1750, the Com. sat, and coupled the Lots to the best of their ability, as some of them have given their oath to."

"Voted and allowed to Timothy Clement 44 pounds Old Tenor, to satisfy him for surveying our township."

The difficulty between the surveyor and the proprietors appears to have been occasioned by the unwillingness of the latter to pay him for his work,—and a settlement was achieved only after a law-suit threatened, and perhaps commenced. Then he gave up to them the plan of the township, and they proceeded to "couple the Lots."

The coupling was done in the following manner: The lots all being numbered, one No. of the 1st Div. and one No. of the 2d Div. were written upon the

same ticket, and so on until the whole number of tickets were thus filled, discretion being used so as to make all the tickets as nearly equal in value as possible. The tickets were afterwards drawn for, all the proprietors who chose to do so being present at the drawing, which took place at the house of Ann Slayton, widow and innkeeper at Portsmouth, N. H. It was at the same house that the Masonians met the petitioners for the grant of Perrystown, and there gave them their charter.

Timothy Clements, who was the man employed to make the survey of Perrystown, was quite noted in his profession. We find in Provincial Papers, Vol. 6, page 246, the Provincial Assembly voted him twenty shillings for "his surveying and taking a plan of Winnipisiokee Pond."

July 14, 1750. Com. chosen to bound the Lots that are not yet bounded.

Voted, That every man shall go, or send a man in his room to clear a road to said "tract of land" also that every man that is delinquent of going to clear the road shall pay 28 shillings a day, Old Tenor, for every day that the other men are gone to clear the road, and coming home.

Voted, That every man shall meet at the house of James Graves in Hampstead, on the 10th day of Oct. next ensuing, for to go to the tract of land to clear a road.

Again, a meeting is warned for the 14th of October,

"To see what the proprietors will do concerning going into the woods," at which meeting the time for going was appointed for the 2nd of Nov.

Voted, That all the Drink the Moderater calls for at our meetings, to be paid for out of the treasury, and no more.

There were settlers in the town of Hopkinton in 1740. Warner was granted in 1735. We may therefore suppose that a road was already cleared through Hopkinton and a part of Warner.

In 1751 the Perrystown proprietors, having failed to meet their obligations as to settlement, succeeded in obtaining from the Masonians a renewal of their grant, and, as it appears, without much difficulty.

Plaistow, May 11, 1752. Voted that the Delinquent Rights shall be sold at Vendue. At the next meeting June 16, "James Pecker was chosen in Rum of James Graves to sell the Rights, and to give Deads of those Rights that are sold."

At this meeting, Timothy Clements, James Graves, Captain Perry, Thomas Noyes, Ebenezer Gile, and Jacob Woodward were chosen a committee to go and clear a road to the meeting-house spot.

Voted "that building the meeting-house for the present is let alone"

Pursuant to the vote to sell delinquent rights, appears the following

Ad Ver Tisement.

To be sold at public Vendue to the highest Bider on Tuesday June 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Several Rights or shares, in a tract of land granted to Capt. Obadiah Perry and others, lying abought six miles north from Hopkinton in N. H.

The said land laid out abought 2 years ago, it being well watered by a river running through said tract of land called Almsbury River, and well timbered chiefly with Oack and Mapel and Beach. The conditions of seal will be published before the Vandue begins. To be holden at the house of Samuel Little in Plaistow in N. H. May 13, 1752.

Every person that wanteth informing more particularly about s'd land may inquire of s'd Little.

Number of the Rights sold, and what they were sold for, at the Vendue.

To Mr. Benjamin Herrod was Nocked off three Rights or Shares, which were

	Price
No. 40, 1st Div. and No. 30, 2nd Div.	38 Lb.
28, " " " 36, "	49 Lb.
55, " " " 9, "	49 Lb.

To Mr Ebenezer Gile was Nocked off 3 Rights

	Price
No. 56, 1st Div. and No. 8, 2nd Div.	36 Lb.
30, " " " 46, "	38 Lb.
67, " " " 23, "	44 Lb.

Aug 29, 1752. Voted that the Right that Mr. Benjamin Herrod bought at the Vendue that was No. 40 return to Daniel Poor, and the Right that Mr. Cushin drew Mr. Herrod should have a deed of, his paying 38 Lbs for said Right.

May ye 7, 1753. Warning for Town Meeting.

These are to notify and warn all the proprietors of a tract of land granted to Obadiah Perry and others by the grantors of John Tufton Mason, that they meet at the house of Samuel Little in Plaistow on ye 2nd day of this instant May at one of ye clock in ye afternoon, to act on ye following particulars.

1st to choose Town Officers as ye law directs in ye case. 2d, to see if ye Society will build a Court-House which may be convenient for a Meeting-House; and also build a saw-mill in said township, and in manner how, and by whom it shall be done. 3d, To see if every proprietor shall build a house on each of their Lots of the 1st Div. and clear a piece of land by it, and how soon it shall be done.

And it is also desired that every Delinquent do bring in their money that shall be due, or else their Rights will be forthwith sold to the highest bidder. Joshua Page, Benjamin Herrod, Thomas Noyes, James Pecker.

Plaistow, June 30, 1753. Voted that a Meeting-House be built 40 foot in length, and 30 in width, with logs, and 20 ft in height, coated over and covered with long shingle, and finished by the 10th day of Sept. next. Voted to raise the money to build the Meeting-House or Court House.

In thus calling a town-meeting to choose town officers for a town that for fourteen years thereafter did not have a single white inhabitant, it does seem as if the proprietors were a little too fast.

As for the solid structure they propose to build for a meeting-house, it was never built. The proprietors never built any meeting-house except on paper.

For the next few years the minutes in the record are unimportant, because very little was done by the proprietors on account of the breaking out of the second French and Indian War, which put a decided check upon the progress of settlements northward. But the reduction of Canada, in 1760, gave peace to our borders and a new impulse to emigration. Many new townships were granted by the governor of New Hampshire on both sides of Connecticut river; for the soldiers returning from Canada in passing through those regions became acquainted with the value of the lands.

The proprietors of Perrystown seem to have waked to a consciousness that their township was in a fair way to have some neighbors, and that among so many new grants there might be danger of losing some part of their own territory if their title should not be assured and established by due metes and bounds. This had been done at the original survey in 1749; but the twenty years that had passed since that survey was made must have obliterated the traces of it to some extent.

October 17, 1761. Meeting at John Hall's in Plaistow, where most of the early meetings of Sutton proprietors were held. Capt. Daniel Johnson,

Thomas Noyes, and Daniel Poor were chosen committee to perambulate the lines of said town or tract of land, and look out a mill place, and make return at the adjournment of this meeting, November 30.

The committee proceeded to search for the land, found it still there, and made return that they had "been to Perrystown, and renewed our bounds by new marking the same, and spotting trees on our town lines, on the east, north, and west sides of said tract of land." There was no chance for dispute concerning the southern boundary line, Warner not being officially surveyed till 1772, eleven years after this re-survey of Sutton. Therefore the Perrystown proprietors, having found their northern boundary, had only to measure off the seven and one fourth miles in length given them by their charter, and there find their southern bound, with none to dispute their claim to their thirty-six square miles.

The committee also gave this as their opinion regarding the best location for a saw-mill, "that the best place to set said mill is on the Falls in Kearsarge River, which Falls bear southerly or southwesterly on from our Meeting-House Lot." The proprietors voted to pay the committee who perambulated the town line 217 pounds 5 shillings for their services.

Six years more elapsed before the first actual settler moved into Perrystown; but a further search of the record shows that the proprietors were not idle during this time, that in fact they made no inconsiderable effort to fulfil the conditions of the charter, and so to save it from forfeit-

ure. The first and most necessary thing to do was, of course, to clear roads to and through "said tract of land," and some kind of a highway was opened above Hopkinton in 1763. The committee that cleared the road received their pay for sixty-one and one half days at 4 pounds Old Tenor per day, 246 pounds, besides 22 pounds and 15 shillings that was paid the pilot.

The proprietors held out good inducements to get settlers to go to Perrystown, and offered bounties for the same.

July 25, 1763. Voted that if ten men will settle their Rights in one year, according to the grant they shall have one hundred shillings each, paid by the proprietors.

Nov. 5, 1764, Several Lots were sold by the proprietors to individuals, at auction, for Taxes unpaid. Lot No. 56, in 1st Div. sold to Joshua Knight at ten shillings, Hampshire Old Tenor, per acre. Lot 63, 1st Div. at 8 shillings six pence per acre, Hampshire Old Tenor, Samuel White Mod. of this meeting. Thomas Wadleigh, Timothy Ladd, Esq. and John Kimball, Assessors.

Benjamin Kimball, Thomas Wadleigh, Samuel Bean, chosen Com. to find and repair roads in Perrystown.

Dec. 11, 1764. At John Hall's in Plaistow Sale of Delinquent Rights in Perrystown, at Vendue, No. 53—Div. The first Lot sold "Noct off" "to Nathaniel Eaton, at 11 shillings per acre," which I promise to pay on receiving my Deed

Nathaniel Eaton.

The above named Nathaniel Eaton afterwards settled in Sutton, but, according to the statement of his son Nathaniel Eaton, the centenarian, did not remain many years. Becoming discouraged by the severity of the winters in the new town, he sold out, and returned to Haverhill, but his descendants remained in Sutton and vicinity. He was a soldier, for Haverhill, in the Revolutionary War.

Dea. Matthew Harvey afterwards became owner of his lot in Perrystown.

Oct. 31, 1765. Voted to raise fifty pounds, lawful money forthwith to be paid for the encouragement of settlers, also Voted that five pounds be given to the first man that shall build a house, and clear three acres of land in Perrystown and so to pay each man till it comes to the number of ten.

June 29, 1767. Voted that the ten men that engaged to settle shall fulfil their settlements by the 4th Tuesday in Oct. next or forfeit their bonds.

Voted to raise five pounds to be laid out in mending roads, and making them in Perrystown where they are necessary to promote the settlement of the town.

Nov. 30, 1767. Voted that if any of the ten men that first engaged to settle in Perrystown do n't complete their settlement according to the bonds they have given so to do by the 1st of July next, 1768, that any other man or men of the proprietors of said township that shall first settle to make up the number ten, and shall complete their settlement, shall be entitled to four pounds per man. Voted to build a saw-mill: that Thomas Wadley, Benjamin Kimball, Samuel Bean, Ebenezer Noyes, and John Knight be a committee to build said mill.

Aug. 31, 1769. Voted to give any man one hundred dollars, and one Hundred-Acre Lot [No. 75, 1st Div.] who shall engage to build a good saw-mill on said Lot by the last of Oct. next. Ebenezer Noyes agreed to do it. Voted to raise two shillings on each Right to give to the first three families that shall settle in Perrystown this Fall, and abide there.

Voted to allow Thomas Wadleigh, Samuel Bean and John Knight three shillings and sixpence per day for six days each, when they went up to Perrystown as committee to find a place to build a saw-mill, and to find a road further up in said town.

Voted to allow Jonathan Nelson 3s. 6d. per day for work on roads in Perrystown 5 days, also for four days work of his boy five shillings. Voted to allow Ephraim Gile 3s. 6d. per day for 5 days.

Of the men named in the above vote, Samuel Bean was the ancestor of the Beans in Sutton,

Thomas Wadleigh of the Wadleighs, Ephraim Gile of the Giles, and Jonathan Nelson of the Nelsons.

Voted to give Jacob Davis what was formerly voted to each of the first ten men that should settle in Perrystown, also to give any of the proprietors who shall move into Perrystown with their families and settle there by the first of June next, six dollars.

Jan. 29, 1770. Agreably to previous notice, several Rights were sold for Taxes. The tax on each Right was 21 shillings.

Apr. 2, 1770. Voted to give Jacob Davis one Lot of land. Voted that a road shall be cleared to each man's Lot when he moves into town.

Voted to give Ephraim Gile same as Davis if he will move into town by the last of June next.

July 2, 1770. Voted to give Cornelius Bean six dollars as he has moved into town with his family. Voted to raise 6s. on each Right to be laid out in clearing Roads.

Voted to clear a road through Perrystown according to act of Assembly passed March 16, 1769, to have a road cleared from Boscawen to Charleston in the Province of N. H. John Knight, Thomas Wadleigh, Reuben Currier, Samuel Peaslee chosen Com. to clar the road.

This year the proprietors made considerable effort to promote the growth of the settlement by bringing it into communication with other settled localities. In the April preceding the date of the last vote they agree to give Ebenezer Noyes six pounds to clear a horse-road from the westerly settlers in Salisbury to the settlers in Perrystown. Several of the colonists in these two towns came from the same vicinity, and doubtless the opening of this road was much desired, not only as a business convenience, but as giving opportunity for the renewal of the old social ties, and the extension of new ones,—for life in the wilderness is lonely at the best.

This road commenced near the Maloon place or Smith's Corner in Salisbury, and ran through Kearsarge Gore near the southerly base of the mountain, to settlements in Sutton, about a mile south or south-west of Kezar's pond, a distance of ten or twelve miles. In early times this road was much travelled by Sutton settlers who went to Salisbury to trade. Traces of it are still visible in many places. Settlements had begun in Salisbury as early as 1750, and to Perrystown, certainly, it was no small advantage to be brought into business and social relations with a community now twenty years old. There is a touching incident connected with that locality and those early days, that will not be out of place here. It was related to the writer by Mrs. Jonathan Harvey, daughter of Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., the principal actor in the story.

Before the road was completed, the wife of Jonathan Wadleigh, an early settler in Sutton, died leaving an infant a few days old. How was it to be taken care of? How made comfortable, or even kept alive? In his distress, the bereaved man knew not what to do, except to send the babe to its mother's relatives in Salisbury; but how to accomplish that was the question. No woman could make her way through the long miles of wilderness and swamp that lay between the steep hills of the Kearsarge range. Help came in the person of his brother Thomas. Leaving the desolate husband to bury his dead, the faithful brother at once took the helpless babe in his arms, and, with a bottle of milk in his pocket, set out on foot, and, finding his way by spotted trees, reached his destination with his infant

charge in safety. This baby's relatives were named Miles, and it lived and grew to a worthy manhood, by name Thomas Miles Wadleigh. Mrs. Wadleigh, the young mother so suddenly taken out of life, was the first person buried in what is now the South burying-ground, but which had not then been set apart for that purpose.

July 1, 1771. Voted to give Samuel Bean 18s. for his cost in clearing out the road when he went into Perrystown with his team to move in his son Samuel and family.

Sept. 3, 1770. Voted a grindstone of about 8 shillings value to be sent up to Perrystown, for the use of the settlers there.

The votes copied from the Proprietors' Records indicate much anxiety to get settlers to move into Perrystown. One cause of this anxiety was that they were about this time in danger of losing their charter through failure to fulfil its conditions as to settlement. If forfeited, it would cost them some money to get it renewed.

The following votes found on their records show them to us almost as plainly as if we could actually see them worrying through their difficulty.

Sept. 30, 1771. Voted to choose a committee to go to Portsmouth to be at the meeting of the Proprietors of Mason's Patent to consult about the affairs of Perrystown. Com. chosen,—Josiah Bartlett, Esq., Major Enoch Bartlett and Timothy Ladd.

Nov. 5, 1771. The proprietors having received a copy of the resolutions of the Masonian Proprietors respecting their terms for granting a further time for settlement, it was voted and resolved that we think the terms proposed too hard, and that our Com. apply to the Masonians for more favorable terms. June 4, 1772. Voted that the present Com. chosen to act with the Proprietors of Mason's patent shall fully agree with them on the best terms they can.

June 23, 1772. Meeting called to see if the proprietors will accept the terms offered by the Masonians.

Voted not to accept,—then voted that Josiah Bartlett Esq., Timothy Ladd Esq. and Major Enoch Bartlett be a Com. fully empowered and authorized to make a final settlement with the Proprietors about a new Grant of Perrystown provided it can be obtained on such terms as they shall think reasonable; and to give security on behalf of the Perrystown proprietors, for any sum they can agree for not exceeding 90 pounds.

Voted to raise $300 for a new grant of Perrystown if it can be had on other terms reasonable.

Voted that Samuel White Esq. be added to the Com. to settle the affairs of Perrystown as above.

July 27, 1772. Voted that we think the proposals of the Masonians' Com. of the 22nd of July instant too hard, and that our Com. to settle with them proceed to make a final settlement (if on reasonable terms) with the Masonians as they may think proper, as soon as they can conveniently.

Aug. 17, 1772. Voted that we accept the terms agreed upon on the 7th. instant, between our Com. and the Masonians' Com. to make security for the payment of the money on their receiving the new grant.

Voted that those of our proprietors who shall pay all or any part of their proportion that it costs to get a new grant before the Com. go down to get it, shall be allowed sixpence on the pound for advancing the same.

The new grant, which was obtained after so much difficulty, and at a cost, as it appears, of $300, was dated August 18, 1773.

The Bartletts, Gov. Josiah and his brother Major Enoch, for their services in this transaction were allowed as follows:

Voted to allow Major Enoch Bartlett 12 Lbs for his time and expense as a committee man at divers times to Portsmouth, also Col. Josiah Bartlett for Ditto 4–9–7.

Also Timothy Ladd " 6–6–8.

Also voted to allow said Com. the interest of the money they have engaged to pay to the Masonian Proprietors, because the principal ai'n't paid.

And it was not paid for some years after that time, if ever, as the following letter will show. It is here copied entire, not alone because of its connection with the subject now before us, but because the writer was the much trusted and honored patriot of the Revolution, Gov. Josiah Bartlett. It is now one hundred and three years since it was written, and the signature looks precisely like the same signature on a much more important document—the Declaration of Independence.

As elsewhere stated in this history, Esq. Bartlett had become a proprietor in Perrystown by the purchase of a right: hence his interest, and the important aid he rendered by his influence with the Masonian proprietors as one of their associates and equals, and also by himself becoming responsible for a portion of the money demanded by them for re-granting the charter.

KINGSTON, Dec. 22, 1786.

SIR,—You doubtless remember that before the late war the Masonian Proprietors made a demand of the proprietors of Perrystown of a sum of money to be paid to prevent the said town from being declared forfeited, and re-granted, (i. e., to other petitioners,) and that the Perrystown proprietors agreed to pay a considerable sum to the Masonians, and voted a tax to raise the money,—and that Major Bartlett and myself, by order of the proprietors, gave security for the same. That security still lays (as I am informed) uncancelled. What has been done with the money raised by said tax, I know not, but think it is time that the Proprietary affairs should be settled, and *that* security taken up by some means or other, for I am not willing to have it lay any longer against me.

I should think it best that a meeting of the proprietors should be called as soon as conveniently may be, to call the former Collectors to account for the moneys that they have received and agree upon some method of settling with the Masonians.

Perhaps there may be some other business which I am unac-

quainted with that may be necessary to be acted on by the proprietors at said meeting.

As I am informed that you are Clerk of the proprietors, I would request that a meeting may be called for the above purpose, and any other that you may think necessary, as soon as may be, and I will endeavor to attend the meeting and use my efforts to have the affairs settled.

I have frequently mentioned this affair to Esq. Samuel White, and he gave me reason to expect that a meeting would be called, but I have not heard of any, and I am not easy to have it lay so any longer. I am, Sir, your friend etc. etc.

JOSIAH BARTLETT.

In order to conclude the account of the Bartlett claims, the following letter is inserted here, although the date of it carries us far ahead of the time we have now reached in the compilation of this history. It was found bound up in the same package with the preceding.

To MATTHEW HARVEY Esq.

SALISBURY, June 22, 1798.

SIR,—

Bailey Bartlett Esq., son to Major Enoch Bartlett, late of Haverhill Mass., has left with me two orders, one of which was drawn upon the Treasurer of Perrystown, Cutting Marsh, by the Assessors, for £12, dated July 8, 1774, the other in favor of John Hall for 24s. and dated Oct. 28, 1774.

These sums, with the Interest Mr. Bartlett now calls for and has left the orders with me for collection. Be so obliging, sir, as to mention the business to the proper persons, and persuade them to make immediate payment.

I am sir, with much respect

Your humble servant,

THOMAS THOMPSON.

After being brought before proprietary meetings at various times, the difficulty still unsettled passes over into the next century, when it is brought

before the town at town-meeting ; but the town, by a vote to call a meeting of the proprietors, refuse to take any action. The following are some of the votes regarding this matter.

Apr 25, 1787. Voted that Josiah Bartlett Esq. and Major Enoch Bartlett be a com. to apply to the Masonians to see if they will be so good as to give up their note to the proprietors of Perrystown for part or the remainder of the money that was demanded for re-granting said town, or that they will endeavor to get rid of it as it was not given " for Value Received "—and that they do not pay it till recovered by law.

In Town Meeting Apr. 17, 1800,—In Warrant—To see what the town will do in respect to a Writ in favor of Bailey Bartlett Esq. for a debt due to him by the proprietors of Sutton. Voted to submit the article in the Warrant to Mr. Moses Hills to get all the information he can respecting the Writ mentioned in foregoing Warrant, and to report the same to the town. At adj. meeting May 3, 1800. Then met according to adj't, Voted that the Selectmen shall call a proprietor's meeting as soon as may be.

The affair was probably settled without a lawsuit, as it does not appear again on the records.

In the preamble of the new grant, the Masonians state that the time for the performance of the conditions contained in the first and in the additional grants is long past, and the conditions thereof remain unperformed, whereby the property of the said granted lands has reverted to the said grantors,—that the grantees having become duly convinced that their lands are justly forfeited according to the conditions of the first grant, and having solicited said grantors to indulge them with a longer time to perform the conditions thereof, and to dispense with the settling of a minister, which settling was one of the conditions of the first grant, have decided to indulge them. The Masonians being, as they state,

"desirous to encourage the settling of the said lands," they conclude that they will not insist on the settling of a minister. They also extend the time for fulfilment of conditions of the charter two years.

1772. Voted that Major Enoch Bartlett, James McHard and Cutting Marsh be a com. to agree with Ebenezer Noyes or some other man to build a grist-mill in said town, to be completed the first of June next, and to engage to the value of $100, to be paid by our Treasurer, by an order from them in proportion as the charges arise, and to enter into bonds on the affair.

Voted to raise 150 Pounds to defray the charges of the Propriety.

1773. Voted that if there is not upon the original Right of Capt. Obadiah Perry,—now Col. Bartlett's—land fit for settlement, he shall have other lands proper for it of the undivided lands in town.

Some fourteen years after this vote was put on record, Dea. Matthew Harvey and Benjamin Wadleigh were chosen a committee to view Esq. Josiah Bartlett's lots of land in town, to ascertain if they are fit for settlement. They reported that

The 1st Div. Lot is but ordinary, but some Lots in town are settled on meaner land than that,—but that the 2nd Div. Lot we think will do for a pretty good settlement.

These lots were either No. 22, 1st division, and No. 32, 2d division, or No. 72, 1st division, and No. 1, 2d division. Obadiah Perry owned one of these rights, and Obadiah Perry, Jr., the other, but in the schedule the writer forgot to affix the Jr. to either name.

Apr. 5, 1774. Voted to allow Ebenezer Kesar 42s. for his labor, and others he hired to build a bridge over the river between Benjamin Wadleigh's house and his own house, and work on the road there fourteen days.

Apr. 24, 1776. John Knight, Samuel Peaslee, Silas Russel and Benjamin Wadleigh be a com. to determine what private ways are necessary to be opened or cleared for settlers, with power to lay out or exchange such ways where wanted, and to make a due return thereof,—also said Com. or any two of them may labor, or employ others for making said ways, or repairing public highways all at the charge of this Propriety. Voted Samuel Bean be added to this Com. to see the roads made passable.

Sept. 23, 1776. Voted that Samuel Peaslee, Silas Russel and Ephraim Gile be a Com. to open, repair, and clear necessary ways in said town for the inhabitants and travellers at the charge of the Propriety.

The meeting at which the last vote was passed was arranged in manner following: A petition was sent to Wyseman Claggett, Esq., one of the justices of the peace through the state:

We the subscribers who are proprietors of more than a sixteenth part of a new plantation called Perrystown desire that you will issue your Warrant for warning said proprietors that have completed their settlement according to the first and second grants of said town to meet at the house of Enoch Knight, Innholder in Atkinson on Monday Sept. 23, 1776, at 2 P. M. to act on the following particulars, viz:

1st, To choose all such officers as shall be necessary to serve in said Propriety.

2nd, To see what method to take with regard to the Rights that the settlement wa'n't completed by the 1st. of Nov. last.

3rd, To choose any Com. that may be wanted to do business for the Propriety.

4th, To raise any sum of money that may be thought necessary to defray Charges.

5th, To come into some method how to warn meetings for the future

(Signed by)

Humphrey Noyes
Matthew Harvey
Thomas Wadleigh
Ebenezer Noyes
Thomas Noyes
Joseph Noyes

The warning was issued by Esq. Claggett, and with the foregoing petition was printed in the Exeter *Circulating Morning Chronicle*. The proprietors met according to warning, and chose Captain Thomas Noyes moderator, and John Knights clerk, who was empowered to call a future meeting on application of any six of the proprietors.

This was really the first town-meeting held for Perrystown, and, under the name of committees, men were chosen to do the public work, who, we may assume, were just as faithful and efficient as if they had been termed selectmen. The embryo town had now assumed at least a tadpole stage of development, which in 1784, eight years hence, we shall see exchanged for perfected froghood, by the process of incorporation.

All previous meetings noted on the proprietor's record book were held not so much in the interest of Perrystown as of the propriety. Of this word "propriety," in the peculiar sense here used, reference to proprietary records of other New Hampshire towns shows that it was not confined to Perrystown. It was used as an abbreviated expression of the body of proprietors—the corporation.

When met, it was voted that any proprietor who did not perform the settlement of his respective Right before the 1st of Nov. last, but shall duly complete the same by the 1st of Nov. next, shall be fully entitled to his Right so settled,—and that where two or more owned a Right, and one of the owners shall perform the settlement, he shall have the Right if he has given due notice to his partner to join him.

Voted that the cost of warning this meeting in the public prints shall be paid by the Propriety,—also the expense of this meeting at the house of Enoch Knight in Plaistow, which is 0 6s. 0.

Meeting adj. to Monday Nov. 1st at house of John Hall inholder in Plaistow.

The next entry in the record book is as follows :

None attended but the clerk and one or two men,—so it ceases.

There is not another entry made till March 3, 1787, which was three years after Perrystown was incorporated under the name of Sutton. The entry is as follows :

The request of a number of the proprietors of Perrystown alias Sutton in the Province [had the clerk forgotton that N. H. had been a State for several years ?] of N. H. to Mr. John Knight, clerk of said proprietors. We desire that you would warn a meeting of said proprietors by posting advertisements in the several towns directed, to meet at the house of John Hall, Innholder in Plaistow on Wednesday April 25th next, at 2 o'clock P. M. to act on the following particulars.

To choose a Moderator and all proper officers, viz. a Clerk, Assessors, and Collector.

To choose a Com. to settle with all former Collectors, and pass and allow accounts.

To choose a Com. to settle with those whose lands are cut short by ponds, or to make them a reasonable allowance.

To choose a Com. to make sale of the undivided land in town for payment of debts or as may be agreed when met.

To see what the proprietors will do respecting the Rights of Matthew Harvey, and Daniel Marsh, who both drew one Lot in the 2nd Div.

To examine and adjust the default of Ebenezer Noyes about a grist-mill in said town and to determine how to warn future meetings.

Enoch Bartlett	Isaac Peaslee
Enoch Marsh	Matthew Harvey
Cutting Marsh	Thomas Wadleigh
Stephen Woodward	Zebediah Sargent

The proceedings at this meeting were according to the articles in the warning.

Voted, That Matthew Harvey and David Eaton [that were the former Com. to employ a Surveyor and Chainmen to find the common and undivided land in town] be a Com. to make allowance for ponds, and to divide the remainder in quantity and quality to each share or Right, and number the Lots and report at our next meeting.

Jan. 16, 1789. Last Meeting held in Plaistow.

Moderator, Capt William Pressey.

Clerk, John Knight.

As few of the proprietors attended, the meeting was adjourned to the house of Dea. Matthew Harvey in Sutton on May 14, 1789.

Met accordingly and voted that Capt. Stephen Harriman, Capt. William Pressey and Matthew Harvey are chosen Com. to settle with all the former collectors that are not settled with, and all those that have any demands upon the Propriety. Voted that the meeting stand adjourned to the 2nd Tuesday in January, 1790 at the house of Matthew Harvey in Sutton at 4 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW HARVEY, Pro. Clerk.

The Proprietors' Record here ends. The third and last division of lands has taken place, and the proprietors as a body have nothing more to dispose of, and so withdraw from active interest in Sutton affairs, leaving the little remaining proprietary business to be closed up by a committee.

EARLY HISTORY.

Copy of the Order for Taking the Census of 1775.

In Provincial Congress.
New Hampshire August 25th, 1775.

Wheras, it is necessary that an exact account of all the Inhabitants of this colony should be taken, in order to be transmitted to the Congress of the United American Colonies:

Therefore resolved, that it be recommended to the Selectmen of the several Towns and Parishes, and other Places in this Colony to take an exact Number of the Inhabitants of their respective Districts, including every Soul in the same, in separate Columns, as follows:

Males under 16 years of age; males from 16 years of age, to 50, not in the army; all males above 50 years of age; Persons gone in the army; all females; Negroes and Slaves for life.

And in such Places where no Selectmen are chosen that the Selectmen of the next adjacent Town take the same, or some suitable person living in such Place by their Appointment.

And that the return thereof be made to the Committee of Safety for said Colony, as soon as may be, by the Selectmen or Selectman or Person appointed, who shall take the same upon oath to their Fidelity and Impartiality therein, which Oath any Justice of the Peace or Town Clerk is impowered to administer.

And wheras a late Requisition of this Congress that every Town, Parish, and other Places within this Colony return the Number of the Fire Arms in their respective Districts fit for use, and the number wanting to compleat one for every person capable of using them, has not been complied with; therefore it is now earnestly recommended that the same be forthwith done, adding these to the Quantity of Powder in each Place, and where there is a Public Stock, to return a separate Account thereof, and that the whole be returned to the Committee of Safety for this Colony.

And it is further recommended that no part of the aforementioned business be delayed; for its being as speedily done as possible will be of great Utility to the Colony; and it is strictly further enjoined, upon all Selectmen and Committees to endeavor to prevent all persons from burning their Powder in shooting at Birds and other Game,—

By Order of Congress.

Matthew Thornton
President.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

1773. In 1773 there were in Perrystown 12 Tax Payers. Rateable Estate 9s. Proportion of public taxes 9s. on every £1000 —the least of any town in the County. No meeting called in 1775.

1775. Enumeration of Inhabitants of the town, taken by Benjamin Wadleigh by order of Provincial Congress.

Perrystown and Fishersfield were taken together. In both towns there were

Males under 16 years of age	39
" from 16 to 50 years of age	22
" Above 50 years of age	5
" Gone in the Army	4
Females	60
Total,	130

12 Guns—No powder,—no Slaves.

Sworn to before Daniel Flanders,—Warner.

Sept. 23, 1776. The Proprietors who had completed their settlement held a meeting at the house of Enoch Knight, Innholder in Atkinson.

Voted that Samuel Peaslee, Silas Russell, and Ephraim Gile clear and make roads necessary at the charge of the Proprietors.

We find no record of municipal meetings till 1777, after which town-meetings were annually held, and town officers chosen.

We find no record of Proprietors' meetings from 1778 to 1787. The colonies were at war with Great Britain till 1783, and in this one absorbing interest it seems that all minor interests were nearly forgotten.

April 25, 1787, a meeting was held in Plaistow. Dea. Matthew Harvey and David Eaton were again chosen a committee to employ a surveyor and chainmen to find the common land in town.

Jan. 2, 1788, Dea. Matthew Harvey and Enoch Marsh were chosen a committee to draw lots of the third division for each original proprietor of the common or undivided land in Sutton.

The last meeting of proprietors of which we have any record was held at the house of Dea. Matthew Harvey in Sutton.

EARLY SETTLERS.

We refer to those who settled in Perrystown previous to 1780, naming them in the order of their settlement. The term "settlers" should be understood to mean those who were of age, or land-owners, abiding here with their families, if any they had.

1767. David Peaslee and his son Samuel.

1770. Cornelius Bean, Samuel Bean, Jacob Davis, Ephraim Gile, Jonathan Stephens.

1771. Benjamin Wadleigh, Jonathan Davis.

1772. Matthew Harvey, Ebenezer Keyser.

1773. Silas Russell, Benjamin Philbrook, Jr., Phineas Stevens, Capt. William Pressey, Jeremiah Davis.

The other settlers previous to 1780 were Pain Tongue, Daniel Messer, Benjamin Masten, Jacob Masten, David Eaton, Samuel Andrew, Benjamin Critchett, Jonathan Wadleigh, Joseph Wadleigh, Capt. George Marden, Samuel Roby, Jonathan Roby, Jonathan Nelson, Philip and Asa Nelson (sons of Jonathan), Moses Quimby, James King, Ezra Jones, Francis Como, Peter Peaslee, Abraham Peaslee, Joseph Johnson, Jonathan Johnson (brothers), Caleb Kimball, Thomas Wadleigh, Nathaniel Cheney, and some others.

David Peaslee married a sister of Samuel Bean,

1st, and settled at the base of Kimball's hill, known as Downing Corner. He had a family of eight sons and several daughters, one of whom married Capt. Ephraim Hildreth.

David Peaslee was the ancestor of the Peaslees now living in town. He died about the first of the present century.

Samuel, his son, came here with his father; subsequently lived where E. B. Lear lives, and in his last days lived at the South Village, where he died in 1821, aged 75 years. His wife died soon after, leaving a large family.

Samuel Peaslee was a man who had cleared more land, made more bridges and roads, built more log houses, carried more grain on his back to Hopkinton to be ground, and endured more hardship, than any other man who lived in town. His eldest daughter was the first female born in town (1771), married Samuel Andrew, Jr., and died here in 1839, leaving descendants.

Cornelius and Samuel Bean were sons of Samuel Bean, of Sandown; came here in 1770. Cornelius lived near David Peaslee's, where, in that same year, his son Joseph was born, being the first child born in town. Cornelius had been in the French War, and was at the taking of Quebec by the English. He was a man of great physical strength, and was accustomed to move from place to place. It was said of him that he would build a house, and move into it the same day. Many anecdotes are told of him. He was more inclined to help others than to help himself. He died in Sutton about 1823, leaving no children living in this town;

even the first born, to whom the town voted a lot of land at its birth, never claimed more than two or three feet, as it did not survive its infancy. The wife of Cornelius survived him many years.

Samuel Bean settled near where Milton B. Wadleigh lives. He was a man of energy and sound judgment; was frequently chosen one of the selectmen, and was selected to build mills, find and clear roads, and execute various other kinds of public business. He had nine sons,—Isaac, Jacob, Samuel, Joseph, Moses, Benjamin, William, Ephraim, Reuben. One daughter married Isaac Fellows, one married a Mr. Phillips, of Glover, Vt., and one never married. Isaac, Jacob, and Ephraim always lived in Sutton, and died here leaving families. Benjamin and Samuel removed to Glover, Vt. Joseph and Moses went to Hatley, Canada East, where they died leaving families. In 1831, William and Reuben went to Corinth, Me., where the latter was living a few years ago. This family (the Beans) were noted for industry, cheerfulness, and some of them were fond of sport. They and their offspring have made more roads and more stone wall than any other family in town.

Jacob Davis resided where in the recent years has resided Mr. A. M. Cumings. He had passed middle age when he came here with his family, among whom were John, Jacob, Aaron, Anna, Betty; Ezekiel was born after coming to Sutton. Jacob Davis was an industrious, trustworthy man. By his neighbors he was often called "Father Davis." He selected a favorable locality and good soil, and was a prominent farmer. A strange

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fatality seemed to affect his family. Jacob and John were insane, and died, leaving families, some of whom were insane. Betty and Aaron never married: the former was insane. Ezekiel lived on the homestead. He was not fond of farming, but possessed a good share of mechanical skill. He manufactured wooden ware; was a cooper and maker of farming implements. None of the descendants of Jacob Davis, Jr., now live in town except the descendants of his daughter, who married Moses Davis, son of Jeremiah.

Ephraim Gile was the progenitor of the Giles of Sutton, and from him Gile's pond takes its name. He lived east of Benjamin Wadleigh's farm. Mr. Gile came from Haverhill, Mass. His farm is still known as the "Gile farm," although the buildings are no longer there.

He built the first cider-mill in town, a rude log structure, of course, but still it served its purpose, since he, according to his own statement, "made therein the first year, from eight bushels of apples, one barrel of whole cider, one barrel of water-cider, and one barrel of charming good drink." The trees from which this cider was made are still living, and in bearing condition. The seeds from which they originated were brought from Haverhill, Mass.

Ephraim Gile had two sons, Reuben and David, and several daughters, one of whom, Lydia, married Jacob Masten. After the death of his first wife, who accompanied him from Haverhill, Ephraim Gile married for second wife the widow of Ebenezer Keyser, and for third wife the widow of

Nathaniel Eaton, who was mother of the late Nathaniel Eaton, the centenarian. Ephraim Gile died about 1820, aged 90 years.

Benjamin Wadleigh was the oldest of nine sons and three daughters of Thomas Wadleigh, Hampstead, who was the progenitor of all the Wadleighs of Sutton and vicinity. The average age of this great family was more than seventy-five years each. Their names were Benjamin, Jonathan, Joseph, Thomas, John, Moses, Ephraim, Aaron, Henry, Judith, Betsey, Susan. The father, Thomas, never resided permanently in Sutton, but became a proprietor of the town before its settlement.

By the Proprietors' Record, we find that he was here in 1763 as one of a committee to clear and find roads, make mills and other necessary preparations for settlement. He had been in the French War, and was said to be a man of remarkable physical power and endurance. His sons John and Thomas were in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in most of the battles of the Revolutionary War. John subsequently joined the Shakers at Canterbury, and continued with them till his death at the age of about ninety-five years.

Among the descendants of Thomas Wadleigh, Sen., are ex-Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh of Boston, George A. Pillsbury and ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, Minn., the late Gilbert Wadleigh of Milford, Edward D. Burnham of Hopkinton, late state councillor; Thomas Wadleigh Pillsbury, G. W. Wadleigh, Benjamin E. Badger, Dr. Moses Wadleigh Russell, John E. Robertson, and the widow of Hon. J. Y. Mugridge,

all of Concord, N. H.; Benjamin E. Porter, Esq., of Lynn, Mass.; Hon. Thomas Wadleigh Harvey, Painesville, O., late commissioner of common schools for the state of Ohio; Milton Wadleigh, Galena, O., engineer and land surveyor of Jo Davis county; G. A. Wadleigh and Corliss Wadleigh, merchants of Boston; and Lydia F. Wadleigh, lady superintendent of N. Y. Female Normal College.

Seven of the sons of Thomas Wadleigh, Sen., settled in Sutton, and one daughter married the late Hon. Benjamin Evans, of Warner.

Benjamin Wadleigh's family was the seventh that moved into Sutton. His age at that time was 22 years; his wife, who was a daughter of Ebenezer Kezar, was aged 19. They brought with them one child, the other children being born in Sutton. He lived where his great-grandson, Milton B. Wadleigh, now resides. Before coming here he had learned the trades of shoemaker (including snow-shoes) and tanner, of Judge Calef, of Hampstead. He had three sons who lived to adult age, Jesse, John, and Benjamin; and five daughters, Mehitable, Hannah, Judith, Dolly, Susan. Jesse and John went to Hatley, P. Q., early in this century, had families, and died there. Benjamin remained on the homestead; was justice of the peace, representative, town-clerk, selectman, and county judge from 1833 to 1853, when his age disqualified him. He died in 1864, on the farm on which he was born, aged 81 years. Children: Eliphalet, Luther, Erastus, Milton, Benjamin, Gilbert, Hannah (m. Col. N. A. Davis), and Lydia.

Mehitable Wadleigh, a daughter of Benjamin

Wadleigh, Sen., married Jonathan Carr, of Canaan, N. H. He soon died, leaving her with two small children, who soon died also. Hannah, another daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., married Joseph Bean, had three children, two of whom survived her. Judith, third daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., married Ebenezer Towle, and moved to Canada. Little is known of her posterity.

Jonathan Wadleigh was an elder brother of Benjamin, Sen., was a tax-payer in Sutton in 1779. He afterwards removed to Northfield, N. H.—an early pioneer in the settlement of that town: settled on Bean hill, and afterward on Bay hill. He was father of Judge Peter Wadleigh, of Northfield, and had several other sons and some daughters. He was three times married. His first wife died in Sutton, leaving an infant son a few days old. Jonathan Wadleigh died in 1833, being quite aged.

Dolly, fourth daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., died early, without issue.

Susan, fifth daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., married John Pillsbury, Esq., and they had four sons and one daughter, viz., Simon W., George A., John S., and Benjamin F., now all resident in Minnesota, and Dolly, who married Enoch P. Cummings, of Concord, N. H., and deceased leaving one son, Charles. Mrs. Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury died May 2, 1879, in the 85th year of her age.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., was the first man in Sutton who received the appointment of justice of

the peace. He was moderator of most of the town-meetings for the first twenty-five years, and occupied a leading position in town. In 1798 he was appointed assistant assessor of direct tax under Col. Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury, father of Daniel Webster. He was not, however, much inclined to assume official responsibilities, except in cases of necessity. He died in 1817, in the full vigor of life, in his 69th year. He was the youngest at the time of his death of the nine Wadleigh brothers. His death was occasioned by a slight wound on the knee, in which he "took cold," as the term is, so that inflammation set in followed by mortification and rapid death.

Jonathan Davis came to Sutton soon after Benjamin Wadleigh, and settled where P. N. Little resides. He had a family of eight children, viz., Jonathan, Hannah, David, Sally, Nabby, Philip, Polly, Phebe. The three first were born before moving into town. Jonathan, Jr., had a large family, and died here at the age of 86 years. Philip died in Charlton, Vt., aged about 92 years. David, the father of Col. Nathaniel A. Davis, resided in town during most of his life; married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Ambrose, and died at the age of 91 years.

Jonathan Davis, Sen., died suddenly, beside the road near his own house, about 1800. His wife survived him many years. Her death was hastened by a fall after she was 90 years of age. She was noted for piety and industry. Some of their descendants are living in this town.

Ebenezer Kesar settled near the entrance of the



Mrs. Hannah Sargent Harvey.



Matthew Harvey, Senior.

stream into Kesar's pond, which takes its name from him. It is not certain that he came directly from his native place, Haverhill, Mass., to this town, but he had spent most of his life there, and there his ancestors had resided from a very early period in the history of this country. Being a man of immense bodily and mental activity, he was just the person to aid and encourage the settlers, as well as to do his own share of the hard work in this remote, rocky wilderness. Indeed, it was said of him by an early writer of sketches of some of our town's ancient fathers, that "he soon became a master spirit among them." He had some means at his command. He was old enough to have acquired considerable experience in life (his son Simon, who came here when he did, had already a family of his own), and he had most wonderful and versatile capability.

Matthew Harvey, at the age of 22, came here from Nottingham, and settled where his granddaughters, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Knowlton, now live. Like all our early settlers, his wealth consisted of his mental and physical powers. He remained unmarried till 1779, when he married Hannah Sargent, of Weare. Soon purchased more land and employed help, and took the lead in farming. He was possessed of sound judgment; was sagacious and industrious in his financial business. He was a man of piety, and upon the formation of a church was its first deacon; made justice of the peace in 1798. He was the first representative from town in 1798. He died in 1799, aged 49, the wealthiest man in town, leaving five sons,—Jona-

than, Matthew, Philip, John, and Benjamin W.; also, two daughters,—Susan, who married Joseph Emerson of Hopkinton, and Hannah, who married Dr. William Dinsmore, of Henniker. Seven years after the death of her first husband, Matthew Harvey, Mrs. Harvey married for second husband Esq. Thomas Bailey, of Hopkinton, by whom she had one son, John Milton Bailey, who died in Hopkinton, aged 80, in 1886. She died Nov. 8, 1827, aged 66.

Matthew Harvey was a native of Amesbury, Mass., where his ancestors had resided since a very early period in the town's history. His wife was also of Amesbury stock, being a descendant in the sixth degree from William Sargent, the emigrant ancestor, who settled in Amesbury in 1643.

Jonathan Harvey was the eldest son of Matthew Harvey, Sen., being born in Sutton on the home farm of his father in 1780, and dying on the same homestead eighty years afterwards. This homestead farm, his inheritance, contained about 500 acres of land, subject to the dower of his mother. In 1806 he married Ruth, eldest daughter of Thomas Wadleigh, Esq. Immediately after becoming of age he began to take the lead in the politics of the town, by general consent and popular favor stepping easily into the place made vacant so recently by the somewhat early death of his father. Was chosen selectman, town-clerk, and representative. In a few years he became a leading politician of the state. He was president of the state senate six years, from 1817 to 1823; he was a member of the council in 1823–'24; was elected

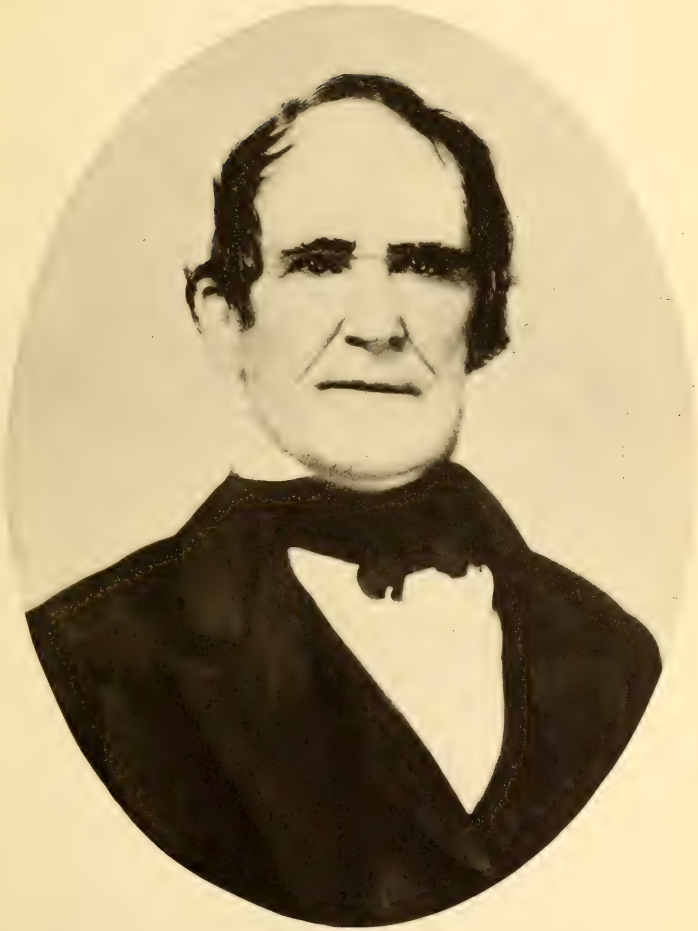


Hon. Jonathan Harvey.

member of congress three successive terms. Subsequently he was chosen member of the state legislature. He was never defeated at the polls in any office for which he was a candidate. He was a prominent candidate for U. S. senator in 1834, but was defeated by Henry Hubbard. This was his first and only political disappointment, and, in the opinion of his friends, was to be attributed chiefly to the deafness which was fast growing upon him, so as to somewhat obscure the clearness of his mental capacities. In 1836 he was elector of president and vice-president. In his meridian he was of pleasing address, social and humorous, free from ostentation, and familiar with all. He had a perfect physical organization in size and form, with an attractive and intelligent countenance, and possessed remarkable conversational powers. He had the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and was usually selected as referee in law-suits. About the last case in which he acted in this capacity was when a dispute had arisen as to the ownership of a crop of rye. By a previous contract with the then owner of the land, the party sowing the rye was to have the crop, but the owner of the land sold the same without reservation. The purchaser of the land claimed the crop as being a part of the realty, under the statute. In making his decision as referee, his mind being strongly in favor of the party sowing the rye, who was a poor man, Jonathan Harvey disregarded the statute, and stated that there was a "higher law" which said that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap," and that the state of New Hampshire could not revoke the law

of God. In his active, useful, honored life, Mr. Harvey found many warm admirers. He was a favorite with Gov. Hill, who used to ask the question in the *Patriot*, "Have you seen Jonathan Harvey?" The brightness of his latter days was much obscured by mental and physical debility. He became lame in consequence of a fall, and after that seldom left home except on election days. He died in 1859, leaving his paternal homestead to his posterity, by whom it is now possessed.

Matthew Harvey, 2d, was the second son of Dea. Matthew Harvey, born in 1781. Graduated at Dartmouth college in 1806, being the first graduate from Sutton. He subsequently studied law, and settled in practice in Hopkinton. In 1818 he was speaker of the house of representatives. Reference to the foregoing sketch of Jonathan Harvey will show that during those years both branches of the legislature were presided over by two brothers, Jonathan and Matthew Harvey, at the same time. In 1823, Matthew Harvey was chosen member of congress; in 1825, president of the state senate; in 1828 and 1829, councillor; in 1830, elected governor. During this year he was appointed by Gen. Jackson U. S. district judge of New Hampshire, which office he held until his death in 1866, aged 85 years. No man in this state has discharged the duties of this office so long and acceptably to the people, and so honorably to himself, as Matthew Harvey. While in his advanced age, no one wished to occupy his place without his voluntary resignation of it. As an attorney, it was said of him that he was a good adviser and judge of law.



Hon. Matthew Harvey.

He preferred to compromise and settle suits without going to trial, and frequently looked more for the advantage of his client than for himself. He was genial, social, and kind-hearted, and was much beloved by his acquaintances. On occasions of public gatherings he was often selected to preside. The death of his wife preceded his two years. He had one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, who died aged 21 years, and one son, Frederic R., graduated at Union college, became a physician, went to Clinton, La., and died there leaving a family.

Col. Philip S. Harvey, third son of Dea. Matthew, was always resident in Sutton. His paternal inheritance was mostly in real estate. In his early days lived at the North Village. Built there, and for some years was a trader. Married Mary, daughter of Rev. Job Seamans, of New London. He was a military officer, and was colonel of the 30th Reg't N. H. militia, and was a prominent man in town. His death ocurred at the age of 70 years. His wife survived him several years; no descendants living, his only child being a daughter, Mary, crippled from her birth—never married.

Col. John Harvey, fourth son of Dea. Matthew, was born in 1788; died suddenly in 1850, aged 62 years. Was not fond of farming. Sold his paternal inheritance, and learned a mechanical trade, at which he worked more or less through life. Was a man of public business. Was selectman, deputy sheriff, and was land surveyor for many years. At one time owned the mills on the falls above Mill Village. Lived mostly at North Village. He had one son, Matthew Harvey, of Newport, editor of

the *Argus & Spectator;* also several daughters. His wife, Sally, daughter of Dea. Joseph Greeley, died in 1876, aged 88 years, 3 months.

Benjamin W. Harvey, youngest son of Dea. Matthew, resided many years in the state of New York. Returned to Sutton, and lived here several years. Removed to Concord, where he died. Had a numerous family. Some of his sons have been extensively connected with carriage manufacturing in Concord and elsewhere.

Silas Russell came to Sutton from Jaffrey, settled where his grandsons Aaron and Seth Russell live. He had several sons, Seth, Levi, and Amos ; one daughter married Jonathan Wadleigh. He served in the Revolutionary War for Sutton. He was a prominent citizen of Sutton, and a thrifty farmer. His oldest son, Seth, lived on the homestead, and died there at the age of 82 years. The other sons of Silas Russell left town soon after becoming of age.

Benjamin Philbrook, Sen., was somewhat advanced in life when he came to Sutton. Joseph Johnson, Ensign Phineas Stevens, and Thomas Walker, married his daughters. His wife died in 1813, aged 100 years and 12 days. His son Benjamin lived where Converse Gage now resides, and had several sons, who left town before his decease. But few of his descendants now live in this town.

He held several town offices, but, by those who were boys at the time he operated here, was more particularly known and long remembered as the Tythingman.

Capt. William Pressey, the progenitor of the Presseys in town, came here from Haverhill, Mass. Settled where his grandson, Capt. William Pressey, lived and died a few years ago.

We find by town records that he was selectman in 1780 ; served as first captain in the militia in town. He built a log house, which was burned; and he built a framed house (the first framed house in town) on the same location, and resided there till his death in 1812. Was a man of much energy, self-reliant, and a successful farmer. His wife is represented as having been a fine looking, agreeable, intelligent, and pious lady. She survived her husband many years, and died at the age of 84. Capt. Pressey had two sons, Capt. Amos Pressey and John Pressey; also several daughters.

Capt. Amos Pressey was an active business man ; was deputy sheriff for more than twenty years ; also was constable and collector for many years. He was frequently moderator of town-meetings, for which office he was remarkably well qualified. He was a large, stout man, possessed of a liberal share of humor and ready wit combined with keen perceptive faculties and good judgment. Many are the amusing anecdotes related of him, and some of his peculiarly witty speeches are yet remembered. He died in 1839, and his wife survived him many years, she dying at the age of 88. They had a large family, some of them yet living in town.

John Pressey, Esq., only brother of Capt. Amos, was born in Sutton in 1777. Resided on the homestead farm of his father till about 60 years of age, when he moved to Mill Village, where he

died, aged 81 years. Esq. Pressey was somewhat different from his brother in some of his characteristics,—unassuming, candid, and gentlemanly in his deportment, cautious and sagacious in the management of his business. Was chosen to most offices in the gift of his townsmen, the duties of which he discharged to the acceptance of the town and with honor to himself. His brother Amos used to say of him, that "the trusts and honors, of which he received so liberal a share, were due not so much to his superior ability as to his good manners"—a remark which, if heeded, might be to the profit of many a young man.

Esq. John Pressey's son William received from his father the old homestead, and made it his residence. His son Carlos G. Pressey has been a trader and prominent citizen of Sutton ; has served as town-clerk, post-master, and representative. Now resides in Concord, N. H. Esq. Pressey had one daughter, who married Ebenezer Andrew, and they were parents of Ruth M. Andrew, who married Rev. Robert Stinson, who was chaplain in the late war, and died much lamented soon after his return from the army. Was chaplain of the Sixth regiment N. H. Vols.

Pain Tongue and Jeremiah Davis lived at the top of Pound hill east of the brick-yard, they living together. Davis had a family, but Pain Tongue never married. After living here some years, they removed together to Grantham, N. H.

In 1779 the annual town-meeting was held at the house of Pain Tongue, and also for several years subsequent. It was perhaps as compensation for

this accommodation that in 1780 the town, according to the early record, voted to give Pain Tongue his rate for his head. It was customary to excuse men from paying taxes for poll after they had become infirm by age or otherwise. Men were not excused by law from paying poll tax after 70 years of age till 1789.

Among the children of Jeremiah Davis were Moses, Isaac, Samuel, William, Susanna, Daniel, and John. Moses was the only one who did not accompany the family to Grantham. He remained in Sutton, married Anna, daughter of Jacob Davis, and had a large family. He was somewhat eccentric. Was not fond of labor, rather inclined to go to law, illiterate, fond of dogs in which he traded. For a long time his peculiar ways and manners made him a good subject of amusement for the young men of the time and locality.

He had a passion for ardent spirits, in which he sometimes indulged too freely, and at such times he was wont to exhibit more than his ordinary wit. As a specimen, at one time Elder Ambrose found him lying in the road unable to help himself. "Mr. Davis," said the minister, "I am sorry to see you so much out of the way." "Not so," said Davis, in instant response, "I am right *in* the way, and *can't* get out of it."

He was sometimes quarrelsome, but could rarely be made to believe he had been beaten, or, rather, the more he was beaten the more his strength and physical powers would seem to increase. His endurance was indeed remarkable. Moses Davis was in the War of 1812.

Daniel Messer came here from Amesbury, Mass., in 1776, with a wife and eight children ; and three more were born in this town. He settled where Moses Hazen, Esq., resided at the time of his death and several years previously. Daniel Messer also owned several adjoining lots of land. He was constable and moderator of town-meeting in 1779, subsequently selectman, and held other offices in town. The names of his children were,—Sarah who married Reuben Gile, Thomas, Hannah who married Isaac Masten, Isaac, John, Jenny who married Whittier Perkins of Sunapee, Adam, Abigail who married Nathan Phelps, Phebe who married Israel Andrew, Elizabeth who married Benjamin Masten, born 1779, died 1875 in her 97th year, James who had the homestead farm. This family were distinguished for regularity of life, industry, economy, and longevity.

Benjamin Masten, from whom have descended the Mastens in this town, came here from Litchfield ; but he was originally from Amesbury, Mass. He settled near Daniel Messer's. He had lived here but a short time before he and his wife died, leaving a family, among whom were Jacob, nearly of age, Asa, Thomas, Isaac, and Phebe. Jacob and Isaac lived here till death, both being at an advanced age, leaving numerous descendants.

David Eaton lived near the Woodward farm, and for many years was an active, influential citizen. He died here in 1806, aged 66 years. It is believed that he has no descendants living here.

Samuel Andrew settled near the Burpee farm ; was a tailor by trade, being lame. The names of

his children were Daniel, Mary, Nathan, Samuel, John, Israel, Sarah, Hannah, Perley, and Betsey. After remaining in town nearly twenty years, he moved into Newbury adjoining Sutton, but most of his sons resided here. Daniel lived at Mill Village, owned mills and a farm which he improved. Married a daughter of Moses Quimby, and had a family. Moved to Salisbury a few years before his death, and died there.

Joseph Wadleigh one of the nine Wadleigh brothers, who were early settlers in Perrystown; lived on what is now called the Dodge or Coburn place; owned several lots of land; served as selectman and constable. Was a man of great strength and energy. He left town about 1800, with a wife and eleven children, and settled in New York. Little is known of him since he left.

Ensign Phineas Stevens lived where Moses P. Cheney now lives (1881). Was a prominent, useful citizen; was large and muscular, and possessed good common-sense as well as great physical powers. He died in this town at the age of 90 years. The names of his children were Benjamin, Asa, Joseph, James, Oliver, John, Betsey, Mehitable, Susan, Dolly. Dolly married Joseph Roby; died at Chichester Aug. 20, 1887, aged 92 yrs. 4 days.

Capt. George Marden was one of the selectmen in 1781–'82. Had previously been constable. Little otherwise is known of him.

Jonathan Roby lived on Birch hill in 1779, as is shown by the town record that this year the town voted to lay him out a road. Mr. Roby and his sons were noted as being stout, muscular men. Jonathan

Roby was selectman and constable, and was deemed a worthy and reliable man. Was a successful farmer. Most of his progeny have left town.

Samuel Roby and wife were, with the exception of one family, the progenitors of the Robys in this town. He died in 1790, aged 86 years,—of course was born in 1704. Probably his birth was previous to that of any other person who has ever lived in town, and he was an old man in 1779. His offspring are numerous, and quite a number of them are living in town and vicinity. He died at his son Ichabod's. He was much older than his wife, who survived him. His name was spelled Robee. His tax was 1£. 18s. 7d. Jonathan Roby's tax, 4£. 10s.

Jonathan Nelson, the ancestor of all the Nelsons in this town, among whom are (1881) sixteen legal voters, the most of any name in Sutton; settled here about 1776, and owned the Mill Lot near Mill Village. He was more than fifty years of age when he came here from Rowley, Mass., with his sons, Asa and Philip. In his latter days he lived with them, and died in 1801 aged 77 years. His wife died soon after. He was here clearing roads, with one of his sons, in 1769.

Dea. Asa Nelson, son of the above Jonathan, lived on the farm now owned by his grandson, Mark Nelson (1880). Dea. Nelson was a worthy and highly esteemed citizen. His counsel was sought both in civil and religious affairs, was an exemplary man, a promoter of good morals and manners. He served as selectman, constable, and committee to lay out roads, and also was on other committees. He was sometimes styled Lieut. Nelson, having

been a military officer. His descendants are worthy and respectable people, many of them living in town.

Philip Nelson resided near his brother Asa's; married a daughter of Moses Quimby, and had a large family. His eldest son, Moses, was an enterprising and successful farmer. Seven of his sons were in 1880 legal voters in this town. Philip and Jonathan Nelson, two of his sons, left town before their deaths. His youngest son, William, died at Mill Village, not very many years ago, leaving a wife and two children. One daughter married Dea. Ezekiel Little, had several children, and died while they were young.

Moses Quimby settled on the Sanborn farm, Mill Village. It was subsequently owned by Daniel Andrew. Mr. Quimby had several daughters, but no son. He died in 1797. His wife survived him till 1817. She was a very useful woman in town, and, with Mrs. Cornelius Bean, had the care of the sick. They obtained their remedies from the vegetable kingdom, and were highly successful, as is shown by the fact that before they ceased their practice, on account of old age, the town attained the greatest population it ever reached.

Ezra Jones settled near the Luther Dresser place, and made and owned the first mill in town. He had several sons and daughters. It is believed that none of his progeny now live in town.

Abraham Peasley, son of David, and brother of Samuel Peasley, lived where Samuel Peasley resides, and on the farm of Andrew Peasley, a grandson. The names of Abraham's children were Benaiah, born in 1780, Hannah, Phebe, Martha,

Polly, Sarah, Abraham, Dorothy, John, and Susanna, the last born in 1801. Mr. Peasley was a thrifty farmer, and a useful, industrious citizen. He died suddenly in 1815. His wife survived him many years. She had a strong and retentive memory, and in her last days was able to supply, from her early experience and knowledge, some important facts, which are incorporated in this history—facts not only regarding her own experiences, but those of other early inhabitants of Sutton.

Joseph Johnson settled and lived through life on the farm since owned by Francis Robbins, called the Johnson farm. Mr. Johnson came here early from Kingston, or Hampstead, and was one of the selectmen in 1779; was a forehanded farmer, and was the first man taxed for money at interest in town. The names of his children were Joseph, Henry, Sarah, Stephen, Moses, Susanna, Asa, Nabby, Syrena, and Moody. In 1880, the last survivor of this large family was Moses, then living in Claremont, having been born in 1789. His son Daniel W. Johnson is agent of the Monadnock Mills and president of the Sullivan Savings Institution, and is a man of wealth and influence.

Jonathan Johnson came here about the same time as his brother Joseph (the preceding). Lived where his son Jonathan lately lived. Was a prominent and successful farmer; a man of sound judgment in all the practical duties of life. Was a leading man in town; for many years one of the board of selectmen, and coroner, and held other offices. His children were,—Judith who married John Blaisdell, Jonathan who died in 1807, Polly, Hannah,

John, James, Sarah, Lydia, and Jonathan who was born in 1807. The three last were, in 1880, living on the farm of their father, who owned it in 1779. Mr. Johnson, in his latter days, was remarkably spry and active for a man of his size and age, being a large man. The Johnsons were noted for longevity. Jonathan Johnson died in 1844, aged 90; Joseph Johnson died at the age of 98.

Caleb Kimball came here from Goffstown. He settled on the hill which from him was called Kimball hill—the same locality which the Eatons, who are his descendants and heirs, now term Eaton Grange. Mr. Kimball was a man of great industry and energy, and a prominent business man. He kept tavern quite early, soon after the public roads were opened. The first one was a much travelled road, from Newbury on by Mr. John Nelson's over Dodge hill to the south village, and so on by Mr. Littlehale's and the Roby place to Kimball hill, and on to Warner. There was also another main road, passing from Croydon, Springfield, and New London to Dea. Harvey's, where was a tavern, and so on to Mr. Hazen's at the foot of Gile hill, thence southerly and intersected with the other road at the foot of Kimball hill. The house erected for a tavern is yet standing, and has been fitted up by the Eaton brothers and sisters for their summer residence. It is surrounded by about 1100 acres of land owned by the same parties, most of it being covered with a thrifty second growth of wood and timber. Mr. Kimball was better educated than most men of the town, and his family excelled in personal accomplishments as well as

intelligence, and were deemed models in this respect. Mrs. Kimball was well adapted to the rearing and training of such a family. The names of their children were Mary, Lucretia, Caleb, Sarah, Betsey, Jacob, Phebe, Lavinia, Abigail, Ruth, and Sukey.

Nathan Andrew settled near his father in Sutton; had a large family; was a worthy, industrious farmer—in fact, was one of the most substantial men of the town, being always much esteemed and respected by all who knew him; lived to a good old age, and died in town, leaving a wife and a worthy and useful family. His wife long survived him, and died at the age of 95. Her maiden name was Hannah Gregg, she being of the famous Londonderry Scotch-Irish stock.

John Andrew lived in town but little after becoming of age. Went to Boston—a merchant.

Israel Andrew has owned farms in different parts of this town. During the last fifty years of his life he lived where his son Israel afterwards resided. He had one daughter, who married Cyrus French, the father of Cyrus French now living in town. Israel Andrew was a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was of untiring industry, prudent and sagacious; never sought or would accept official positions; acquired a large estate; died at the age of 82 years, respected and beloved by his townsmen.

Samuel Andrew in his latter days lived east of John Merrill's: the place is sometimes called the Cotton place. He was a good, substantial farmer and devout Christian; married a daughter of Sam-

uel Peaslee, she being the first female child born in Perrystown. Date of her birth 1771. They had a large and useful family. He died at the age of 70, and his wife died soon after. They have numerous descendants.

Perley Andrew, the youngest son of Samuel Andrew, Sen., lived near his brother Nathan, at the head of Long pond. He was an honest, prudent farmer. Died at the age of about 80, leaving a wife and family, a number of whom live in town. Of the daughters of Samuel Andrew, Sen., one married Dr. William Martin; one married Israel Putnam, Esq.; and one married the late Hon. Samuel Jones of Bradford, and her death preceded that of her husband several years. She left a very intelligent and useful family. The offspring of Samuel Andrew are numerous, many of them possessing superior intelligence, enterprise, and business capacity, some occupying high positions in the nation, among whom, on the maternal side, are General John Eaton, for a long period U. S. commissioner of education, and at present president of a college in Marietta, Ohio; his brother, Colonel Lucian Eaton, U. S. marshal of Tennessee; and Honorable George Jones, of Concord, formerly state senator; also Horace E. Andrew, Memphis, Tennessee, clerk U. S. court of that state.

Benjamin Critchett lived on the place where Deacon Nicholas Rowell and son have for many years had ownership and occupancy. Mr. Critchett was here early, soon following Matthew Harvey, whose sister, Miriam Harvey, of Nottingham (daughter of Jonathan Harvey, of Nottingham),

was Critchett's wife. They had a family, but after some years removed to New York. Critchett was in service in the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Wadleigh, one of the nine brothers before referred to, settled in Sutton about 1779, on leaving the Revolutionary War; located near where Converse Gage now lives. His family were,—Ruth, who married Hon. Jonathan Harvey; Elizabeth married Deacon Asa Nelson; Miriam married Joseph Pillsbury, Esq., and was mother of Thomas W. Pillsbury, Esq., of Concord; Daniel, father of Philip S. Harvey Wadleigh, of Warner. Polly married Edward Dodge, Esq.; died, leaving one son. Sarah married Moses S. Harvey, and was mother of Hon. Thomas W. Harvey, late commissioner of common schools of Ohio. Martha married Sumner Fowler, of Hopkinton. Thomas married Hannah Roby, and died, aged about 45 years, leav- two sons and one daughter. Mehitabel married Thomas Cheney; died, leaving one son. Susan married John Burnham, of Hopkinton, and died, leaving three sons,—Edward D. Burnham, J. M. Burnham, John Burnham. The first of these three, Edward D., a prominent man, member of the state council, etc., died March, 1887. His brother, J. M., died young, leaving no issue. Upon the incorporation of the town in 1784, Thomas Wadleigh became a leading man in town, being chosen town-clerk nearly twenty years, and selectman and representative many years. He also took an active part in military affairs, and was captain of the militia of the town. It happened that, on one occasion, at a general muster, he was not assigned

his proper rank, and his soldiers refused to take the place assigned them; but he went upon the ground himself. The commander of the regiment sent a force to bring the men into line. They resisted, and finally did no duty through the day.

James King was a tax-payer here in 1779; came from Hampstead. He had been pressed into the English service at the time of the French War, but found opportunity to desert, and came here with the settlers. Was born in England. His sons, John and Nathaniel, were by his first wife, and born previous to coming here. Settled where J. M. Pressey now lives; died there in 1808. Was a prominent man in town—constable and collector.

Nathaniel Cheney came here about 1779. Born 1754; died 1847, in his ninety-fourth year. Was son of Daniel Cheney, of Plaistow, whose father was Dustin Cheney, a descendant of Hannah Dustin who killed the Indians at Dustin's island when she was captured and carried there—near Penacook. Nathaniel Cheney had ten children—eight sons, two daughters. 1, Wait; went to New York; had seven children; died 1828. 2, David; served in the War of 1812; died in 1823, leaving four children. 3, Mary; married Asa King; died about 1817, leaving two sons, three daughters. 4, Nathaniel; married Sarah Pillsbury in 1811; died about 1872, aged 83, leaving two sons, three daughters. 5, Sally; born 1788; married Israel Morrill 1807; died 1823, leaving two sons, three daughters. 6, Isaac; born 1790; died 1855; had eight sons, one daughter. 7, Timothy; born 1793; moved to New York; married; died,

leaving seven children. 8, Thomas; served in the War of 1812; married a daughter of the late Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., who died, leaving a son, Nathaniel W. Cheney, present (1880) register of deeds for Grafton county. Thomas died 1875, in his 80th year. 9, Silas, born 1798; died 1828, leaving five sons. 10, Caleb; born 1800; died 1826, without issue. Nathaniel Cheney, senior, lived near Joseph Johnson's; was in the Revolutionary War; was an honest, upright man and a good citizen. He was a moderate farmer.

We have now hastily and cursorily alluded to most of the settlers in Perrystown up to 1780, and also to some of their descendants individually. Among those noted for piety were Dea. Asa Nelson and wife, Dea. Matthew Harvey and wife, Jacob Davis, Ephraim Gile, Daniel Messer and wife, Jonathan Roby, James King, Caleb Kimball and wife, Mrs. Jonathan Davis, Mrs. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mrs. William Pressey, and some others. There was no church or preacher during those first ten years, but they met and held religious services weekly in private dwellings.

We find no reference to schools during this time, yet most of the children of that day learned, perhaps from their parents, to read and write, and were subsequently able to transact business correctly.

Finding and clearing roads was the great business of this time. Loads were carried on sleds or drags with oxen through the year. Travelling on foot in winter, whether hunting or otherwise, was done on snow-shoes.

Trapping and hunting were sources of income. The deer, moose, and bear furnished food and clothing. The beaver, sable, otter, mink, and other fur animals were plenty.

The men cleared the land of the forests, and converted the wood into ashes, and, carrying it to the "potash," the lye was there leached from it and boiled down into "salts."

The currency of the country had become nearly worthless. The war of the Revolution was going on, the colonies struggling for their independence. Men and means had to be furnished, or they must submit to the tyranny of the British government. There was no time for indolence. Every man had to help himself and his neighbors to the best of his ability. There was mutual dependence, and every man was a brother, and treated as such, and those ties of friendship and brotherhood never ceased till death.

Ebenezer Kezar, and his son Simon Kezar, were the first blacksmiths, and made agricultural implements and steel traps, some of which are still in use.

Benjamin Wadleigh was the first shoe-maker, including snow-shoes. He was the first justice of the peace in town.

Samuel Andrew was the first tailor.

Ephraim Gile was the first tanner. He tanned mostly the skins of wild animals and sheep-skins.

Capt. William Pressey was the first carpenter, and was also the first captain of militia.

Jacob Davis and his sons made wooden ware, such as plates, trays, bowls, noggins, piggins,

platters, skimmers, ladles, and other wares. Wooden ware was then much used in place of crockery and earthen ware.

Mr. Eri Colby informed the writer that his grandmother, Mrs. Jonathan Davis, who lived near Jacob Davis, used to carry this wooden ware sometimes out of town on horseback and sell it; and that some people thought the ware was worth more than the horse that carried it.

Jeremiah Davis, Samuel Peaslee, and Jonathan Davis were brick-makers. Ensign Phineas Stevens was a cooper. Jacob Masten made weavers' looms and fixtures.

Matthew Harvey was first deacon and first tavern-keeper, and was the first representative of the town after incorporation, 1785. At that date, however, Sutton had not enough ratable polls to be entitled to a representative, but was classed with other adjoining towns for that purpose. Warner, Sutton, and Fishersfield (now Newbury) elected Mr. Harvey this year.

Tax-Payers in 1779.

Samuel Andrews. Died in Newbury, aged 55.

Samuel Bean. Died in Sutton, aged 77.

French War. Cornelius Bean, brother to Samuel. Died in Sutton, aged 90.

Leonard Coburn. Died in Sutton.

Rev. War. Nathaniel Cheney. Died in Sutton, aged 93.

Rev. War. Francis Como. Died in Sutton, aged 100.

Rev. War. Benjamin Critchett. Removed to New York with his family.

Jeremiah Davis. Died in Grantham about 1875.
Jonathan Davis. Died in Sutton.
Jacob Davis. Died in Sutton, aged 105.
John Davis, son of Jacob. Died in Sutton (insane).
Lieut. David Eaton. Died in Sutton, aged 66.
Ephraim Gile. Died in Sutton, age 90.
Benjamin Heath. Unknown.
Robert Heath. Unknown.
Matthew Harvey. Died in Sutton, aged 49.
Ezra Jones. Died in Sutton.
Joseph Johnson. Died in Sutton, aged 94.
Jonathan Johnson, brother to Joseph. Died in Sutton, aged 98.
James King. Died in Sutton, aged 79.
Ebenezer Kezar. Died in Sutton, aged 73.
George Marsden. Unknown.
Rev. War. Jacob Mastin. Died in Sutton, aged 78.
Daniel Messer. Died in Sutton, aged 84.
Amos Mills. Unknown.
Lieut. Asa Nelson. Died in Sutton, aged 83.
Jonathan Nelson. Died in Sutton, age 77.
Rev. War. Philip Nelson. Died in Sutton, aged 86.
David Peaslee. Died in Sutton.
Jonathan Page. Unknown.
Benjamin Philbrick. Died in Warner, aged 99.
Rev. War. Abraham Peaslee. Died in Sutton.
Peter Peaslee. Died in Bridgewater, N. H.
Hezekiah Parker. Died in Sutton.
Samuel Peaslee. Died in Sutton, aged 77.
Jacob Peaslee. Unknown.
Rev. War. David Peaslee, Jr. Died in Sutton.
Capt. William Pressey. Died in Sutton, aged 72.
Moses Quimby. Died in Sutton, aged 84.
Rev. War. Jonathan Roby. Died in Sutton, aged 60.
Silas Russell. Died in Sutton, aged 82.
Phineas Stevens. Died in Sutton, aged 90.
Jonathan Stevens. Died in Warner, aged 96.
Joseph Youring. Died in Sutton.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen. Died in Sutton, 68.
Jonathan Wadleigh. Died in Gilmanton, aged 82.
Rev. War. Thomas Wadleigh. Died in Sutton, aged 72.

Joseph Wadleigh. Went to New York about 1800.
Rev. War. Thomas Walker. Died in Sutton, aged 103.

New Tax-Payers between 1780 and 1790.

John Adams.
William Bean.
Joseph Chadwick.
David Coburn.
Joseph Clough.
Ebenezer Crosby.
Aaron Davis.
Jonathan Eaton.
Ezekiel Flanders.
Reuben Gile.
Philemon Hastings.
Moses Hills.
Ezra Jones, Jr.
John Kimball.
Dudley Kendrick.
Ezra Littlehale.
Isaac Masten.
Joseph Pearson.
Daniel Robertson.
Thomas Rowell.
James Roby.
Ephraim Wadleigh.
Stephen Woodward.
Plummer Wheeler.
Francis Whittier.

Samuel Ambrose.
David Chadwick.
Jonathan Coburn.
Leonard Coburn.
Peter Cheney.
Abner Chase.
Jacob Davis, Jr.
Jesse Fellows.
Benjamin Fowler.
David Gile.
Capt. Ephraim Hildreth.
John Harvey.
Hugh Jameson.
John King.
Lot Little.
Isaac Messer.
Thomas Messer.
John Peasley.
Jonathan Rowell.
Ichabod Roby.
Philip Sargent.
Moses Wadleigh.
Eliphalet Woodward.
George Walker.
Daniel Whittier.

Second Decade, from 1780 to 1790.

NEW SETTLERS AND SONS OF EARLY SETTLERS WHO HAVE BECOME OF AGE.

John Adams[1] settled near Joseph and Jonathan Johnson. He died about 1830, aged 80. His sons John, Joseph, and Henry lived and died here. John Adams[2] was for many years a leading and influential man in this town. He died at an advanced age, leaving a respectable family.

William Bean, brother of Samuel Bean, lived on what is sometimes called Bean's hill. Had a large family, among whom were Joseph, Samuel, Israel, William, and several daughters. He left town before his death. Quite a number of his descendants live in town. Mr. Bean was a man of remarkable physical strength.

Elder Samuel Ambrose came to Sutton and gathered a church soon after 1782, but of this church there exists no written record, either of its formation or of its dissolution. We only know that it existed, maintained public worship on Sundays, administered the sacraments, and that Matthew Harvey was its first deacon. It does not appear that Mr. Ambrose was by formal vote of the town accepted as the town's minister till April 1, 1793. He received from the town the gift of the lot of land which, by charter, the town was to give to the first settled minister. He settled near Samuel Bean and Benjamin Wadleigh, where M. B. Wadleigh now lives. He had a large family, among whom were Polly, Abigail, Sarah, Samuel, Nathaniel,

Jonathan, Lydia, Esther, David, Susan. Polly married David Davis, and was mother of the late Col. N. A. Davis. Abigail, a most estimable woman, married Thomas Pearson, and was mother of John H. Pearson, of Concord. Sarah married Nathan Leach; had a family, and died in Massachusetts at an advanced age. Samuel left town early, resided in Newburyport, and died there. Nathaniel moved West, where he died, leaving a family. Jonathan went to Maine. Lydia married Elisha Parker of Sutton, and they had a large family. They afterwards removed West. Esther died in Sutton at the age of about 40, unmarried. Susan married a Mr. Carey, and went to New York. David, a very worthy man, remained on the homestead. Was twice married, his second wife, who was the mother of his surviving children, being Lydia Merrill. Their children, four in number, were born in Sutton, their names being Samuel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Anne Sophia, most of them, if not all, resident in Maryland. No descendants of Elder S. Ambrose live in town.

David Chadwick settled on the north side of Bean's or King's hill. Had a family of nine sons and four daughters. Was in moderate circumstances, industrious, cheerful, and humorous. He was esteemed as a neighbor and citizen, and died at an advanced age.

Joseph Chadwick, an elder brother of David, settled near him. Was in the Revolutionary War, and died about 1829, leaving a family, most of his children being then settled in life.

Leonard Coburn lived near the Burpee place,

recently called the Shattuck place. Had a large family, and left town before his decease.

Jonathan and David Coburn, sons of Leonard Coburn. David left town in the early part of this century. Jonathan was never married. Was a conscientious, inoffensive man, and died aged.

Joseph Clough lived near the Blaisdells at one time. Lived in other localities in town. None of his progeny are known to be living in this town.

Peter Cheney, whose father died when he was young, lived in early life with Capt. Thomas Wadleigh. Married a daughter of Jonathan Davis, and settled near Kearsarge mountain. Was an industrious, neat, tidy farmer. Died at an advanced age, leaving three sons.

Ebenezer Crosby lived near the Johnsons. Had a large family. Not noted for enterprise, but was an industrious and useful citizen. None of his descendants live here.

Abner Chase lived on what is called the Watson farm, near John Gross. Was a farmer, and once served as constable. Frank Chase, now living at South Village, is his grandson.

Aaron Davis, son of Jacob Davis, lived on the homestead, and never married. Was rather eccentric, but withal much attached to home, which he seldom left. Died about 1847, aged 80.

Jacob Davis, son of Jacob Davis, had a family; became insane. His youngest daughter, Jane, died here in 1873, without issue.

Jonathan Davis was a cautious and careful farmer. Had a large family, and left a moderate estate.

Jonathan Eaton lived where Gideon D. Felch

now lives. Was a man of industry and property. Lived here many years, but left town with wife and family some sixty years ago.

Jesse Fellows settled where the late Harrison Fellows lived. Was a man of great physical strength and endurance. Had a large family of sons and daughters. His wife long survived him, and died at the age of 97 years.

Ezekiel Flanders lived near Daniel Masten's; removed from town early. Had a large family. Little is known here of his posterity; some of them live in Hopkinton.

Dea. Benjamin Fowler settled on the Hazen farm. In early life was a school-master. Came from Hopkinton to Sutton. Was a deacon of the church, and a pious, exemplary man. He had great industry and economy, and acquired a good estate. Had a large family, well educated for the times, several of his children being teachers. One daughter married Nathaniel Curtis, a trader in Hopkinton; one married the late Samuel Andrews, Esq., of Orange. His son, Levi Fowler, spent most of his life in Sutton and died here in 1860, aged 67. Being captain of militia, was commonly spoken of as Capt. Fowler. He reared a family in Sutton, of whom one son, Charles A. Fowler, lives on his father's homestead,—a school-teacher, an enterprising farmer, and prominent in town affairs. Dea. Fowler left town soon after the great tornado of 1821, which was so disastrous and destructive to his buildings and orchards. He spent the remainder of his life in Orange.

Reuben Gile was son of Ephraim Gile; lived in

his last days where Daniel Masten lived. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Daniel Messer, and their children were Levi, Sarah, Roxanna, and Jenny. Reuben Gile was an honest, industrious farmer and worthy citizen; died in 1829. His wife survived him many years, dying at the age of 88.

David Gile, brother of Reuben, married Phebe Masten, and lived in town some years after his marriage; in his latter days lived in New London, where he died in middle life, leaving a wife and family.

Philamon Hastings lived where Moses Peaslee now (1880) lives. Was constable and collector in 1796. He died aged. None of his posterity live here.

Capt. Ephraim Hildreth was a prominent man in town for some years. Lived near the pound. Had quite a family. One son died by reason of a fall on the ice on Russell's pond. Capt. Hildreth died in his meridian, and his family separated.

John Harvey was from Amesbury; was a cousin to Dea. Harvey; was a carpenter, and framed the north meeting-house, near which he lived. Was also engaged in farming. His son, Jacob, died in the War of 1812. His son, Joseph, remained on the homestead, and has been a prominent man in town, and served as selectman and representative. Born in 1800; died in 1887. John Harvey dropped dead suddenly in the road close to his own house in 1825. His first wife, Hannah Kezar, died young. His second wife, Hannah Hoyt, lived to a great age, and was never obliged to wear glasses. As not unfrequently happens to the near-sighted, her eyesight did not fail with old age.

Moses Hills, Esq., was for a long time a very prominent man in this town; was a magistrate many years; was selectman and representative. He had a large family, none of them supposed to be living here at this time, nor any of their descendants, as he sold his property and removed from town previous to his death.

Ezra Jones owned and occupied the mills of his father, Ezra Jones. Left town many years since. Probably none of his progeny live in town.

Hugh Jameson lived on the north side of King's hill. Left town many years since. Little is known of him or his family.

Dudley Kendrick owned a Masonian proprietors' lot. Was in the Revolutionary War. Several sons settled near him,—Benjamin, Samuel, and William. He also had several daughters. He was a substantial farmer. Died here at the age of about 80 years.

John King, son of James King, was born in Hampstead; settled on King's hill. Was an honest, industrious man; acquired a good estate; had a large and respectable family. Died here about 1835. Most of his family left town. His son, Elbridge G. King, lived at the North Village, and died there at about 70 years of age, leaving a wife and two daughters, of whom Marilla married Albert P. Richards, merchant at Mill Village, and for second husband a Mr. Kimball; and Mary Jane married Perley Sargent, and is mother of three daughters and two sons—Albert and Walter Sargent—the latter resident in North Village on the estate of his grandfather. She married for second husband Philip Little, who died in 1887.

Ezra Littlehale came here about 1780; settled where his grandson, W. Scott Littlehale, has since lived, which was previously the residence of Jonathan Stevens. Had a large family. His son, Isaac, was in the War of 1812, as orderly of Gen. McNeal; subsequently lived on the homestead of his father, where he died in 1871, leaving a wife, several sons, and one daughter. The late Langdon Littlehale, formerly hotel keeper at Concord and Bradford, was his eldest son. His sons, Henry and W. Scott, are now residents of this town.

Lot Little lived in the south-west part of the town. Was partly of the African race. Had a family. Was not of great mental ability, but industrious and energetic. None of his offspring live in town.

William Lowell lived near Mr. Williams's; was a man of great physical strength. But little is known of him.

Isaac Messer, son of Daniel Messer, was a landowner here in 1792; afterwards moved to Sunapee or Goshen, where some of his descendants live.

Isaac Masten, son of Benjamin and brother of Jacob, married a daughter of Daniel Messer. Lived near Benjamin Fowler. Was a man of great industry and a thrifty farmer. Accumulated a good estate, and died at the age of 84 years, his wife having died many years previous. He had a large family, which left home prior to his decease.

John Kimball lived on the Isaac Masten place; left town early.

Thomas Messer was son of Daniel Messer.

Lived in town many years; moved to Wilmot, where he died at an advanced age, leaving many descendants. Was a farmer.

Isaac Peaslee was son of David Peaslee, the first settler in Sutton. Was a well-to-do farmer. Had a numerous family—resided west of Long pond. Rev. Isaac Peaslee, a clergyman resident in Sutton, was his son.

Joseph Pearson married a daughter of Capt. William Pressey. He was uncle of John H. Pearson, Esq., of Concord. Was a thrifty farmer. Had a family. Left town more than sixty years ago.

John Peaslee, son of David Peaslee, lived on the Luther Dresser place. Had a large family; was a farmer in moderate circumstances.

Daniel Robertson lived near what is now called the Burpee place; had a large family, and removed to New London, where he died leaving a widow who survived him many years. One son lived many years in Acworth, and died there. One daughter married Samuel Morgan, and one married Joseph Palmer.

Jonathan and Thomas Rowell lived at the south-east corner of the town near Warner, and were substantial farmers, but their progeny have left the place.

Ichabod Roby, son of Samuel Roby, settled near the David Peaslee farm. Married a sister of Joseph Putney, of Hopkinton; had a large family, and was a prominent farmer; a man of energy and a large land-owner. Died at the age of 72 years.

James Roby, brother of Ichabod, lived on Birch hill. None of his descendants are known to be living in town.

Philip Sargent was a prominent citizen and one of the selectmen. He left town about 1823. Had a large family.

Ephraim Wadleigh married a daughter of Bond Little, Esq., and lived in Newbury some years; came to Sutton, and lived where Asa Sargent has since lived. In the early part of this century he removed to Hatley, P. Q. Had a large family, and died there in 1852, aged 82 years.

Moses Wadleigh, born in 1763, died in 1839 at the age of 76. Married in 1790. Settled near the Wright farm. His children were William, Moses D., John D., Benj. E., Thomas J., Sally, Elizabeth, and Anna. Wm. died in 1863, leaving a son and daughter. Moses D. lived in Bradford, where he was a prominent citizen; died at the age of about 58 years, leaving one son and two daughters. The son, George A., is a merchant in Boston, and has been a man of excellent business capacity. John D. lived in Bradford; was deputy sheriff and farmer. Died in 1869, leaving a son, Bainbridge Wadleigh, lawyer, now in Boston; has been U. S. senator from New Hampshire. Benjamin E., a resident of Bradford, has been engaged in lumbering most of his life. Thomas J. lived on the homestead of his father. Has been selectman and representative. Died leaving a wife and daughter. Sally married Aaron Russell, and had several children, among whom is Dr. Moses W. Russell, of Concord. She died several years since. Elizabeth

died without issue. Anna married Roswell Haddock. No issue.

Stephen Woodward lived near the Nichols farm. Was an honest, industrious farmer. Had ten children, viz., Stephen, David, Benaiah, Jonathan, Daniel, Hannah, Matthew, Moses, Ruth, and Lydia. He died here many years since, and all his children are deceased except Matthew, who lives in Ellsworth, Maine. Some of the descendants of these children live in town.

Eliphalet Woodward owned the farm where Moses L. Pillsbury now lives. Resided here many years, but removed to New London before his death. Was brother to Stephen Woodward.

Benjamin Williams lived east of the Kendricks. Left no descendants.

Plummer Wheeler lived near the Watson farm. Was in the Revolutionary War, and several of his sons were in the War of 1812. Was an industrious and thrifty farmer. Was quite aged at the time of his death.

George Walker lived near Jacob Masten in early life; was son of Thomas Walker. Died in his meridian, leaving a family. Some of his descendants live in town.

Francis Whittier lived where John Merrill now lives. Had a large family. Was a worthy and industrious man. Left town nearly sixty years since, and removed to Corinth, Me., where some of his descendants now live.

Daniel Whittier lived near Francis Whittier. Married a daughter of Hezekiah Parker. Died about 1818, leaving a wife and family. Wife sur-

vived him many years, and for second husband married Tristram Pierce. Daniel Whittier's family have all left town.

About this time (toward the close of the decade between 1780 and 1790) there were no traders or store-keepers in town, and no professional physicians. About this time the inhabitants began to make cloth from wool as well as from flax, the manufacture being wholly by hand. Schools were kept in private houses and barns, and but few books were used. The teacher usually had an arithmetic, from which all the scholars learned. No wheeled carriages had been used, nor were the roads suitable for such. Most burdens were carried on sleds or drags, or on horseback. Trading was done mostly at Salisbury and Hopkinton and Warner. During this decade the people began to exchange their log houses for frame dwellings, and, as will be seen from the foregoing, the foundation of a number of the characteristics of advancement had been laid.

Tax-Payers From 1790 to 1800.

Benjamin Wells.
Asa King, son of James.
Samuel Burnham.
Israel Andrew, son of Samuel, Sen.
Isaac Wells.
Lieut. Obadiah Eastman.
Henry Dearborn.
Joseph Wells.
Daniel Andrew, son of Samuel.
Jacob Quimby.
James Harvey, Joseph Harvey, brothers of Dea. Matthew.

Isaac Bean, Jacob Bean, sons of Samuel.
Simon Kezar, son of Ebenezer.
David Flanders.
Theophilus Cram.
Lieut. Hutchins.
Josiah Nichols.
Lieut. Eaton (James).
David Eaton, Jr., son of David, Sen.
John Emerson.
Thomas Pearsons.
Jonathan Davis, Jr., son of Jonathan, Sen.
Benjamin Colby.
John Pressey, son of William.
Samuel Phelps.
Gideon Wilkins.
Capt. Oliver French.
Green French.
Moses Davis, son of Samuel.
Adam Messer, son of Daniel.
Joseph Bean, son of William.
David Davis, son of Jeremiah.
Philip Davis, son of Jonathan.
Ezekiel Davis, son of Jacob.
Moses Bailey.
Ezra Jones, Jr., son of Ezra, Sen.
Daniel Emery.
William Lowell.
Benjamin Williams.
John Eaton.
Dudley Kendrick.
Tristram Stevens, son of Jonathan.
Abraham Wells.
William Dodge.
Benjamin Collins.
Benjamin Kendrick, Samuel Kendrick, sons of Dudley Kendrick.
Capt. James Taylor.
John Downing.
Samuel Roby, Jr.
Stephen Richardson.
Jesse Cutting.

Micajah Pillsbury.
Anthony Clark.
Cesar Lewis.
Dea. Joseph Greeley.
Joshua Wright.
Thomas Peaslee, son of Samuel.
Dr. Ezra Marsh.
Capt. Daniel Page.
Henry Wadleigh.
Isaac Peaslee.
Dr. William Martin.
Hezekiah Blaisdell.
Ebenezer Simons.
John Adams, Jr., Joseph Adams, sons of John, Sen.
Wait Cheney, son of Nathaniel.
Benjamin Stevens, Asa Stevens, sons of Phineas.
Seth Russell, son of Silas.
John Philbrick, son of Benjamin.
Capt. Enoch Page.
Abraham Rowell.
Ephraim Abbott.
John Pearson.
Dr. Crosmon.
Dr. Thomas Wells.

Ratable Estate in 1800	$662.75
State Tax	97.20
County Tax	21.28
Town Tax	60.00
School Tax	166.67

Ephraim Abbott married a daughter of Ephraim Gile. His sons, Samuel and Theodore, were clock-makers. Resided here but a short time.

Hezekiah Blaisdell, a very much respected citizen, was a farmer and cooper. Came from Amesbury, Mass. His wife was Anna Sargent, a sister to the wife of Dea. Joseph Greeley, and also to the wife of Jacob Harvey. The sons of Hezekiah

Blaisdell, Senior, who lived on the homestead, were Hezekiah who died without issue, and John who married a daughter of Jonathan Johnson and had children, viz., Jonathan J., Polly J., Moses S., and Francis F. A daughter of Hezekiah, Senior, married Major Eaton, of Bradford.

Anthony Clark (colored) lived near the Burpee place. Was in the Revolutionary War. Was a noted fiddler, and fond of mirth; a cheerful, inoffensive man and good citizen. He had a family who inherited some of his peculiarities, but were improvident. Two of his sons have lived in Mill Village. For over half a century "Tony Clark was the most noted violinist in all this region. It has even been asserted that he could fiddle when asleep; it is beyond a doubt that he could when awake, and to attempt a ball or dance without his aid and presence thereat was never even thought of." In his latter days he lived in Warner. The writer saw him 75 years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, in which he was a soldier. He died about 1852, aged over 100 years.

Cesar Lewis (colored) became a resident of this town previous to 1800, and so continued many years. He was a very worthy man. (See sketch of him.)

Mr. Crosmon lived near North Village. He was a preacher as well as physician. Was here but a few years. No descendants living here. Matthew Harvey, of Newport (grandson of Dea. Matthew Harvey), married his granddaughter, Experience R. Crosmon, and had two daughters.

John Downing lived near Downing's Corner at

the base of Kimball hill. Was farmer and carpenter. Little is known of his posterity.

Rev. William Dodge was a worthy and respected minister of the Gospel; once owned Jones's mills; lived on Dodge hill—sometimes called Challis hill—on the road from So. Sutton to Newbury. He was one of the founders of the Free-Will Baptists. Had a large family; moved from town many years ago.

Henry Dearborn came from Rockingham county. Was farmer, tanner, and shoemaker. Was an industrious, active, energetic man. Had two daughters, Sarah and Mary. Sarah married for her first husband William Bean[3], and had several children. Married, second, John Pressey, Esq., and died at Mill Village, aged 80. Mary married E. Gerry King; had two daughters, both living in town, and both have families. (See Elbridge G. King.)

Daniel Emery married a daughter of Ezra Jones ; lived in various parts of the town. Had a large family. He was a soldier of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. Many years since he moved to Wilmot, where he died aged.

John Eaton, an elder brother of the late Nathaniel Eaton, the centenarian, came from Haverhill, Mass. Married a daughter of Caleb Kimball. Among his children were Frederic, John, Jacob, Horace, Ruth, Sarah, and Lucretia. Frederic died in Warner without issue. John married a daughter of Nathan Andrew, and had six sons and two daughters, among whom are Gen. John Eaton and Col. Lucian Eaton. Jacob, another son of John, Senior, was a physician; lived in Massachu-

setts. Horace was a clergyman in Palmyra, N. Y. Ruth married Mr. Sherburne, of Concord. Sarah married Samuel Dresser. Her only surviving child is Leonard F. E. Dresser.

Obadiah Eastman lived near where Nathaniel Clay has lived of later years. He was a prominent farmer and wealthy man for that time. Had a wife, but no children. He was constable in 1805. Died suddenly, at the age of about fifty years.

Oliver and Green French lived on a Masonian proprietors' lot, at the north-east corner of the town. Both have been selectmen, and held other offices in town, and were enterprising farmers. Capt. Oliver French had a family of eleven children,—Green, Sally, Martha, John, Laura, Cyrus and Matthew, twins, Abigail, Polly, Eliza, and Mercy. Of these, Green married, and died young; John left town, and died in Orange; Cyrus married a daughter of Israel Andrew, lived on the homestead, and died in 1831, leaving a wife and son, Cyrus, who has been a life-long resident of the town; Matthew moved to Corinth, Me., where he died, leaving a wife and family. Capt. Oliver French died in town, in his meridian, leaving most of his children young. His wife was Martha Hadley. Green French, brother of Capt. Oliver French, married Polly Page; had two children, Polly and Charles. Many years since he moved to New London, where he died. Charles, the son, remained on the homestead in Sutton, became a wealthy farmer, married a lady named Smith, and died several years since. Left a son and two daughters. The latter married, and have since died. The son, George, has been a life-

long resident of Sutton, and a strong supporter of the Baptist church. He married, first, Mary Anne, daughter of Dea. John Felch. No children. Married, second, Flora Crane, and has three children.

Joseph Greeley came to Sutton about 1792. Was originally from Haverhill, Mass., but made his first residence, on leaving home, in Warner, on Tory hill, where he lived three or four years. His residence in Sutton was what is now the Burpee place, in a log house, which he in a few years exchanged for a large two-story framed house, where he kept tavern and store. Was a man of great energy. Was not only innkeeper and trader, but farmer, blacksmith, and cattle-dealer and drover. His wife was Dorothy Sargent, of Amesbury, Mass. His children were,—Polly, who married Henry Carleton. Among her children is Henry G. Carleton, for many years one of the editors of the Newport (N. H.) *Argus & Spectator*. Sally, second child of Joseph Greeley, who married Col. John Harvey, had seven children. Among them was Matthew Harvey, another editor of the *Argus & Spectator*. Dorothy, third child of Joseph Greeley, married Stephen B. Carleton, and they lived and died in Sutton. Had two sons and three daughters, none of whom are now living, but some of the grandchildren are living in Concord and elsewhere. Sophia, fourth daughter of Joseph Greeley, married Samuel Gardner, of Haverhill, Mass. One of their sons is Christopher S. Gardner, of Great Falls, N. H., and another is Rev. George W. Gardner, D. D., who was for many years principal of the New London Institution. Joseph, son of Joseph

Greeley, Sen., married Hannah, daughter of John Kezar, and had a daughter, Mary Anne, who married Newell J. Nye (his second wife), and a son, Joseph, who married Maria Snow, and has been a life-long resident of Sutton, where he has been postmaster over a quarter of a century. Is a merchant. Though always declining political preferment, has been and still is one of the most useful citizens the town has ever had. Gilman, youngest child of Joseph Greeley, Sen., had two daughters and a son, who lived to reach maturity, but are now dead. He died in 1881, and his wife, Hannah Fifield, died in April, 1887.

James Harvey, a brother to Dea. Matthew Harvey, lived above Couch's mill, near the upper dam, above Mill Village, where he carried on the manufacture of woollen cloth, being what was then termed a clothier. He was in the War of 1812, and died in the service. He had a family, one daughter being married to William Gay, of Wilmot; and one married Capt. Jonathan Woodward, of Sutton, and had several children, one of whom, Lydia A. Woodward, married Truman Putney, of Sutton, and was mother of Fred. Putney, now in mercantile business in Mill Village.

Cesar Lewis (colored) lived on Dodge hill. Was a faithful and respected man. He was said to have been over 100 years of age at the time of his death.

Dr. Ezra Marsh, a physician, married a sister of Daniel and Enoch Page. He had two sons, Franklin and Aaron. None of his posterity live in town.

Dr. William Martin, an early physician of this town, married a daughter of Samuel Andrew, Sen.

Among his children were Jonathan, Nathan, Perley, William, Reuben, John, and Lucy. Nathan was a tanner, and a man of wealth, and had a respectable family. He died a few years since. Jonathan lived on the homestead of his father, and died there many years ago, leaving a wife and family. Perley left town. None of his posterity live here. William is a wealthy and respected citizen of Bradford, and has a son, who is a merchant of that town. Lucy was an estimable and accomplished lady. She married and went West, where she died.

Capt. Daniel Page lived in the westerly part of the town. Was a farmer and carpenter. He framed the South meeting-house. He had one son, Hon. Asa Page, who died in 1885 at the age of 86, having been one of the most useful, prominent, and respected men this town has ever produced. Capt. Daniel Page had, also, several daughters, all now deceased.

Capt. Enoch Page, a younger brother of Daniel, lived at South Sutton, where he died in 1828, leaving a son and daughter. She married Hazen Putney, and was the mother of Truman Putney, a merchant at Mill Village for many years, and prominent man of the town. Now deceased. Enoch, the son of Capt. Enoch Page, resided on the homestead of his father, and has been a prominent man in town and county. At the time of his death, in 1882, was deemed the richest man in town, as was his father before he died.

Micajah Pillsbury settled on Dodge hill, between the South Village and the Burpee place. He was farmer and blacksmith. He had a worthy and

much respected wife and family. The names of his sons were Stephen, Joseph, John, and Moses. Stephen, in early life, was a school-teacher—subsequently was a Calvinist Baptist clergyman. He settled in Hebron, and married a capable, educated, and accomplished lady, and they had a very respectable family, several being sons; among them is William S. Pillsbury, of Londonderry, an extensive shoe manufacturer. Mary, the eldest daughter of Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, became quite famous as a painter. She married Valentine W. Weston, a wealthy gentleman of New York city. Lavinia, second daughter of Rev. Stephen, married Samuel Andrew. Joseph, brother of Rev. Stephen, married a daughter of Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., and was mother of Thomas W. Pillsbury, Esq., of Concord. John, third son of Micajah, and brother of Rev. Stephen, married Susan, youngest daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen. He was a prominent man in town, served as selectman and representative, and also held other offices. His son, Simon, a young man of great promise, and an extraordinary scholar, died soon after arriving at manhood. His sons, George A., John S., and Benjamin F. Pillsbury, are resident in Minnesota, where for many years the two first named have done an immense business as flour manufacturers, being among the most extensive in the world. John has been governor of the state of Minnesota. Benjamin F., before emigrating to Minnesota, had been a prominent man in Sutton, as also was George A. in Warner and Concord before leaving his native state. One daughter of John Pillsbury mar-

ried Enoch P. Cummings, and was mother of Charles P. Cummings, of Nashua. Moses, youngest son of Micajah Pillsbury, married Mary Carlton. He has been representative and selectman of this town. He died about 1873, being over 80 years old. His only son, Moses L., is a prominent citizen of Sutton. One daughter of Micajah Pillsbury married Daniel Ober; and, for second husband, Silas Rowell. The youngest daughter of Micajah married Nathan Andrew, Jr., and they became parents of five sons and a daughter, who are noted for industry and enterprise. The youngest son, Horace, has been clerk of the U. S. court of Tennessee.

COPY OF THE CHARTER.

The Proprietors' Records commence thus :

The Book of the Society Records, of the Proprietors of the township of land granted to Capt. Obadiah Perry and others, lying to the west of Kiarsarge Hill, and adjoining No. 1 and No. 2, to the north of said No's.

CHARTER.

Province of New Hampshire.

1749. Granted to Obadiah Perry and others, Nov. 30, 1749. At a meeting of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason Esq. in the Province of New Hampshire, held at the house of Ann Slayton widow, in Portsmouth within said Province, on Thursday the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, Christ one thousand, seven hundred and forty-nine.

Voted that there be and hereby is granted unto Obadiah Perry and 59 others,[1] in equal shares, on the terms, conditions and limitations hereinafter expressed All that tract of land within the Province of New Hampshire containing the extent and quantity of six miles square. Bounded as follows, viz; Lying West of Kyahsarge Hill so called, and beginning at a Beach Tree on the line of No. 1 so called, one hundred and fifty-six poles due north from the mouth of a Brook which runs into Almsbury River, so called; from thence running north sixteen degrees west seven miles and eighty poles, to a Hemlock standing on the top of a hill: thence west five degrees south five miles to a Beach Tree marked with stones about it: thence south sixteen degrees east seven miles and eighty poles to a White Oak marked on the line of No. 2 so called; Hence east five degrees north five miles to the place begun at. To have and to hold to them their heirs and assigns in equal shares on the following conditions terms and limitations, that is to say that eighteen

[1] See list of "Original Grantees" at the close of this chapter.

shares in the said tract of land be and hereby are reserved to the use of the said proprietors the grantors in these presents, their heirs and assigns, the same to lay on the eastern side of said tract of land, and to be laid out at the same time the other shares shall be laid out, and numbered from one to eighteen. And the rest and remainder of said tract of land saving what is hereinafter mentioned to be otherwise improved be divided into sixty-three shares or Rights. And each Share into two distinct lots, one of which is to contain a hundred acres, and the other lot all the rest of the land belonging to each respective share, except as before excepted.

Eighteen shares reserved for the Lord Proprietors.

That the lots which belong to the said sixty-three shares be numbered with the same number beginning with 19, and ending with 81. That the said land be so laid out within the space of eight months, from the day of granting the same. And then the said sixty-three shares to be drawn in the usual manner of drawing for lots of land, in such cases, and that the same be done at Portsmouth under the direction of the grantors, and that there be one draft for the lots that belong to one share. That the eighteen shares reserved for the use of the Grantors be drawn for by the Grantors only, at the same time of drawing the other lots.

One Share for the first settled minister.

That one of the said sixty-three shares be for the first minister of the Gospel who shall be settled there, and continue there during life, or until he shall be regularly dismissed, to hold to him his heirs and assigns.

And one other of the said sixty-three shares be for and towards the support of the Gospel ministry there forever. And that the hundred acre lots belonging to these two shares be laid out as near the place where the meeting-house shall be built as conveniently may be, and not drawn for as the other lots are.

One share for the support of the ministry.

That there be ten acres of land left in some convenient place, as the major part of the Grantees shall determine, within the said boundaries, exclusive of the eighteen reserved shares, for building a meeting-house and a school-house upon, and to improve for a Training field, a Burying-place, and other public use to which the inhabitants there shall see cause to apply it.

Lands for public use.

That one other of said sixty-three shares be for the use and support of a school forever.

School lot.

Owners of the 60 shares shall make a settlement.

That the owners of the other sixty shares make a regular settlement there at their own cost and charge in the following manner, namely:

Saw-Mill in two years

That within two years from the granting of the said lands they shall have a Saw-Mill built there fit for sawing and making boards and other timber for the use of the settlers there, and that the same be put under such regulations as shall best serve the interest of the settlement, and that each settler shall be served on reasonable terms.

Three acres cleared in three years.

That within three years from the said term, each owner of the said shares shall have three acres of land there cleared and fitted for tillage or mowing.

House in four years

That within four years from the said term each owner shall have a house sixteen feet square, or equal thereto, with a cellar underneath it, built on his respective share and fit to live in.

30 families in five years

That within five years from said term there shall be thirty families living on said tract of land.

Meeting house in six years and 60 families

That within six years from said term there shall be a meeting-house built, and preaching there and sixty families living on said tract of land.

Minister in seven years.

That within seven years from said term the said owners shall settle a Gospel minister there.

That each owner of the said sixty shares shall pay to such person as may be appointed his proportion of the charges from time to time as the major part of said owners shall determine to be necessary to be paid for the carrying on of the settlement, and accomplishing the matters and things aforesaid and for what shall be hereinafter mentioned, for making perfecting and finishing the said settlement.

Each owner pay his proportion of charge.

Saw-Mill

That there be reserved in the most convenient place in said tract of land, exclusive of said reserved eighteen shares, a place for a saw-mill, with a convenient quantity of land for a pond, yard, &c not exceeding twenty acres.

Lots Sorted

That, in laying out the lots, care be taken to sort them in such a manner as to make the shares as equal as possible.

Ranges and Highways.

That the lots be laid out in ranges where the land will admit of it, and land be left between the ranges for Highways four rods wide where the land will admit of it, and between the lots of two rods wide.

Plan to be Returned.

That a Plan of the whole when laid out be made at the charge of the owners of the sixty shares, and returned to the said Grantors at the time of drawing the lots, at the charge of the said owners.

Eighteen Shares Exempted.

That the eighteen reserved shares be exonerated, acquitted, and exempted from paying any charge toward making the said settlement, and not held to the conditions limited to the other shares, nor liable to pay any charge, tax, or assessment until improved by the respective owners thereof or under them.

White Pines

That all White Pine Trees fit for Masting the Royal Navy be, and hereby are reserved and granted unto his Majesty his heirs and successors forever for that purpose.

That in case the Grantees and owners of the said sixty shares shall neglect, fail and omit to make and perfect the said settlement in manner as aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning of the several articles matters and things hereinbefore mentioned by them to be done such Grantees and owners shall forfeit their right and interest in the said granted premises, to the Grantors their heirs and assigns, saving to such of the said owners as shall have done and performed his part and proportion of the said articles, matters and things pertaining to his respective Right and share of the said premises. And the said Grantors, their heirs and assigns, may, and it shall be lawful for them, or for any person or persons for them, and in their name or stead, to enter into and upon the Right and Share so forfeited, and the same again to seize, take possession of, and apply to their own use.

Forfeited Rights

Provision in Case of War.

Provided that if a war with the Indians should again happen before the expiration of the several limitations for the doing and performing the said matters and things respectively, then the same term of years to be allowed after the impediment shall be removed.

No Warranty.

And further it shall be understood that the Grantors do not warrant the premises. And further it is the true intent and meaning of the Grantees and Grantors in these presents, that in case any other said sixty shares shall be forfeited to the Grantors by default of performing the proportion of duty in making the said settlement as aforesaid, the said Grantors shall oblige those to whom they shall dispose of said shares to do and perform their proportion of such articles, matters and things herein required of the original Grantees. And in case the said Grantors shall hold such forfeited

Rights to themselves, or any of them, they shall do and perform all their proportion of duty, and pay their proportion of all charges as are herein required of the original Grantees. Provided nevertheless that the said Grantees do, and shall, when they shall be respectively requested by the Grantors, enter into a contract and personally oblige themselves, and their respective heirs and assigns to do and perform the several articles matters and things by those persons the Grantees before mentioned to be performed and done, by signing and executing such Instrument or instruments in writing as by Counsel learned in the law shall be advised and devised for that purpose.

Security to be given for performance.

A true Copy of Record

Attest. George Jaffrey
Pro. Clerk

COUPLING THE LOTS.

It will be observed in the foregoing instrument, that the article indexed "lots sorted," provides "that in laying out the lots care be taken to sort them in such a manner as to make the shares as equal as possible." In the endeavor to accomplish this, each share or right was made to consist of two distinct lots,—one of one hundred acres, of the first division, and one of one hundred and sixty acres, of the second division, care being taken that if one lot on a ticket to the lottery or drawing was poorer than the average, the lot with which it was coupled on the same ticket should be better than the average, so as to equalize the values represented by the sixty-three different tickets.

ORIGINAL GRANTEES.

Province of New Hampshire, Portsmouth Wednesday July 11, 1750.

At the dwelling house of Ann Slayton at Portsmouth a meeting holden by an adjournment. The draft of the lots of the tract of land granted to Capt. Obediah Perry and others the thirtieth day of Nov. 1749, and of the 18 lots laid out for the Proprietors (the Grantors)

Jan 2, 1788. The 3rd. Division Lots were drawn for each original proprietor of the Common Land in Sutton at Proprietors' Meeting held by adjournment at house of John Hall at Plaistow.

	Divisions		
	1.	2.	3.
Stephen Woodward	30	46	41
Benjamin Hale	21	15	51
John Pecker (a minor)	39	45	10
David Graves (a minor)	48	61	
Thomas Follansbee	59	5	48
John Webster	65	22	3
Ebenezeer Perry	29	59	36
Thomas Hale	54	21	53
James Clement (a minor)	79	16	
Thomas Hale jr.	73	3	46
John Currier	20	17	8
John Poor	74	54	25
John Perry (minor)	25	35	39
Parker Stevens (minor)	33	11	37
Asa Kimball	26	50	4
Mark Plummer (minor)	70	51	64
James Pecker	63	19	5
John Barker	41	20	6
Samuel Clement,	44	24	16
David Marsh	49	60	50

	Divisions 1.	2.	3.
Humphrey Noyes	76	56	71
Jacob Hancock	28	36	33
Abraham Perry	35	10	62
James Graves	38	39	32
Joseph Noyes	64	12	52
Obediah Perry	22	32	12
Edward Barnard	55	9	31
Jonathan Poor (minor)	77	58	27
Aaron Sargent	81	29	30
Thomas Noyes	58	6	40
William Stephens	80	48	42
Zebediah Sargent	27	29	7
John Cogswell	19	14	34
Moses Clements	42	26	29
Samuel Ayer	56	8	21
Jonathan Plummer	53	13	15
Andrew Stone	67	23	
Benjamin Eaton jr.	52	53	59
Jacob Woodward	45	28	35
Samuel Little	50	52	26
John Ayer jr.	43	27	57
Joshua Page	71	2	56
Daniel Poor	40	40	49
Timothy Eaton	61	43	60
Timothy Clement	69	31	22
Stephen Whitaker	34	37	45
John Plummer jr.	47	33	15
Benjamin Eaton	66	57	44
Daniel Roberds	51	18	43
James Eaton	62	27	58
Nathaniel Knight jr.	23	62	18
Thomas Whitaker	24	41	38
James Cushing	46	34	66
Cutting Marsh	75	55	17
William Eaton	36	38	13
Stephen Poor (minor)	68	25	65
Obadiah Perry jr.	72	1	54
James Urann	78	50	11

	Divisions 1.	2.	3.
Samuel Little jr.	57	7	20
First Minister's Lot	32	63	24
Ministry or Parsonage	31	5	9
School Lot	60	4	55
Dr. Peter Ayer, Both in 1st Div.	82 83		
The Grantors' Lots as they were drawn.			
Law Lot	1		
Mores & Thomasen	6		
John Rindge	17		
Samuel Solly, Clement Marsh,	3		
Thomas Wallingford	18		
Richard Wibird	9		
George Jaffrey	15		
Theodore Atkinson	11		
Mark Hunking Wentworth	7		
Joshua Pierce	2		
John Moffatt	8		
John Tomasen	5		
John Wentworth	16		
Thomas Packer	13		
Law Lot	14		
Moore & Pierce	4		
Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Green & Marsh	12		
Jotham Odiorne	10		

These grantors' lots are usually called the Lord Proprietors' lots. They all lie in one range on the eastern side of the town, and are sometimes spoken of as the "300 acre lots."

NOTE. It will be observed that in the list of names of grantees, some are marked with the descriptive addition, "A minor." It sometimes happened that when a grant of a township was given, in order to make the sixty requisite names of grantees, some having sons not of age would purchase rights for such sons, and hold them till they came of age.

Area of the Town of Sutton.

Sutton, by its charter, contained 23,040 acres; but, by accurate survey, it contains a little less, viz., $22{,}773\frac{86}{100}$ acres. The perpendicular distance between the north and south lines of the town is 7 miles, 37 furlongs, 120 rods. A straight line drawn through the town from east to west, is 4 miles, 7 furlongs, $15\frac{56}{100}$ rods in length. The length of the town thus considerably exceeds the width, and this circumstance has caused some inconvenience to the people living at the extreme north and south ends of the town. The town contains 35.58416 square miles.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

State of New Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one Thousand, seven Hundred, and Eighty-Four.

An Act to incorporate a place called Perrystown, in the County of Hillsborough.

Whereas a Petition has been preferred to the General Court in behalf of the Inhabitants of a tract of land called Perrystown in the County of Hillsborough, setting forth that they labor under great disadvantages for want of an Incorporation, of which public notice has been given and no objection made—

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same it is hereby enacted, that there be, and hereby is a township erected and Incorporated by the name of Sutton, containing all the lands and bounded as set forth in the Charter or Grant of said Perrystown, which is as follows, viz:

Begining at a Beech Tree on the line of No. 1, so called one hundred and fifty-six Poles due North from the mouth of a Brook which runs into Amsbury River, so called, from thence running North sixteen degrees West seven miles and eighty Poles to a large Hemlock standing on the top of a hill: thence West five degrees South five miles to a Beech Tree marked with stones about it, Thence South sixteen degrees East seven miles and Eighty Poles to a White Oak marked on the line of No. Two, so called, thence East five degrees North five miles to the place begun at.

And the Inhabitants of said tract of land are hereby erected into a body Politic and Corporate, to have continuance and succession forever, and invested with all the powers, and enfranchised with all rights, privileges, and immunities which any town in the State holds and enjoys, to hold to the said Inhabitants and their successors forever.

And Mr. Ebenezer Kezar is hereby authorized to call a meeting of said Inhabitants to choose necessary and customary Town Officers, giving fourteen days notice of the time, place, and design of such Meeting. And the Officers then chosen shall be hereby invested with all the powers of such officers in any town in this State, and every other meeting which shall be annually held in said town for that purpose shall be on the first Monday in March forever.

State of New Hampshire.—In the House of Representatives April 9, 1784.

The foregoing Bill having been read a third time, Voted that it pass to be enacted.—Sent up for concurrence.

John Dudley, Speaker.

In Council April 13, 1784. This Bill was read three times, and Voted that the same be enacted.

M. Weare, Pres.

A copy examined by E. Thompson, Secretary.

Ebenezer Kezar's Warning for the first Town Meeting after Incorporation.

Whereas the General Court have Incorporated us of Perrystown, and called us by the name of Sutton and have appointed me the subscriber to call the first Meeting in said town—

Therefore I do hereby notify and warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants qualified to vote in Town Meeting to meet together at the dwelling house of Pain Tongue in said town on Thursday the twentieth day of this instant May at ten o'clock in the forenoon to act on the following articles, viz:

1 To choose a Moderator to govern said Meeting.
2 To choose a Town Clerk for the present year.
3 To choose three Selectmen for the present year.
4 To choose a Constable for the present year.
5 To choose a Committee to lay out Highways for the pres. year.
6 To choose Surveyors of Highways for the present year.
7 To see how much money you will vote to be laid out on the Highways the present year.
8 To see how much money you will vote to raise to defray Town Charges.

9 To see if you will vote to choose a Committee to find a suitable place to set a Meeting House and make Report to the Town.

10 To act on any other business that may be thought proper to act upon when met.

Sutton, May 5, 1784.

Ebenezer Kezar.

In pursuance of the above warning, the meeting was duly held. The officers chosen on that occasion may be found in the list of "Town Officers after Incorporation," in another part of this work. Mr. Kezar was moderator of the meeting.

It was not unusual in granting townships to call the "tract of land" by the name of some one of the grantees. Perrystown was so called from Obadiah Perry, one of their most prominent men, and whose name is at the head of a list of grantees in the charter.

In many cases these grantees did not become settlers, but sold their rights as they had a good opportunity, and had no further interest in the town. It often happened that when the settlers became numerous enough to feel the need of incorporation, they, in their petition, chose some different name for the town. Why the Perrystown people chose the name of Sutton is not known; but the supposition is that Baruch Chase, Esq., a lawyer of Hopkinton, named it for Sutton, Mass., his native town. Mr. Harvey sometimes applied to Mr. Chase for instructions in legal and official business, and he probably felt the need of doing so in this instance, it being a case in which he could not himself possibly have had any experience. Hence arose the

opportunity to invite him to stand sponsor for the new town.

Preserved among the papers of Mr. Harvey is the following, which is evidently the first draft of the petition for incorporation, having in it some erasures and alterations. It is in the handwriting of Mr. Harvey:

To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives in General Court convened at Concord in June 1783. A Petition of the inhabitants of a place called Perrystown in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, humbly pray that the body of land called Perrystown be Incorporated into a Town with all the privileges of other towns in this State by the name of
The disadvantages that we the inhabitants labor under for want of Town privileges in the making and repairing of Highways, and many other disadvantages too numerous to mention causes us to pray to be Incorporated, for which favor we as in duty bound for you shall ever pray.

Previous to incorporation there had been a town organization, we know, as we have the record of its acts, but it was simply a voluntary association of men, not a legal organization. It had no compelling power. Under it no tax could be collected, no road or bridge built, no school supported. All these had to be done by voluntary subscription. These are some of the "disadvantages" alluded to in the wording of the foregoing petition.

In 1780 the valuation of the several towns in the state of New Hampshire was fixed for the apportionment of the public taxes. Sutton's proportion of the tax was nine shillings.

1771. Division of the State into Counties.

At the breaking out of the Revolution, the royal governor, John Wentworth, had become obnoxious to the people, simply because he was the royal governor, and, bound by his oath of office, supported the royal cause. He had, however, been very popular, and many of his measures were beneficial and satisfactory, and none more so than that of dividing the state into counties. The bill passed the assembly March 19, 1771, dividing the province into five counties, viz., Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. Prior to this, all the courts were held in Portsmouth, and the transaction of legal business was attended with great delay and expense, especially to people living as far distant as Sutton. After the division, each shire town had its share of its own county business.

Sutton was included in Hillsborough county, and therefore under the head of Hillsborough county we henceforth look for the record of all county matters relating to or connected with her, till she became a part of Merrimack county at its formation in 1823.

LAND-OWNERS IN SUTTON IN 1792.

ASSIGNMENT OF RANGE-WAYS.

At a legal meeting held Sept. 26, 1792, Benjamin Wadleigh was chosen moderator.

Voted, To choose a Committee to settle with the inhabitants of the town for the roads which cross their lands.

Voted, That Lieut. Asa Nelson, Simon Kezar, Matthew Harvey and David Eaton be a Committee to settle with the people who have roads crossing their lands in Sutton.

Oct. 1792. The following named persons accepted the report of the land committee:[1]

William Pressey 2 Rods between 44, 1st Div. & Barron.

Philip Nelson. R–W,[2] B. 8. 2nd Div. & Pierce (Moses Quimby)

Isaac Bean ½ R–W, B. 64. 1st Div.

Abraham Peasley R–W, B. 36 & 34, 1st Div. & part of R–W. against 42.

Hannah Roby Equal R–W.

John Peasley 2 Rods B. 75 & 56. 1st Div.

Ezra Jones—ditto.

Nathaniel Cheney Equal R–W.

James Roby 2 Rods B. 66 & 54. 1st Div.

Ichabod Roby 2 Rods B. 56 & 57, 1st Div. & 2 Rods adjoining his home lot.

Jacob Masten To have as much R–W, as is used for Roads.

Jacob Davis ½ R–W, B. 48 & 25, 1st. Div.

Jonathan Nelson All R–W, B. 44 & 66. 1st Div.

[1] The range-ways were strips of land running east and west, four rods wide, and adjoining one side of each lot, reserved by the grantors for highways, and when not used as such, were, by the committee aforenamed, assigned to the different land-owners as compensation for the damage of roads crossing their land. In the assignment of the range-ways the lots are named, indicating very nearly where the owners lived.

[2] R–W signifies Range-Way; B. between.

Moses Quimby ½ R–W. B. 34 & 33. 1st Div.
Daniel Andrew Equal R–W.
James King All R–W. B, 42 & 43, 1st Div.
Benjamin Wells 2 Rods R–W. B. 41 & 63. 1st. Div.
Simon Kezar Equal R–W.
Hannah Pearson 2 Rods South side No. 3. 2nd Div.
Daniel Messer All R–W, B, 49 & 71. 1st. Div.
Ephraim Gile All R–W, B. 69 & 68. 1st Div.
Ezra Littlehale ½ R–W, B. 56 & 57. 1st. Div.
Theophilus Cram Equal R–W.
Joseph Wells. Equal R–W.
Obadiah Eastman All R–W. B. 63, & Barron Lot.
Philip Sargent All R–W, B. 7 & 8. 2nd Div.
Samuel Andrew. Equal R–W.
Amos Pressey ½ R–W. B. 24 & 25. 2nd Div.
John King All R–W, B, 26 & 27. 2nd Div.
William Bean ½ R–W. B. 23 & 10. 2nd Div.
David Eaton ½ R–W. B, 28 & 12. 2nd D.
James Eaton ½ R–W. B. 21 & 20. 2nd Div.
Isaac Masten ¼ R–W. on south side 15. 2nd Div.
Daniel Whittier ½ R–W. North side 18. 2nd Div.
Francis Whittier and
Francis Whittier jr } ¼ R–W, S. side 18. 2nd. Div.
Benjamin Fowler ¼ R–W. North side 15. 2nd. Div.
Abner Chase 1 Rod South side 57. 2nd. Div.
Jonathan Roby 2 Rods R–W, B. 56 & 41. & 56 & 42. 2nd Div.
William Scales Equal R–W.
Daniel Emery ½ R–W. B. 42 & 43. 2nd. Div.
Matthew Harvey All R–W. B, 37 & 36. 2nd Div, West half R–W. B. 20 & 13. 2nd Div. East half R–W. B. 20 & 29. R–W. B. 20 & 33
Josiah Nichols 2 Rods R–W. 28 & 37. 2nd. Div.
James Hutchins 2 Rods B, 36 & 37. 2nd Div.
David Davis Equal R–W.
Cornelius Bean Equal R–W.
Jonathan Rowell, ½ R–W. B. 1. & 57. 2nd Div.
Thomas Rowell ½ R–W. B. 1 & 37. 2nd Div.
William Lowell 3 Rods south side 57. 2nd Div. & 6. 3d Div.
Plummer Wheeler 1 R. R–W. B. 57 & 56. 2nd Div.
Jonathan Davis All R–W, B. 47 & 69. 1st. Div.
Jonathan Davis jr. All R–W, B. 71 & 72. 1st Div.

Isaac Messer All R–W. B. 33. & 34. 2nd Div. as far as crossing his lot 33.

Benjamin Wadleigh All R–W. 68 & 46. 1st Div.

Reuben Gile, ½ R.–W. B. 50. 1st Div. &, ½ R–W. South end 50. 1st Div.

Stephen Nelson ½ R–W. & 14. 2nd Div.

John Messer. Equal R–W.

William Hutchins. Equal R–W.

Ephraim Hildreth. All R–W. B. 27 & the lot at North end of 27. 1st Div.

Eliphalet Woodward ½ R–W.

Ezra Jones jr. Equal R–W.

Stephen Woodward Equal R–W.

Thomas Wadleigh. All R–W. B. 46 & 47. 2nd Div. & ½ R–W. B. 14 & 80. 1 Div.

Leonard Colburn' ½ R–W.

David Peaslee. All R–W. at South end of 19. 1st. Div.

Peter Peaslee. All R–W, B, 19. 1st. Div. and 41. 2nd Div. & 5 L. P.[1] lot.

Caleb Kimball. All R.–W. B. 4 & 5 L. P. Lot.

John Eaton. Equal R–W.

Jonathan Colburn ½ R–W, B. 4 & 5, L. P. lot.

David Colburn. Equal R–W.

Oliver French. Equal R–W.

John Kimball. All R–W, B. 45 in 2nd Div. & 70. 1st Div.

Ebenezer Crosby. Equal R–W.

Lot Little. Equal R–W.

Joseph Youring. 1 Rod R–W, B. 61. & 62, 2nd Div.

Phineas Stevens. ½ R–W, B. 53 & 44. 2nd Div. & ½ R–W, B 45. 2nd Div. & 78. 1st Div

Moses Wadleigh. Equal R–W.

Ephraim Wadleigh. Equal R–W.

Joseph Clough. Equal R–W.

James Eaton, ½ R–W. B. 21 & 28. 2nd Div.

Ezekiel Flanders. 2 Rods R–W. B, 20 & — 1st. Div.

Dudley Kendrick, Equal R–W.

Samuel Kendrick, Equal R–W.

Benjamin Williams, Equal R–W.

Hezekiah Parker, Equal R–W.

[1] L. P. means Lord Proprietor.

Thomas Walker, Equal R–W.
Thomas Messer, Equal R–W.
George Walker, Equal R–W.
Jesse Fellows, Equal R–W
Green French, Equal R–W.
Asa Nelson, ½ R–W, B, lot
Samuel Peaslee All R–W, that is left B, 82 & 83, 1st Div.
Philemon Hastings All R–W. that is left B, 45 & 44, 2nd Div.
Joseph Johnson ½ R–W. B, 52, & 61. 2nd Div.
Joseph Wadleigh. Accepted the Road B. 79 & 80. 1st Div, and of the Road from Fishersfield to Warner.
Moses Hills ½ R–W, B, 25 & 40. 2nd Div.
Isaac Peasley. Accepted his Rates for & Road through his land.
Daniel Messer, All R–W. B. 49 & 71. 1st. Div. & the R–W, left B 71, 1st. Div & 2. 2nd Div.
Samuel Bean ½ R–W. B. 42-3-4-5, & 67 Barron Lot, 65, 64. in full.
Joseph Wells. Given full liberty for town to make roads through his lands by giving equal amount in R–W.
Benjamin Wells jr. ½ R–W. B, 22 & 23. 2nd Div.
Simon Kezar, in behalf of his father Ebenezer Kezar, deceased, } R–W. left B, 12 & 13. 2nd Div.

Silas Russell is not named. Probably the rangeway adjoining his lot was divided. Joseph Greeley, Hezekiah Blaisdell, Enoch and Daniel Page, Micajah Pillsbury, Captain Silsby, Captain Taylor, Nathaniel Eaton, and some others who were here very soon after 1792, were not here when this assignment was made, consequently their names do not appear.

The acceptance of the report of the committee by the land-owners is signed by each land-owner, and the original is in the clerk's office, it having never been recorded, and was accidentally found in looking after old papers.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CLASSED TOWNS.

Among the acts of the Provincial Convention, or Congress, as it was quite as frequently called, of New Hampshire, held at Exeter, Aug. 25, 1775, was the issuing of an order to the several towns and places in the province for the taking of a census or "enumeration" of the people, in which the inhabitants should be classified so as to form a basis for adequate representation in the legislature. Acting upon the information obtained from these census returns, the legislature proceeded to form into a class, or representative district, towns not having enough ratable polls to entitle each one to its own representative, contiguous towns, of course, forming the district. In this way Fishersfield and Perrystown were in 1775 classed together, and in 1777, Warner, Perrystown, Fishersfield (Newbury), and New Breton (Andover) were classed together to send one representative. In December, 1777, the inhabitants of those towns having been duly warned, met for that purpose at the house of Daniel Flood, in Warner, and made choice of Daniel Morrill, of Warner, for representative for one year, which office he held during that time, though the meeting to make choice of his successor was held the following April. After that the elections were all held in December till 1783.

NAMES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CLASSED TOWNS.

Dec. 1777 Daniel Morrill chosen
April 1778 Daniel Flood chosen
Dec. 1778 Thomas Rowell "
Dec. 1779 Isaac Chase "
Dec. 1780 Tappan Evans " (Father of Hon. Benj^{n}. Evans)
Dec. 1781 Nathaniel Bean "

In 1782 none chosen, and no record of meeting called for that purpose, but in the March following—

March 1783 Nathaniel Bean again chosen
March 1784 Francis Davis chosen
March 1785 Matthew Harvey chosen (Sutton)
March 1786 Zephaniah Clark " (Fishersfield)
March 1787 James Flanders "
March 1788 James Flanders "

In the election of 1784, Warner, Perrystown, and Fishersfield participated, but Andover did not, having joined New Chester.

The meetings of the classed towns for choice of representative were all held in Warner, and, with two exceptions, the class while it existed was represented by Warner men. Warner, though as elsewhere stated in this work it was not officially surveyed so as to determine its actual limits till more than twenty years after Sutton was surveyed, was yet older by incorporation, and older as a community. The inhabitants of the classed towns, while few in number, were content to let Warner take the precedence. But they increased rapidly in number, and grew in importance; and, in 1785, Sutton, which had been incorporated the year previous, appears to have thought it time to assert herself and come to the front, which she did

in the person of Matthew Harvey, who represented the classed towns that year. Fishersfield did the same the next year, Zephaniah Clark, one of her most prominent men, being chosen to represent the class that year, 1786. The next year, 1787, Fishersfield and Sutton participated in the election of James Flanders, of Warner, and did so for the same man in 1788, but thereafter did not act with Warner, and the class ceased in reality, though without formal dissolution by the legislature. It is not impossible that dissatisfaction between Warner and the other towns in the class might have arisen in this way, namely,—the other towns were growing in importance, and the ambitious spirits among them, conscious of their own capabilities, naturally desired to have a share in the execution of the public work, which desire their fellow-townsmen seconded, while Warner, just as naturally, did not choose to let the "sceptre depart from Judah, nor a law-giver from between her feet."

Concerning this matter of election of representative, in 1789, Mr. Harriman says, in his history of Warner, "There was some informality about the election of representative this year. In the first place, on the regular day for the election, the town 'voted not to send.' At a subsequent meeting the vote was reconsidered, and James Flanders was elected. Record of a later meeting has the following: 'Voted to choose a com. to petition the General Court in behalf of the town that our Representative may have a seat for the present year.' The petition was successful, and Mr. Flanders took

his seat. But it does not appear that the other towns of the district participated in this election. Warner stood alone. Perhaps it was irregular; but this was the end of the class." Two documents, preserved among the papers of Matthew Harvey, throw some light on this "irregular" proceeding, and show the reason why the other towns, Sutton and Fishersfield, did not participate in the election of 1789. Sutton, and doubtless Fishersfield also, had received from Warner a polite invitation *to stay away*. The first paper is a letter from the selectmen of Warner to the selectmen of Sutton, and is marked "With care," and is as follows:

Gentlemen:

As we have for some years past been classed with you and Fishersfield in choosing a Representative, and as we are now qualified by our number to have a Representative without joining with any other town, we shall take the privilege according to the Constitution, and we would have you govern yourselves accordingly.

From yours to serve

Parmenas Watson, Richard Bartlett, Benjamin Sargent } Selectmen For Warner.

Warner, Feb. 16, 1789

To the Selectmen of Sutton.

It appears that Sutton and Fishersfield did "govern themselves accordingly," and therefore Warner acted alone at this election of 1789. Their right to withdraw from the class, however, seems not to have been officially recognized, since the state treasurer makes a demand upon them for their proportion of the money to pay the representative, as is shown by the following certificate, it being the other document alluded to as found enclosed with the letter of the selectmen of Warner:

This may certify that we have labored with the town of Warner, in order to see if we could be relieved of what the Treasurer of this State has ordered us to pay to the Representative for Warner, for the year 1789, and they have refused making us relief by paying their own Representative.

Benjamin Wadleigh
Thomas Wadleigh,
Selectmen for Sutton
For the year 1790

On Sutton town records, in the warrant for town-meeting to be held March 7, 1791, is found the following article to be acted upon:

To see if the town will try to get the money from the town of Warner that we paid for their Representative's attendance in the General Court of 1790.

At adjourned meeting March 29, 1791,—

Voted that whereas this town is ordered by the Treasurer of this State to pay the Representative for the town of Warner for his attendance in the General Court in the year 1790, that the Selectmen of this town shall petition the General Court of this State, at their next session, to see if we can get relief in that matter.

The great struggle for Independence, which had kept the people united by merging all separate and personal interests into one general desire and effort for the common good and purpose, was now over, and men were beginning to be actuated by lesser aims, and desires for individual interests. It seems to be a necessity of our being that we shall always have something to oppose—something that we wish to conquer; and without this stimulus to keep us wide awake and active, life loses half its interest. So, if we no longer have Great Britain to fight, we will look sharp, and see to it that Warner does not get ahead of us.

To us Americans the story of our Revolutionary War never grows old, or loses its interest. Read it often as we may, we do not fail to sympathize with the sufferings and privations of the soldiers, to mourn with them over every disheartening defeat; and when for the twentieth time we read the account of some of the great victories, we rejoice with exceeding great joy. But we must not forget that it was not altogether by the soldiers, who made the fatiguing marches and carried the guns and met the enemy in open battle, that the war was carried through to a successful termination. There was a power behind them,—the legislatures of the different states. The men composing these bodies, impressed with the sense of their awful responsibilities, and moved by purest patriotism, devised every means the most patient consideration could suggest or invent to make the slender resources of the country avail to meet the wants of the army, as well as to raise that army. The externals of the war were the soldiers and their battles, but its vitalizing and governing forces were certainly the humble legislatures of the different states carrying out the recommendations and responding to the calls of the Continental Congress. Therefore let not the names of those men be forgotten.

Perhaps no work of any body of men ever assembled in New Hampshire has equalled in importance the work done in that legislature from 1775 to the close of the war in 1783. And they had enough of it to do. In 1778 there were two sessions of the legislature—one of seventeen and the other of thirty-one days; in 1779, four sessions; in 1780,

four; in 1781, five; in 1782, five; in 1783, three; in 1784, three; in 1785, three; in 1786, three.

The first part of the year 1777 was the darkest period of the Revolution. People of this time have little idea, from history even, of the burdens under which our forefathers labored at this time. The stoutest hearts and coolest heads quailed under them. Great obstacles to the cause of the patriots existed in many of the states. In all, it was difficult to raise recruits; hard money was scarce; paper money was next to worthless; provisions were scarce in consequence of the lack of men to till the lands; speculators made the most of the opportunity to demand high prices. This was the year in which the inhabitants of the towns, forming the class of which Sutton was a member, met for the first time to choose a representative to the legislature which was to help the state to find a way through or out of some of these difficulties. Thus we see that Sutton, or, rather, Perrystown, small and poor as she then was, really did, through her *fractional* claim on the services of the representative, have a voice in that legislature from which at this trying period so much was expected, and which was so heavily weighted with responsibility.

1793. From the time the connection with Warner ceased till 1793, Sutton and Fishersfield appear to have had no representation, as they so state in a petition to the legislature in that year, they uniting with Bradford in asking to be classed together for that purpose. The original petition, now but little less than a century old, is at this hour of writing

before the eyes of the compiler of this work, and, though a trifle worn in the folds of the paper, is read and copied without difficulty. It is in the handsome hand-writing of Esquire Thomas Wadleigh, and the ink is not faded. Each one of the selectmen of the three towns affixed his own autograph to the document. The following is a verbatim copy:

State of New Hampshire & County of Hillsborough.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives to be convened at Exeter on the last Wednesday in December in the year 1793.

Your Petioners humbly show in behalf of the towns of Sutton, Fishersfield, and Bradford, in County and State aforesaid, that they labor under many and great disadvantages by not having the privilege of being represented to General Court, with the rest our neighboring towns, having the full number of Ratable Polls that the Constitution requires in that respect.

Therefore we pray your Honors to take the matter into your wise consideration and remove our difficulties by classing the aforesaid towns together for that purpose.

And your Petitioners in duty Bound shall ever pray

Moses Hills
Matthew Harvey } Selectmen for Sutton
Thomas Wadleigh

John Hogg
Bond Little } Selectmen for Fishersfield
Phineas Bachelder

William Presbury
Stephen Hoyt jr. } Selectmen for Bradford

Another petition of similar purport includes New London in the request to be classed with the foregoing, and is signed by the selectmen of the four towns, who, in behalf of their several towns, "humbly show that our situation is such that there is not a conveniency in being classed with any other towns for representation we being about

three hundred and sixteen ratable Polls in number in the whole. Therefore we pray that we may have liberty to send two representatives to the General Court."

1794. The General Court, however, sent an order, about the first of March, 1794, that New London and Sutton were classed together to send one representative, and directing the selectmen to warn a meeting for that purpose. This class continued till 1803, in which year Sutton, having by increase of population become entitled to do so, sent its own representative, Thomas Wadleigh.

The representatives under this class of Sutton and New London were,—

1794.	Matthew Harvey.	1799.	Capt. Thomas Wadleigh.
1795.	Matthew Harvey.	1800.	Capt. Thomas Wadleigh.
1796.	Matthew Harvey.	1801.	Lieut. Joseph Colby.
1797.	Matthew Harvey.	1802.	Capt. Thomas Wadleigh.
1798.	Matthew Harvey.		

1796. Copy of a return of town-meeting in 1796:

At a legal meeting holden at the dwelling house of Matthew Harvey in Sutton by the inhabitants of New London and Sutton March 30 1796, notified for the same purpose, Samuel Messer Moderator. The votes being called for a Representative to represent said towns in General Court for the present year, it appeared they were unanimously for Dea. Matthew Harvey.

David Eaton, clerk.

Levi Harvey, Levi Everett, } Selectmen for New London.

Copy of certificate showing date at which New London and Sutton were classed together:

This may certify that we selectmen of Sutton about the first of March 1794 received an order of the General Court that New London and this town were classed together to choose a Representative for the Court, and were desired to warn a meeting for that purpose but considering that New London is the oldest town by incorporation we thought it proper that their selectmen should warn the meeting, and sent the order to them. Accordingly they warned the meeting to be held in Sutton.

After the Representative was chosen we were called on to make a Return of the Same. The answer we gave was that we thought the Selectmen that warned the meeting ought to make a Return.

Sutton May 15, 1794

Thomas Wadleigh } Selectmen
Moses Hills } of
Sutton

THE SAMUEL PEASLEE LAWSUIT.

In 1778, several of the non-resident proprietors of lands in Perrystown, being delinquent of paying their taxes, Samuel Peaslee, by right of his office of collector and constable, sold these delinquent rights at public vendue, and gave titles defending the same against the claims of the former owners. The lots were sold entire to the highest bidder, and the buyers afterwards sold off parcels of these lands to accommodate settlers as applications were made, and these settlers made improvements upon them greatly increasing their value. Many years after this, as late as 1803, some of the former proprietors, among them Dr. Nathaniel Haven, commenced a lawsuit for the recovery of these lands, claiming that the sale was illegal, due notice thereof not having been given in the public prints according to law.

The town chose for a committee, Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq., Moses Hills, Esq., and Capt. Oliver French, to assist the collector in defending the suit. The settlers meantime were suffering the greatest alarm, lest they should lose not only their original purchase, but all their buildings and improvements thereon. The assessment of the tax by the selectmen had been lost or mislaid; the collector could find but a portion of the tax-list, and no copy of the newspaper in which was printed the notice of the vendue could be found. It was

thought probable that the proprietors felt confident that at that late date, nearly thirty years after the sale, there was not a copy in existence, and they were even suspected of having bought up and destroyed the whole preparatory to commencing their suit.

But the committee spared no pains to find the necessary proof of the legality of the sale. They rode day and night, and searched the whole state through, and even offered fifty dollars for one copy of that newspaper. At last, when they had almost abandoned hope, they succeeded in finding one in the possession of Gov. Gilman, of Exeter.

Judge Harris, of Hopkinton, was counsel for the defendant; Gov. Gilman was summoned into court with the newspaper; Mr. Peaslee produced a part of the tax-list, and was able to swear to the remainder of it; and the selectmen were able to swear to the correctness of the published notice of the vendue in the newspaper. The defendant pleaded the injustice to the purchasers on account of the late day at which the former owners had brought the suit for the recovery of the lands, the unreasonable delay of thirty years, the settlers during all that time going on with improvements and cultivation, and pleaded also the disastrous results to the town in case the suit should be sustained.

The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant, and when this result was made known abroad, the great relief and joy of the town and its early settlers can well be imagined. The case was not decided till 1808, and they had been for all those long years in suspense and anxiety concerning their title to their homesteads.

SUTTON IN 1810.

At the risk of repeating some names which are to be found in their rightful places in our lists of town officers, we have transcribed what is found on the town records for 1810, in order to show who of the citizens were active in town affairs at that period.

Population in 1810, 1328.—Polls, 203.—Inventory, $952.21.

Lieut Amos Pressey—Moderator of Town Meeting.

Jonathan Harvey—Town Clerk.

Stephen Pillsbury, John Pressey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Selectmen.

Thomas Wadleigh Esq.—Representative.

William Kendrick, Ichabod Roby, Joseph Roby, Samuel Peaslee, Phineas Stevens, John Chellis, Daniel Savary, Benaiah Peaslee, Obediah Eastman, Asa King, Samuel Kesar, Joseph Pearsons, David Chadwick, Thomas Pearsons, Willard Emerson, Ephraim Mastin, Benjamin Colby, Frederic Wilkins,—Surveyors of Highway.

Enoch Page, Jonathan Eaton, Surveyors of Lumber.

Benjamin Williams, James Messer, Joseph Peaslee, William Bean, 3d, William Pressey, jr., John Harvey, jr., Robert Knowlton,—Hogreeves.

Stephen Pillsbury, John Pressey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Fence-Viewers.

Benjamin Colby, Joseph Pillsbury,—Tythingmen.

James Minot,—Sealer of Weights & Measures.

Jonathan Harvey, James Minot, Stephen Pillsbury, School Committee.

Amos Pressey, James Minot, Jonathan Harvey, Field-Drivers.

Appropriations—$320 for support of Schools,—$700 for Highways,—$150 for Town Charges. County Tax,—$113.68.

Clergymen Resident in town,—Samuel Ambrose, C. Bap., Nathan Champlin,—Evangelist, William Dodge,—Free Baptist.
Justices,—Thomas Wadleigh,—Moses Hills,—Jonathan Harvey.
Physicians,—William Martin,—Ezra Marsh,—P. N. Roby.
Traders, James Minot, at the South, Joseph Pike, at the North.
Land Surveyors, Col. John Harvey and Capt John Pillsbury.

Hon. Benjamin Evans, whose wife was sister of the nine Wadleigh brothers, came to the South Village about 1800. Made buildings and kept store till about 1808. He was a useful and influential citizen; was selectman, and held other town offices. Mr. Evans was succeeded by Hon. James Minot (father of Judge Minot, of Concord). Mr. Minot was a prominent citizen of the town; was selectman in 1812. Served as an officer in the War of 1812. Removed from this town in 1814.

Capt. James Taylor lived near the north base of Kimball hill, where he kept store and tavern, and carried on the making of potash. He had a large family, and four of his sons became clergymen, among them William, who built a house at Mill Village, and married a daughter of Dea. Asa Nelson. He is more fully spoken of in Calvinistic Baptist Church chapter of this history.

About this time Joseph Pike, from New London, kept store at the North Village. Col. Philip S. Harvey and Nathaniel Ambrose had previously traded at the same place. The making of potash was at this time an important business. Besides Capt. Taylor's, there was a potash factory in each of the three villages in Sutton.

SUTTON IN 1820, '21, '22, '23.

Petition to be formed into a school-district known as the South Centre school-district, signed by the following names, shows who lived in that section of the town at that date—1820.

John Peaslee, John Bailey, Thomas Cheney, Benjamin Lovering, Enoch Bailey, Enoch Page, Hazen Putney, Samuel Dresser, Israel Obear Hall, Zenas Herrick, Penuel Allen, Jacob Worthen, Moses Pillsbury, Joseph Pillsbury, Isaac Littlehale, Joshua Flanders, Lewis I. Bailey, Samuel Peaslee, William Pressey, John Pillsbury, Nathan Champlin, Thomas Peaslee, Edward Dodge, John Philbrick, Jesse Cutting, Jonathan Heath, Ephraim Fisk, Henry Adams, Levi Jones, Stephen B. Carleton, James Buzzell, Daniel Chase, Nathaniel Eaton, William Dodge, Samuel Dresser, jr., Ezra Littlehale, Daniel Richardson—37 names.

Mar. 14, 1820, Voted that all school committees and other persons who engage and contract with Instructors of schools be directed to require of such Instructors before they finally contract with them, to procure a recommendation from the Inspectors of Schools of this town.

Mar. 1823. Voted that the Overseers of the Poor be instructed to employ Dr. Robert Lane for the Town's Poor, in preference to any other physician.—The aged Poor to be furnished with everything necessary to make them as comfortable as their circumstances will admit, viz., board, lodging, mending, nursing, spirit, tobacco.

Mar. 13, 1821, Jonathan Nelson petitioned for a road to be laid out west of Kesar's pond.—Referred to selectmen.

Same date,—Rev. Nathan Ames, Rev. Elijah Watson, Rev. William Dodge, Rev. Samuel Ambrose, appointed Visitors of Schools.

John Harvey took from the town Tryphena Whittier to board at five cents per week. [She was old enough to perform some light labor.]

1821. "North West School district" took in Joseph, Daniel, Edward, Samuel, Joseph, jr., and John Chadwick, Nathaniel Todd, Daniel Butterfield, James King, James Morgan.

Hogreeves in 1821. [Those married during the preceding year.] Thomas Cheney, Isaac Fellows, Micajah Fowler, Jonathan Roby, jr., Isaac Mastin, John Stevens, Silas Rowell, David Palmer.

Hogreeves in 1822—Joseph Pike, Nathan Maxon, Ephraim Bean, Daniel Chase, Ruell Miller.

Hogreeves in 1823, Reuben Bean, Asa Page, Nathaniel Smith, Thomas Jefferson Hill, Israel Morrill, Samuel Blake, Moses Putney, Joseph Roby, Charles French, Joseph Woodward, Asa Mastin, Jonathan Palmer, Joseph Goodwin.

Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Professional Men.

Samuel Andrew, farrier.
Daniel Andrew, miller and carder.
John Andrew, clothier.
Moses Andrew, blacksmith.
Israel Andrew, joiner.
Nathan Ames, clergyman.
Samuel Ambrose, clergyman.
Saul Austin, shoemaker.
Moses Abbott, clock-maker.
Hezekiah Blaisdell, cooper.
John Blaisdell, miller.
Bradbury Bailey, trader. (Store-keeper at South Sutton.)
Lewis J. Bailey, trader, and made potash.
Enoch Bailey, post-master at the South Village.
William Bean, 3d, tanner.
Ephraim Bean, clothier.
Joseph Bean, brick-maker.
James Burrill, blacksmith.

Jesse Balcom, joiner.
Nathan Champlin, maker of furniture.
John Champlin, Jack-at-all-trades. (Ingenious artisan.)
Thomas Cheney, joiner.
Enoch Colby, blacksmith.
Stephen B. Carleton, shoemaker.
Daniel Chase, joiner.
William Dodge, clergyman.
Edward Dodge, blacksmith.
Daniel Davis, joiner.
Ezekiel Davis made wooden ware.
Moses Davis, yoke-maker.
Smith Downing, teacher.
Jonathan Fifield, blacksmith.
Joshua Flanders, gunsmith.
Benjamin Farrar, tanner and shoemaker.
Benjamin Fowler, miller.
Joseph Greeley, miller.
Samuel Gardner, shoemaker.
Zenas Herrick, saddle-maker.
Moses S. Harvey, teacher.
John Harvey, Jr. (Col. John), carpenter and land surveyor.
Philip S. Harvey, joiner.
Aura Jackson, scythe- and snath-maker.
Levi Jones, mason.
John Kezar, blacksmith.
Benjamin Loverin, physician.
Nathan Leach, wheelwright.
Reuel Miller, blacksmith.
William Martin, physician.
Philip Nelson, Jr., clothier.
Isaac Peaslee, Jr., clergyman.
Daniel Page, carpenter.
Enoch Page, carpenter and joiner.
Joseph Pillsbury, miller.
Moses Pillsbury, joiner.
John Pillsbury, joiner
Hazen Putney, tanner and harness-maker.
Amos Pressey, deputy sheriff and auctioneer.
John Pressey, tanner and drover.

Joseph Pike, trader, and made potash.
Joseph Peters, clothier.
Aaron Russell, joiner.
Ichabod Roby, miller.
Philip N. Roby, physician.
Phineas Stevens, cooper.
Ira Tenney, auctioneer.
Henry White, cooper.
Stephen Woodward, cooper.
Jonathan Woodward, cooper.
David Woodward, joiner.
Joshua Wright, farrier.
Elijah Watson, clergyman.
Samuel Worth, shoemaker.
Thomas Walker, shoemaker and tanner.
Jonathan Palmer, Cooper.

Highway Surveyors in 1820.

John McWilliams,
Joseph Johnson,
Daniel Wheeler,
Joseph Roby, Jr.,
Thomas Peaslee,
Enoch Colby,
Silas Rowell,
Moses Nelson,
William Bean, 3d,
Ezekiel Little,
Levi Gile,
Ichabod Roby,
Col. John Harvey,
John Kezar,
Jacob Bean,
Israel Bean,
John King,
Levi Fowler,
Elbridge G. King,
Jonathan Woodward,
Dudley Bailey,
William Palmer,
Amos Parker.

The justices of the peace at this time were Thomas Wadleigh' Moses Hills, Jonathan Harvey.

Population in 1820, 1,573. Tax-payers on poll, 274.

TOWN-MEETINGS AND OFFICERS.

Town-Meetings to 1869, and Town Officers to 1889.

The first town meeting in Perrystown was held March 1777.

Ebenezer Kezar chosen Moderator.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Clerk.

Benjamin Wadleigh, David Eaton, Samuel Peaslee were chosen selectmen.

Samuel Peaslee, Constable.

1778. Benjamin Wadleigh, Clerk.

Samuel Peaslee, Constable.

Daniel Messer, Matthew Harvey, Benjamin Wadleigh, selectmen.

Mar. 1779. Daniel Messer, Moderator.

Ephraim Gile, Clerk.

Matthew Harvey, Joseph Johnson, Benjamin Wadleigh, selectmen; Daniel Messer, Constable.

Ebenezer Kezar chosen Collector of Taxes of Non-resident proprietors. Chose Matthew Harvey, David Peaslee, William Pressey, com. to view the road that goes by Jonathan Roby's and Mr. Bean's.

Sept. 1779. There were 9 voters present, eight voted against the new Plan of Government.

Voted to give Daniel Messer 60 Dollars for his trouble in serving as Constable this year. [The currency was at this time greatly depreciated.]

March, 1780. Silas Russell, Moderator; Ephraim Gile, Clerk; David Eaton, Constable; Matthew Harvey, Benjamin Wadleigh, William Pressey, selectmen.

Voted to give Matthew Harvey 15 Dollars for sending a warning to New Breton [now Andover. At this date Andover was

included in the representative class or district with Perrystown, Fishersfield, and Warner, which was the occasion for sending the warning. The enormous charge of fifteen dollars for this service had very little money in it.]

Mar. 1781. Ephraim Gile, Clerk; Jacob Davis, Capt. George Marsden and Samuel Peaslee, selectmen.

Peter Peaslee, Constable.

Samuel Bean and Matthew Harvey chosen Com. to buy Beef for the Army. [This action of the town was taken in response to the call of the legislature upon the towns for each to furnish its proportion of beef for this purpose.]

Mar. 1782. Ephraim Gile, Clerk.

Capt. George Marsden, Benjamin Philbrook, David Eaton, selectmen; David Eaton, Constable.

Voted to help Mrs. Critchet and Mrs. Silas Russell during the absence of their husbands in the Army. [The legislature had passed a law, some years earlier in the progress of the war, requiring such action on the part of towns. At this date, though active hostilities had nearly ceased, it was still thought best to keep the ranks of the army full.]

Mar. 1783. Ephraim Gile, Clerk.

Matthew Harvey, William Pressey, Samuel Andrew, chosen selectmen; Matthew Harvey, Constable.

Apr. 9, 1784. Meeting held at the residence of Pain Tongue, on the top of Pound Hill, east of the Brickyard. [The town was incorporated under the name of Sutton.] At meeting held May 20, Ebenezer Kezar, Moderator; Thomas Wadleigh, Clerk. [The record of the proceedings shows that something was done besides making choice of town officers. Before incorporation the people had no power to levy taxes for the making of roads and bridges, or to support schools, but they now proceed to take action looking to the performance of those most necessary duties, as well as some others. At this meeting, the first one held after incorporation], Jonathan Johnson, Caleb Kimball, Phineas Stevens chosen selectmen; James King, Constable. Voted to raise £60 to repair Roads, £20 to defray Town Charges.

A Com. chosen to "pitch" a place to erect a meeting-house.

Voted that public roads be laid out 3 rods wide, and cross roads 2 rods wide.

March 4, 1785. Meeting held at Pain Tongue's. Thomas

Wadleigh Clerk. Matthew Harvey, Caleb Kimball, Joseph Wadleigh, selectmen. Phineas Stevens, Constable.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Fence Viewer [first chosen].

Raise £60 to repair Roads.

£7 For Town Charges.

March 3rd, 1786. At same place.

Thomas Wadleigh, Clerk.

Caleb Kimball, Asa Nelson, Daniel Messer, chosen selectmen; William Pressey, Constable. Jacob Davis, Benj'n Wadleigh, Tythingmen; Matthew Harvey, David Eaton, Jacob Mastin, Com. to lay out roads.

David Eaton, Daniel Messer, Samuel Bean, Caleb Kimball, Com. to build Meeting Houses.

Voted to raise £5 to defray Town Charges.

£12 For Support of Schools [first raised].

£60 For Highways.

Voted that Benjamin Wadleigh, Phineas Stevens, Thomas Wadleigh, be Com. to resist a Petition to General Court to annex a part of Sutton to New London.

March, 1787. Meeting held at same place. Thomas Wadleigh, Clerk.

Sam'l Bean, Jona. Johnson, Thomas Wadleigh, Selectmen.

Joseph Wadleigh, Constable.

Jeremiah Davis, Peter Peaslee chosen "Hogreeves," being the first chosen in this town's history.

Voted to raise £15 for Town Charges.

£12 Schools.

£60 For repair of Highways.

1788. Meeting held at Ephraim Hildreth's [George Tilton].

Thomas Wadleigh, Clerk.

Sam'l Bean, Jona. Johnson, Tho's Wadleigh, Selectmen.

Jonathan Page, Constable.

£70 Highways.

£15 Town Charges.

£15 Schools.

1789. Meeting held at Ephraim Hildreth's.

Thomas Wadleigh, Clerk.

Sam'l Bean, Jona. Johnson, Thomas Wadleigh, Selectmen.

Joseph Johnson, constable.

£9 Town Charges.

£15 Schools.

£45 for repairs of Highways.

1790. Meeting held at Moses Quimby's [Mill Village].

Thomas Wadleigh, clerk.

Benj'n Wadleigh, Simon Kezar, Thomas Wadleigh, Selectmen.

£6 Town Charges.

£40 to repair Highways.

£9 Schools.

Voted to allow Phineas Stevens 15 shillings for serving as constable, and Samuel Bean 10 shillings for serving as Selectman, rendered the previous year.

[At the end of this decade there were 520 inhabitants, including 120 Ratable Polls. No State and County officers had been voted for by this town. No political dissensions of course could have arisen, and there were none. Town officers devoted themselves wholly to the management of local interests.]

1791. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Matthew Harvey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Jonathan Roby, Selectmen.

£80 Highways.

£4 Town charges.

As much as the State law requires for Schools.

Meeting held at Moses Quimby's.

Voted that the selectmen shall procure a suitable piece of ground for a Burying ground on the lot where Ezra Littlehale now lives; and that they shall also procure a suitable place for a Burying ground in the North part of the town near the mouth of Kezar's pond. [According to the best information to be obtained, Dea. Matthew Harvey gave to the town the North Burial Lot and the Meeting House Lot with the Common around it on condition it shall forever be used for those purposes.]

Several interments had been made in the South Burying Ground before this time.

1792. Meeting held at Moses Quimby's house.

Jonathan Johnson, Mod. Benj. Wadleigh, at adjacent meeting.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Matthew Harvey, Simon Kezar, Benjamin Wadleigh, Selectmen.

80£ Highway.

30£ School.

6£ Town charges.

Voted to give Mr. Littlehale 12 shillings for a graveyard. Voted to see whether to build two Meeting Houses.

1793. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Matthew Harvey, Moses Hills, Thomas Wadleigh, Selectmen.

100£ Highways.

40£ Schools.

6£ Town charges.

1794. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Moses Hills, Asa Nelson, Thomas Wadleigh, Selectmen.

90£ Highways.

40£ Schools.

6£ Town charges.

Voted to assess £30 for the support of the Gospel, different denominations being entitled to their proportion of it, also those living in town who attend worship in New London.

Voted not to build a Meeting House this year.

1795. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Moses Hills, Benjamin Fowler, Caleb Kimball, Selectmen.

20£ Highway.

50£ Schools.

6£ Town charges.

Jonathan Roby, constable.

Voted that the Selectmen procure a Burying cloth for the use of the town.

Whereas the Rev. Samuel Ambrose was accepted as a regular minister of the Gospel for the town in 1793, and as he has requested the town to dismiss him from being considered a minister of the town, Voted to grant his request, and that all contracts between him and the town are relinquished.

Voted to support a petition now in the General Court praying for a tax upon all the lands in Sutton for the purpose of building a Meeting House. Committee chosen to lay out the Lord Proprietors' land in lots at the expense of the inhabitants of the same. Voted that the Cent Tax so called be equally divided and laid out on the two Meeting Houses contemplated to be built in said town.

1796. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Daniel Page, Oliver French, Esq. Wadleigh, Selectmen.

100£ Highways.

50£ Schools.

6£ Town charges.

Voted to choose a Com. or take some other method to district the town throughout for Schooling.

1797. Town Meeting held at Moses Quimby's.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Daniel Page, Philip Sargent, Micajah Pillsbury, Selectmen.

Voted to build a Pound 25 ft. square at an expense of seven dollars.

100£ Highway.

6£ Town charges.

As much as the law directs for Schools.

1798. Town meeting held at Daniel Andrew's.

David Eaton, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Matthew Harvey, Moses Hills, Thomas Wadleigh, Selectmen.

Voted to raise 900 dollars for School houses.

100£ Highways.

50£ Schools.

10£ Town charges.

1799. Meeting held at South Meeting House.

David Eaton, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Moses Hills, Oliver French, Thomas Wadleigh, Selectmen.

150£ Highways.

15£ Town charges.

200 Dollars, Schools.

1800. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

Moses Hills, Green French, Ephraim Hildreth, Selectmen.

Amos Pressey, Collector and Constable.

Voted that the Selectmen shall assess the town $20, for School house on Bean's Hill.

Voted Interest of the Minister Lot for the Minister.

110£ Highways.

50£ Schools.

10£ Town charges.

1801. Moses Hills, Mod.

Town clerk and Selectmen same as in 1800.

Jonathan Harvey, Constable and Collector

Voted to fence the grave-yards.

400£ Highway.

166£ Schools.

50£ Town charges.

1802. Moses Hills, Mod.

Moses Hills, Jonathan Harvey, Enoch Page, Selectmen.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk.

$400 Highways.

$200 Schools.

$20 Town charges.

1803. Moses Hills, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk and Representative, the first Rep. for Sutton.

Jonathan Harvey, Oliver French, Capt. French, Selectmen.

Voted to build a Pound. Selectmen's bills for their year's service were $16.75: they hired the teachers. Voted to raise $90 Doll's, for Minister.

$600. Highways

$200. Schools.

$20. Town charges.

1804. Moses Hills, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk and Representative.

Benjamin Evans, Jonathan Harvey, Capt. Oliver French, Selectmen.

Voted to allow Benjamin Fowler three dollars for procuring a "Gift" for the town [*i. e.*, a preacher or gifted brother].

$600 Highways.

$200 Schools.

$20 Town charges.

1805. Moses Hills, Mod.

Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk and Rep.

Moses Hills, Jonathan Harvey, Joseph Greeley, Selectmen.

Voted that if any of the inhabitants are not willing that Mr. Champlin [minister] shall have their respective proportionate share of the minister's money, they shall have liberty to lay out the same to hire any other Gift that shall be more acceptable to them.

$500 Highways.
$200 Schools.
$210 Town charges.

1806. Benjamin Evans, Mod.
Thomas Wadleigh, Town clerk and Rep.
Benjamin Evans, Jonathan Harvey, Joseph Greeley, Selectmen.
$1000 Highways.
$300 Schools.
$100 Town charges.

Voted that the surveyors of Highways shall work one day with all the hands in their respective districts on the Bridge over the river below Evans Saw-Mill.

1807. Benjamin Evans, Mod.
Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk.
Thomas Wadleigh, Rep. to Gen. Court.
Jonathan Harvey, Joseph Greeley, John Pressey, Selectmen.
$700 Highways.
$200 Schools.
$100 Town charges.

1808. Thomas Wadleigh, Mod. and Rep.
Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk.
Jonathan Harvey, Daniel Page, Enoch Page, Selectmen.
$900 Highways.
$262 Schools.
$130 Town charges.

Voted the selectmen to hire preaching. [They hired Elder Nathan Champlin.]

1809. Amos Pressey, Mod.
Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Treasurer.
John Pressey, Moses Hills, Benjamin Wadleigh, Selectmen.
Thomas Wadleigh, Rep. to Gen. Court.
$800 Highways.
$319 Schools.
$100 Town charges.

Elijah Eaton bid off Thomas Walker and wife to board, clothe and nurse comfortably, at 65 cents week. [Probably Mr. W. or his wife, or both of them, were able to perform some labor, although, being at this time quite aged, it was not thought safe to leave them without care.]

1810. Amos Pressey, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk.

Stephen Pillsbury, Benjamin Wadleigh, John Pressey, Selectmen.

Thomas Wadleigh, Rep. to Gen. Court.

$700 Highways.

$320 Schools.

$150 Town charges.

Nathaniel Eaton engaged to provide Rations for Muster Day for $38.50.

Board of Thomas Walker and wife bid off at $1.00 per week. Allowed Benjamin Kendrick 15 cents a week for boarding Mrs. Walker 8 weeks.

1811. Moses Hills, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk.

Stephen Pillsbury, Moses Hills, John Pressey, Selectmen.

Jonathan Harvey, Rep. to Gen. Court.

$820 Highways.

$320 Schools.

$250 Town charges.

12½ cents Bounty for Crows Heads.

1812. Dea. Joseph Greeley, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and also Rep.

Capt. James Minot, Lieut. Joseph Pike, John Pressey, Selectmen.

$800 Highways, and for Schools such sum as the law directs.

$ Town charges. Interest of Coomer farm.

Thomas Walker and wife bid off, for boarding, nursing, lodging, and mending, including Tobacco for 94 cents per week.

1813. Moses Hills, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Rep.

John Pressey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Jr., John Adams, Jr., Selectmen.

$1500 Highways.

Schools as the law directs.

$ Town charges. Interest of Coomer farm.

Walker and wife 70 cents per week.

1814. Thomas Wadleigh, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk, and Rep.

John Pressey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Jr., John Adams, Jr., Selectmen.

$1000 Highways.

$160 Town charges.

For Schools as much as Selectmen think proper.

Town poor to be furnished with boarding and every thing necessary to make them quiet and contented both in sickness and in health.

1815. Moses Hills, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and also Rep.

John Pressey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Jr., John Adams, Jr., Selectmen.

$1000 Highways.

$350 Schools.

$ Town charges. Interest of Coomer farm.

[First General Muster this year.]

1816. Moses Hills, Mod. and Rep.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Senator.

Joseph Pike, John Harvey, Jr., Daniel Ober, also Moses Nelson, Selectmen.

$1500 Highways. Interest arising from the sale of the Como (or Coomer) farm for Town charges until otherwise ordered. Samuel Appleby, Preacher for the town.

1817. Moses Hills, Mod. and Rep.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Senator.

John Pressey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Jr., John Adams, Selectmen.

Moses S. Harvey, Jonathan Harvey, John Pillsbury, Inspectors of Schools.

$1000 Highway.

$400 and the Coomer farm Town charges.

1818. Amos Pressey, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Senator.

Moses Hills, Representative.

John Pressey, John Harvey, Jr., Isaac Bailey, Selectmen.

$1000 Highways.

$354 Schools.

$330 Town charges.

1819 Amos Pressey, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Senator.

Moses S. Harvey, Elisha Parker, John Pressey, Selectmen.

Moses Hills, Representative.

$1000 Highway.

$455 Schools.

$200 Town charges.

Board of T—— W.—— (a destitute girl in her teens) bid off at 7 cents a week, for the year 1820. [She was probably expected to do some work, and this action of the town was chiefly for providing a home and some guardianship for her.]

[Religious Toleration Act passed legislature this year.]

1820. Amos Pressey, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk, and Senator.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Elisha Parker, Moses S. Harvey, selectmen.

Moses Hills, Rep.

$1000 Highways.

$800 Town charges.

$456 Schools.

Instructors of Schools required to get a certificate from Inspectors of schools.

1821. Amos Pressey, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Senator.

Enoch Page, Moses Pillsbury, Asa Nelson, Selectmen.

Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., Rep.

$1000 Highways.

$600 Town charges.

1822. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Senator.

Moses Hills, Benjamin Wadleigh, Elisha Parker, Selectmen.

Thomas Wadleigh, Rep.

Muster Rations furnished by Joseph Greeley for 20 dollars. Voted to assess inhabitants of the town in a sum equal to amount of taxable Polls and estates for Highways.

$430 Schools.

$500 Town charges.

1823. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk and Senator.

John Adams, John Pillsbury, Reuben Porter, Selectmen.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Rep.

Voted overseers of the Poor to employ Dr. Lane in preference to any other doctor, to doctor the Town's Poor.

Highway. Same as 1822.

Schools. Same as 1822.

$600 Town charges.

1824. Benjamin Wadleigh, Mod.

Jonathan Harvey, Town clerk.

John Adams, Reuben Porter, Elisha Parker, Selectmen.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Representative.
$800 Town charges.
$433 Schools. Highways same as in 1822.
All the Town poor to be provided for by one contractor. Reuben Porter bid off the contract for one year for $288.00.
1825. Jonathan Harvey, Mod.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Town clerk.
John Adams, Jr., Reuben Porter, Capt. John Pillsbury, Select men.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Representative.
Highways same as in 1822.
$550 Schools.
$800 Town charges.
1826. John Adams, Jr., Mod.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Town clerk.
John Pillsbury, Asa Nelson, Jr., Asa Page, Selectmen.
Reuben Porter, Representative.
$600 Town charges.
As much as the law requires for Schools.
Highway tax equal to the Inventory.
1827. Col. Philip S. Harvey, Mod.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Town clerk.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Elisha Parker, Asa Page, Selectmen.
Reuben Porter, Representative.
$1000 Highway.
$600 Town charges.
Schools,—Selectmen to assess what the law requires.
1828. Amos Pressey, Mod.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Town clerk.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Elisha Parker, Moses Pillsbury, Selectmen.
Reuben Porter, Representative.
$600 Town charges.
$500 Schools.
Highway equal to Inventory.
1829. Amos Pressey, Mod.
Reuben Porter, Aspasio Hemphill, Moses Pillsbury, Selectmen.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Town clerk.
John Pressey, Representative.
$500 Town charges.

Highway equal to Inventory.
Schools,—As the law requires.
1830. Amos Pressey, Mod.
John Clark, Town clerk.
Aspasio Hemphill, Samuel Dresser, Daniel Wheeler, Selectmen.
John Pressey, Representative.
$300 Town charges.
Highway equal to Inventory.
School,—As the law requires.
1831. John Adams, Mod.
John Clark, Town clerk.
Reuben Porter, John Adams, John Harvey, Selectmen.
Jonathan Harvey, Representative.
$1600 Town charges.
Highway and schools same as in 1830.
1832. Asa Page, Mod.
Enoch Page, Town clerk.
Reuben Porter, Asa Page, Joseph Harvey, Selectmen.
Jonathan Harvey, Representative.
$800 Town charges.
Highways Equal to Inventory.
Schools—as law requires.
1833. Asa Page, Mod.
Enoch Page, Town clerk.
Asa Page, John Pressey, Joseph Harvey, Selectmen.
Jonathan Harvey, Representative.
$1000 Town charges. Highway and Schools as before.
No. voters 342.
1834. Asa Page, Mod.
Enoch Page, Town clerk.
John Pressey, Samuel Dresser, Moses Pillsbury, Selectmen.
John Pillsbury, Representative.
Reuben Porter, Senator.
Appropriations—same as in 1833.
1835. Asa Page, Mod.
Enoch Page, Town clerk.
Samuel Dresser, Moses Pillsbury, Nathaniel Armstrong, Selectmen.
John Pillsbury, Representative.
Reuben Porter, Senator.

Appropriations—same as in 1833.

1836. Asa Page, Mod.

Enoch Page, Town clerk.

Nathaniel Armstrong, John C. Dresser, Erastus Wadleigh, Selectmen.

Moses Pillsbury, Representative.

$2600 Town charges. Highways and Schools as in 1833.

Voted. Sextons to dig graves 4 feet deep from the coffin.

1837. Asa Page, Mod.

Enoch Page, Town clerk.

Jonathan Harvey, Asa Page, John Pressey, Selectmen.

Moses Pillsbury, Representative.

$1500 Town charges. Highways and Schools as before. Poor-House to be ready for the Poor by the 1st of April—To be a House of Correction also.

1838. Asa Page, Mod.

Amos Jones, Town clerk.

Asa Page, John Pressey, John Russell, Selectmen.

Jonathan Harvey, Representative.

$1200 Town charges.

Highways and Schools as before.

1839. Asa Page, Mod.

Enoch Page, Town clerk.

Reuben Porter, Samuel Dresser, Jr., Enoch Page, Selectmen.

Jonathan Harvey, Representative.

$500 Town charges.

Highways and Schools as before.

Vagabonds, fortune-tellers, common fiddlers, etc., to be committed to the House of Correction.

1840. Nathaniel A. Davis, Mod.

Amos Jones, Town clerk.

Reuben Porter, Samuel Dresser, Jr., Enoch Page, Selectmen.

Enoch Page, Representative.

$1000 Town charges.

$400 Schools. Highways, Amount of Inventory.

1841. Nathaniel A. Davis, Mod.

Amos Jones, Town clerk.

Benjamin Wadleigh, John C. Dresser, Moses Pillsbury, Selectmen.

Enoch Page, Representative.

$1200 Town charges.
$405 Highways, Am't Inventory.
1842. Nathaniel A. Davis, Mod.
Amos Jones, Town clerk.
Asa Page, John C. Dresser, Erastus Wadleigh, Selectmen.
Enoch Page, Representative.
$1100 Town charges.
10 per cent. above what the law requires for schools. Am't of Inventory for Highways.
1843. Asa Page, Mod.
Enoch Page, Town clerk.
Enoch Page, Erastus Wadleigh, John Felch, Selectmen.
Asa Page, Representative.
$800 Town charges.
$450 Schools.
Highways—Am't of Inventory.
1844. Asa Page, Mod.
Albert P. Richards, Town clerk.
Asa Page, Nathaniel W. Knowlton, Asa Nelson, Selectmen.
Asa Page, Rep.
$1525 Town charges.
$450 Schools.
Am't of Inv. for Highways.
1845. Asa Page, Mod.
Albert P. Richards, Town clerk.
Nathaniel W. Knowlton, Asa Nelson, John Henry Allen, Selectmen.
Asa Page, Rep.
$700 Town charges.
$450 Schools. Am't of Inv. for Highways.
1846. Asa Page, Mod.
Albert P. Richards, Town clerk.
John Henry Allen, Harris Burpee, Samuel Dresser, Jr., Selectmen.
Albert P. Richards, Representative.
Asa Page, Senator.
$1000 Town charges.
$500 Schools. Inv. for Highways.
1847. Asa Page, Mod.
Albert P. Richards, Town clerk and Rep.
Harris Burpee, Asa Page, Nathaniel W. Knowlton, Selectmen.

Asa Page, Senator.
$600 Town charges.
$500 Schools. Inv. for Highways.
1848. Asa Page, Mod.
Lewis Richards, Town clerk.
Asa Page, Safford Watson, Johnson Colby, Selectmen.
Samuel Dresser, Jr., Rep.
$1800 Town charges, and for building new Highways.
$500 Schools, and Am't Inv. for Highways.
1849. Asa Page, Mod.
Lewis Richards, Town clerk.
Enoch Page, Alfred Richards, John C. Dresser, Selectmen.
Samuel Dresser, Representative.
$1,400 Town charges.
$500 Schools.
Inv. Highway.
1850. Asa Page, Mod.
Lewis Richards, Town clerk.
Johnson Colby, Charles A. Fowler, George C. Eaton, Selectmen.
Joseph Harvey, Representative.
$1,000 Town charges.
$500 Schools.
Inventory, Highways.
1851. Samuel Dresser, Jr., Mod.
Carlos G. Pressey,Town clerk.
Stephen Hoyt, Alfred Richards, John Felch, Selectmen.
Jacob S. Harvey, Rep.
$600 Town charges.
$600 Schools. Am't Int. for Highways.
1852. Samuel Dresser, Jr., Mod.
Enoch Page, Town clerk.
Harris Burpee, Charles A. Fowler, George C. Eaton, Selectmen.
Samuel Dresser, Jr., Rep.
$500 Schools.
$250 Town charges.
⅔ Am't of Inv. for Highways.
1853. Sumner O. Marshall, Mod.
Enoch Page, Town clerk.
Samuel Dresser, Asa Nelson, John G. Huntoon, Selectmen.
Lewis Richards, Rep.

$700 Town charges.
$600 Schools.
⅔ Inv. for Highways.
1854. Sumner O. Marshall, Mod.
Truman Putney, Town clerk.
Harris Burpee, Hiram K. Little, Joseph Greeley, Selectmen.
Lewis Richards, Rep.
$700 Town charges.
$700 Schools.
⅔ am't Inv. Highway.
1855. Carlos G. Pressey, Mod.
Truman Putney, Town clerk.
Harris Burpee, Hiram K. Little, Emery Bailey, Selectmen.
Lewis Richards, Rep.
$600 Town charges.
Sum required by law for schools. Inv. Highway.
1856. Carlos G. Pressey, Mod.
Truman Putney, Town clerk.
Hiram K. Little, Emery Bailey, Thomas W. Nelson, Selectmen.
John C. Dresser, Rep.
$600 Town charges.—Sum required by law for Schools.
Inv. Highway.
1857. Carlos G. Pressey, Mod.
Truman Putney, Town clerk.
Thomas J. Wadleigh, Thomas W. Nelson, Ephraim Bean, Selectmen.
John C. Dresser, Rep.
$1500 Town charges. As by law required Schools.
⅔ Inv. Highways.
1858. Carlos G. Pressey, Mod.
Truman Putney, Town clerk.
Thomas J. Wadleigh, Ephraim Bean, Benjamin F. Pillsbury, Selectmen.
Benjamin F. Adams, Rep.
$1500 Town charges.—As by law required for Schools.—½ Inv. Highways.
1859. Harris Burpee, Mod.
John K. Richardson, Town clerk.
Converse Gage, Benjamin F. Pillsbury, James M. Sargent, selectmen.

George Putney, Rep.

$1600 Town charges.—As by law required for Schools.—⅔ Inv. for Highways.

1860. Asa Page, Mod.

Benjamin Johnson, Town Clerk.

Johnson Colby, George C. Eaton, Moses L. Pillsbury, Selectmen.

John G. Huntoon, Rep. Number of tickets given in for Rep., 370.

$2,000 Town Charges. ½ Inv. for Highways. As law requires for Schools.

1861. Asa Page, Mod.

Benjamin Johnson, Town Clerk.

Johnson Colby, George C. Eaton, Moses L. Pillsbury, Selectmen.

John G. Huntoon, Rep.

$2000 Town Charges.

½ Inv. for Highways. As law req. for Schools.

1862. Asa Page, Mod.

Benjamin P. Burpee, Town Clerk.

Benjamin P. Burpee, Moses L. Pillsbury, Benjamin Johnson, Selectmen.

$2000 Town Charges. ⅔ Inv. for Highways.

As law requires for Schools.

1863. Asa Page, Mod.

Benjamin P. Burpee, Town Clerk.

Benjamin P. Burpee, John Pressey, Asa Page, Selectmen.

Safford Watson, Rep.

$2500 Town Charges.

½ Inv. Highways. As law requires for Schools.

1864. Asa Page, Mod.

Benjamin P. Burpee, Town Clerk.

Moses Hazen, John Pressey, Asa Page, Selectmen.

Safford Watson, Rep.

$4000 Town Charges. ½ Inv. Highways.

As law req. for Schools. No. votes, 305.

1865. Thomas J. Wadleigh, Mod.

Benjamin T. Putney, Town Clerk.

Emery Bailey, Converse Gage, Jonathan H. Nelson, Selectmen.

Thomas J. Wadleigh, Rep.

$3000 Town Charges. ⅔ Inv. Highways.

As law req. for Schools. Town debt, $26,887.96.

No. votes cast, 295.
1866. Carlos G. Pressey, Mod.
Benjamin T. Putney, Town Clerk.
Emery Bailey, Converse Gage, Erastus Wadleigh, Selectmen.
Dr. Robert Lane, Rep.
$3500 Town Charges.
⅔ Inv. for Highways. As law req. for Schools.
Town Debt, $34,008.87. No. votes cast, 318.
1867. Carlos G. Pressey, Mod.
Benjamin T. Putney, Town Clerk.
Enoch Page, William Pressey, Reuben B. Porter, Selectmen.
Carlos G. Pressey, Rep.
$3500 Town Charges. ⅔ Inv. Highway.
As law req. for Schools. Town Debt, $38,641.96.
1868. Carlos G. Pressey, Mod.
Benjamin T. Putney, Town Clerk.
Benjamin F. Pillsbury, William Pressey, Ira Rowell, Selectmen.
Carlos G. Pressey, Rep. Town Debt, $39,029.80.[1]

State Senators resident in Sutton at the time of their election,—
Jonathan Harvey, 1816–'17–'18–'19–'20–'21–'22.
Reuben Porter, 1834 and 1835.
Asa Page, 1846 and 1847.

Town Officers from 1869 to 1889.

	Moderators.		Town Clerks.
1869.	Carlos G. Pressey.	1869.	Truman Putney.
1870.	Enoch Page.	1870.	Alva D. Colcord.
1871.	" "	1871.	" "
1872.	" "	1872.	" "
1873.	Olney M. Kimball.	1873.	" "
1874.	" " "	1874.	Frank Nelson.
1875.	Reuben B. Porter.	1875.	Alva D. Colcord.
1876.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.	1876.	Francis M. Richards.
1877.	" " "	1877.	Daniel L. Powers.
1878.	" " "	1878.	Alva D. Colcord.

[1] This War Debt of nearly 40,000 dollars was all paid in 1883.

Nov.		
1878.	Selim N. Welch.	
1879.	" " "	1879. Alva D. Colcord.
1880.	" " "	1880. James B. Richards.
Nov.		
1880.	John Pressey.	
1881.	" "	1881. Alva D. Colcord.
1882.	" "	1882. James B. Richards.
Nov.		
1882.	" "	
1883.	" "	1883. James B. Richards.
1884.	John M. Pressey.	1884. " " "
Nov.		
1884.	John Pressey.	
1885.	" "	1885. James B. Richards.
1886.	" "	1886. " " "
1887.	" "	In 1887 James B. Richards elected and resigned, and Daniel L. Powers appointed.
1888.	" "	1888. Daniel L. Powers elected.
1889.	" "	1889. " " " "

Selectmen of Sutton since 1869.

1869.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.	1880.	Moses L. Pillsbury.
	Ira F. Rowell.		Converse Gage.
	Converse Gage,		George Chadwick.
1870.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.	1881.	Henry V. Little.
	Converse Gage.		John Pressey.
	Leonard H. Wheeler.		Jacob B. Nelson.
1871.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.	1882.	Henry V. Little.
	Leonard H. Wheeler.		John Pressey.
	Francis M. Richards.		Jacob B. Nelson.
1872.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.	1883.	John Pressey.
	Leonard H. Wheeler.		Jacob B. Nelson.
	Francis M. Richards.		Howard Johnson.
1873.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.	1884.	Jacob K. Adams.
	Johnson Colby.		Enoch P. Davis.
	Milton B. Wadleigh.		John H. Keyser.

1874.	Johnson Colby.
	Milton B. Wadleigh.
	John Pressey.
1875.	Asa Page.
	Charles S. Watson.
	John M. Pressey.
1876.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.
	John M. Pressey.
	George W. Tilton.
1877.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.
	Moses L. Pillsbury.
	Henry V. Little.
1878.	Moses L. Pillsbury.
	Henry V. Little.
	Enoch P. Davis.
1879.	Moses L. Pillsbury.
	Converse Gage.
	Enoch P. Davis.
1885.	Jacob K. Adams.
	Enoch P. Davis.
	John H. Keyser.
1886.	Enoch P. Davis.
	Moses L. Pillsbury.
	George C. Eaton.
1887.	Moses L. Pillsbury.
	Enoch P. Davis.
	Henry V. Little.
1888.	Enoch P. Davis.
	Henry V. Little.
	David K. Johnson.
1889.	George C. Pillsbury.
	John S. Andrew.
	George Robertson.

Representatives since 1869.

1869.	Cyrus French.
1870.	Voted not to send.
1871.	Converse Gage.
1872.	" "
1873.	Moses L. Pillsbury.
1874.	Frank Nelson.
1875.	John G. Huntoon.
1876.	Truman Putney.
1877.	Ervin Nelson.
1878. March.	Benjamin F. Pillsbury.
1878. Nov.,	Nathaniel Clay.
1879.[1]	(New Constitution.)
1880.[1]	George L. Brown.
1881.	
1882.	Voted not to send.
1884.	George C. Eaton.
1886.	James B. Richards.
1888.	Enoch P. Davis, died.

November Election, 1888.

Moderator, John Pressey.

Representative, Enoch P. Davis.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention, William H. Chadwick.

Supervisors, John Pressey, Howard Johnson, and George C. Pillsbury.

[1] Under the New Constitution representatives chosen for two years at November election.

Town Officers for the Year 1889.

John Pressey, Moderator.

Daniel L. Powers, Town Clerk.

Charles S. Watson, Town Treasurer.

George C. Pillsbury, John S. Andrews, George Robertson, Selectmen.

Albert E. Chadwick, Collector.

Ephraim Bean, Moses L. Pillsbury, Auditors.

John Pressey, John Lewis, Timothy B. Lewis, Fence Viewers.

John H. Keyser, Daniel Couch, George G. Wells, Surveyors of Lumber.

James M. Sargent, George W. Wells, Surveyors of Wood.

James G. Whidden, Winfield S. Littlehale, James M. Sargent, Sextons.

Orrin M. Humphrey, Librarian.

Appropriations from 1869 to 1889.

Town Charges.	Highways.	Schools.
1869, $3,500.	⅔ of inventory.	What law requires.
1870, $5,000.	" "	" " "
1871, $5,000.	" "	" " "
1872, $4,000.	½ of inventory.	" " "
1873, $4,000.	" "	" " "
1874, $4,000.	" "	" " "
1875, $3,000.	¾ of inventory.	" " "
1876, $4,000.	Full am't of inventory.	" " "
1877, $3,000.	" " "	" " "
1878, $4,000.	½ of inventory.	" " "
1879, $4,000.	Full am't of inventory.	" " "
1880, $4,000.	" " "	" " "
1881, $2,500.	⅔ of inventory.	" " "
1882, $3,000.	" "	" " "
1883, $3,000.	" "	" " "
1884, $800.	" "	" " "
1885, $800.	" "	" " "
1886, $1,000.	" "	" " "
1887, $100.	$1,250.	$1,130.
1888, $1,200.	$1,875.	$1,103.
1889, $1,500.	$1,125.	$944.

TAX-PAYERS.

New Tax-Payers from 1800 to 1810.

Aaron Sargent.
Abel Kimball.
Aquilla Wilkins.
Amos Parker.
Asa Nelson, Jr., son of Asa, Sen.
Abraham Peaslee, Jr., son of Abraham, Sen.
Aaron Teel.
Amos Jones, son of Ezra Jones, Sen.
Benjamin Mastin, son of Jacob.
Benjamin Wadleigh, son of Benj. Wadleigh, Sen.
Daniel Savary.
Daniel Wheeler, son of Plummer.
Daniel Richardson.
David Woodward, son of Stephen.
Daniel Wadleigh, son of Thomas, Esq.
Ephraim Masten, son of Jacob.
Edmund Richardson.
Edward Chadwick.
Elijah Eaton.
Ebenezer Flint.
Enoch Sargent.
Frederic Wilkins.
Gurden Huntly.
Hezekiah Parker, Jr., son of Hezekiah, Sen.
Henry Adams, son of John, Sen.
Isaac Chase.
Israel Putnam.
Joseph Mero (colored).
Joseph Peaslee, son of Samuel, Sen.
James Buswell.
James Minot.
Joseph Pike.
John Bean.
Jonathan Kezar.
Joseph Johnson, Jr., son of Joseph, Sen.
Jonathan Heath.

John Blaisdell.
Joseph Pillsbury, son of Micajah.
James Semons.
Joshua Philbrick, son of Benjamin.
Jeremiah Palmer.
John B. Emerson.
Jonathan Hunting.
James Messer, son of Daniel.
Jonathan Harvey, son of Matthew.
Jonathan Woodward, son of Stephen.
Josiah Nichols, Jr., son of Josiah, Sen.
John Kesar, son of Simon.
Joseph Jackson.
John Hills, son of Moses.
John Harvey, Jr., son of Matthew.
Jesse Manning.
John Morgan.
Joseph Peters.
Jonathan Jones.
Jonathan Fellows, son of Jesse.
John Williams.
James Wheeler, son of Plummer.
Joseph Woodward.
Levi Gile, son of Reuben.
Moses Nelson, son of Philip.
Moses Hills, Jr., son of Moses, Sen.
Moses Pillsbury, son of Micajah.
Moses Wadleigh, Jr., son of Moses.
Merrill Roby, son of Ichabod.
Moses Smith.
Moses Smith, Jr.
Nathaniel Morgan.
Nathaniel Eaton.
Nathan Phelps.
Nathaniel Ambrose, son of Samuel, Sen.
Ozeus Selsby.
Philip Roby, son of Jonathan Roby.
Penuel Allen.
Philip S. Harvey, son of Matthew.
Philip Nelson, Jr., son of Philip, Sen.

Robert Lane (Dr. Lane).
Samuel Ambrose, Jr., son of Samuel, Sen.
Solomon Austin.
Saul Austin.
Stephen Pillsbury, son of Micajah.
Stephen Johnson, son of Joseph.
Samnel Bean, Jr., son of William.
Thomas Peaslee, son of Samuel Peaslee, Sen.
Thomas Davis, son of Jacob Davis, Sen.
Timothy Challis.
William Bean, Jr., son of Samuel Bean, Sen.
William Pressey, Jr., son of Amos.
William Taylor.
William Palmer.
William Kendrick, son of Dudley.
Samuel Flanders.

Inventory for 1810,	$952.21
Town Tax,	152.21
County Tax,	113.68
School Tax,	323.12
Highway Tax,	704.80

Polls, 200. Voters, 205.

Persons over 70 years of age[1]—Aquilla Wilkins, Ephraim Gile, Jacob Davis, Moses Smith, Elder S. Ambrose. No Poll.

New Tax-Payers from 1810 to 1820.

Daniel Andrew, Jr.
John Andrew.
Moses Andrew.
Samuel Andrew, Jr.
Ebenezer Andrew.
Nathan Ames.
Dudley Bailey.
John Bailey.
Bradbury Bailey.
Lewis J. Bailey.
Enoch Bailey.
William Bean, 3d.
Jonathan Bohonon.
James Brocklebank.
Theodore Brocklebank.
Ezra Buswell.
Jesse Bolcomb.
David Bolcomb.
Daniel Butterfield.
Phineas Bachelor.

[1] In 1880 there were forty-seven voters who were over 70 years of age, and eighteen voters over 80 years of age.

Rev. Nathan Champlin.
John Champlin.
Daniel Cheney.
Isaac Cheney.
Silas Cheney.
John Colby.
Stephen B. Carleton.
J. Chadwick, Jr.
John Chadwick.
Daniel Chase.
Edward Dodge.
Adam Davis.
Daniel Davis.
Gideon Davis.
Daniel Dane.
Smith Downing.
Samuel Dresser.
Samuel Dresser, Jr.
Nathaniel Eaton, Jr.
Jonathan Fifield.
Joseph Ferrin.
Amos Felch.
John Felch.
Benjamin Felch.
Isaac Fellows.
Ephraim Fisk.
Joshua Flanders.
David Farsons.
Dea. Benjamin Farrar.
Micajah Fowler.
Levi Fowler.
John French.
Charles French.
Samuel Gardner.
Israel Hall.
Zenas Herrick.
Jacob Harvey, Jr.
Moses S. Harvey.
Jesse Hart.
Stephen Johnson.
Moses Johnson.
Asa Johnson.
John Johnson.
James Johnson.
Aury Jackson.
Levi Jones.
E. G. King.
James King.
John Kimball.
Isaac Littlehale.
Benjamin Loverin.
Ezekiel Little.
Nathan Leach.
Thomas Morgan.
James Morgan.
John Mannahan.
Richard Mannahan.
Reuel Miller.
Jacob Mastin, Jr.
Isaac Mastin, Jr.
Asa Mastin.
John Mattingly (sometimes spelled Mattin).
William Morrill.
William Nelson.
Enoch Nichols.
Edward Ordway.
Samuel Ordway.
Isaac Peaslee, Jr.
Timothy Peaslee.
John Pillsbury.
Hazen Putney.
John Putney.
James Philbrick.
Joseph Palmer.
Richard Palmer.
Moses D. Palmer.
Robert F. Pierce.
Elisha Parker.
Aaron Russell.

Joseph Roby.
Ichabod Roby, Jr.
Joseph Roby, Jr.
Samuel Roby, Jr.
Jonathan Roby, Jr.
Daniel Rowell.
Silas Rowell.
Jonn Savary.
Enoch Semons.
John Semons.
John Stevens.
Nathaniel Todd.
Ira Tenney.
William Wadleigh.
Jonathan Woodward.
Daniel Woodward.
Benaiah Woodward.
Jacob Worthen.
Henry White.
Benjamin Wells, Jr.
Benjamin Wells.
Plummer Wheeler, Jr.
Daniel Wheeler.
Samuel Wheeler.
William Wheeler.
Elijah Watson.
Phinehas Whittier.
Thomas Walker.
Samuel Worth.
Moses Woodward.
Jonathan Palmer, Jr.

1820 TO 1830.

Nathaniel Armstrong.
Dudley Bailey.
Jacob Bean, Jr.
Jesse Bean.
Sally W. Bean.
William Brown.
Mehitable Carr.
David Chadwick, Jr.
Jonathan Chadwick.
Stephen B. Carlton.
Henry Carlton.
Edmund Chadwick.
Eri Colby.
Levi Cheney.
Moses Cross.
Theophilus Currier.
Timothy Chase.
Mariner Chase.
Dolly W. Chase.
Johnson Colby.
John E. Dresser.
Amos Davis.
Henry Dearborn.
Nathaniel Eaton, Jr.
Betsey Flanders.
Cyrus French.
Samuel Felch.
Asa Fisher.
Lowel Fisher.
Ephraim Fisk.
Joseph Goodwin.
Joseph Gross, Jr.
Gilman Gross.
Aspasia Hemphill.
James Hazen.
Levi Hastings.
Daniel Hardy.
Jesse Johnson.
Jonathan Johnson, Jr.
Joseph Kezar.
George Kezar.
Martha Kezar.

Nathaniel W. Knowlton.
Thomas S. Little.
Philip N. Little.
Mary Lane.
Daniel Loverin.
Nathan Martin.
Moses H. Morse.
Jonathan Martin.
Elbridge McCollom.
Obediah Morgan.
John Nelson.
Ebenezer G. Pressey.
Joseph Peaslee.
Thomas Peaslee.
Elisha Parker.
Ira Phelps.
Jeremiah Phelps.
Nathaniel Palmer.
Sarah Page.
Joseph Pike.
Stephen Pillsbury.
Ira Rowell.
Nicholas Rowell.
Putney Roby.
John W. Roby.
Phinehas Roby.
Abiah Roby.
James Russell.
Clark Sargent.
Jonathan Scribner.
Moses Shepard.
Hiram W. Savory.
Aaron Savory.
Ebenezer Simonds.
Ebenezer Spaulding.
John Taylor.
William Thissell.
Benaiah Woodward.
Phinehas Whittier.
Osgood Whittier.
Daniel Whitcomb.
Gage P. Woodward.
Philip Wells.
Thomas Wells.
Abner Ward, Jr.
Zadoc Wright.
Calvin Wright.
James Wright.
Erastus Wadleigh.

1830 TO 1840.

George W. Adams.
Alberus W. Adams.
John S. Abbott.
Reuben G. Andrew.
Israel Andrew, 3d.
John M. Andrew.
Sarah Andrew.
David Adams.
Betsey Adams.
William T. Bean.
Stillman P. Bean.
James H. Bean.
Hiram Bean.
Daniel G. Bean.
Charles Bean.
Emery Bailey.
Jonathan J. Blaisdell.
Moses S. Blaisdell.
Erastus Blake.
Jesse O. Blake.
John Brockway.
Thomas Brockway.
Harris Burpee.
William Badger.

Rodney I. Bingham.
David Brown.
Joseph G. Carlton.
Ira Carter.
Nathan J. Champlin.
Thomas Cheney.
Joseph Chase.
Samuel Colby.
Enoch P. Cummings.
Daniel Cheney.
William Cheney.
John W. Colby.
Thomas J. Chadwick.
Adoniram Coburn.
Joseph Carpenter.
Isaac Craige.
William P. Cressey.
Hiram Davis.
Warren Davis.
Hezekiah Davis.
Elisha P. Davis.
Francis Davis.
Hosea Davis.
Samuel Dalton.
Richard Dooley.
Robert Dickey.
Luther Dresser.
Carlos S. Eaton.
Meshellum Eaton.
George C. Eaton.
Hiram Eaton.
Josiah Eastman.
James Eastman.
John Edmunds.
Daniel Favor.
Jonathan Fifield.
Freeman Fellows.
Harrison Fellows.
Ira Fellows.
Polly French.
James French.
Charles French.
Stephen Felch.
Horace Fisher.
Reuben Gile.
Enoch Gould.
Gardner B. Gay.
Hiram W. Gove.
Sarah Greenleaf.
Jonathan G. Hunting.
Ichabod Hazen.
Rachel Hazen.
Moses Hazen.
Roswell Haddock.
Jabez Harvey.
Joseph Harvey, 2d.
Jacob S. Harvey.
John Hubbard.
Moses Johnson.
Amos H. Jones.
Charles Jewett.
John Kendrick.
William Kendrick.
Dudley Kendrick.
Philip S. Kimball.
Eleanor Kezar.
Simon Kezar.
Ebenezer Kezar.
Jonathan N. Little.
John C. Little.
Timothy H. Loverin.
John Loverin.
Sarah Leach.
Ephraim Mastin.
Joseph Mastin.
Reuben Messer.
William Moore.
Horace Morgan.
George S. Morgan.
Daniel Morgan.

Samuel Morgan.
Moores C. Merrill.
John Mattinly, Jr.
Nathan Maxon,
Nathan Maxon, Jr.
Ruel Miller.
David Moody.
Josiah P. Nelson.
Marcus Nelson.
Oren Nelson.
Jonathan Nelson.
William C. Nichols.
Abigail L. Nichols.
Abigail Nichols.
Edward S. D. Ordway.
Enoch Osgood.
George Putney.
Benjamin W. Peaslee.
James M. Peaslee.
Daniel Peaslee.
David Palmer.
Noah Peabody.
Walter H. Pierce.
David Prescott.
Winthrop Pressey.
Charles Pinney.
Uriah B. Pearson.
Lyman Peaslee.
Sullivan Palmer.
Israel Palmer.
Artemas Perkins.
Abigail Phelps.
Ira Phelps.
Samuel Rowell.
Albert P. Richards.
Lewis Richards.
George W. Richards.
Theodore Richards.
Alfred Richards.
John Reddington.
John Roby.
Lyman Roby.
Philip N. Roby.
Betsey Roby.
Acsah Rowell.
Tappan Sanborn.
Daniel Smith.
Ebenezer Simonds, Jr.
William C. Simonds.
Joel Stone.
Olive F. Shattuck.
Chase Sanborn.
George Sewall.
Simeon Stevens, 2d.
Asa Sargent.
Chester Spaulding.
Isaac Towle.
Milton Wadleigh.
Hiram Watson.
Safford Watson.
Moses Woodward.
William H. Wells.
Caleb Wells.
James P. Wells.
James Wells.
Samuel Wells.
Philip S. H. Wadleigh.
Thomas J. Wadleigh.
William Wadleigh.
George W. Wadleigh.
Asa Withee.
David G. Woodward.
Nancy and Augusta Wadleigh.
Mary Wells.
Abel Wheeler.

1840 TO 1850.

John Adams.
John L. Adams.
Benjamin F. Adams.
Newal Austin.
George Andrew.
Ebenezer Andrew.
James B. McAllister.
John H. Allen.
Stephen R. Bailey.
Edmond Blood.
Daniel Bean.
Martin Bean.
Elliott Braley.
Levi Bullard.
Francis S. Blaisdell.
Winthrop Barnard.
John Blake.
Mansel Blake.
John Bailey.
George Bagley.
Nathan Burpee.
Lyman Baker.
Samuel B. Bohonan.
Timothy Bean.
John Brocklebank.
Moses P. Cheney.
Lyman Cheney.
Samuel M. Chase.
Israel M. Chase.
Francis Currier.
Phinehas Crosby.
Daniel Couch.
George Craft.
Amos B. Currier.
James M. Coburn.
William Coburn.
James S. Colby.
Hannah Colby.
Uriah Colby.
Sally Cheney.
Diamond Davis.
Jane Davis.
Moses Davis.
Esther Davis.
Francis Davis, Jr.
Benjamin S. Fisk.
Calvin F. Flint.
Levi Flint.
Hannah Felch.
Gideon D. Felch.
Charles A. Fowler.
Hannah Fifield.
Mary Fisher.
Phinehas G. Fisher.
John Fellows.
George Fellows.
Andrew Fellows.
Abraham M. Flanders.
Franklin Gray.
Anson W. Glines.
Anthony S. Gile.
Stephen Hoyt.
Asa Hardy.
Sylvester W. Hardy.
William Hart.
John G. Hart.
William S. Hart.
Daniel H. Hart.
George R. Howe.
Stephen C. Howlett.
Jesse A. Hazen.
Joseph Hunt.
John G. Huntoon.
Benjamin Johnson.
Irena Johnson.
Polly Johnson.

Polly Kendrick.
Nathaniel C. Knowlton.
Betsy Loverin.
Dolly Little.
Jonathan Maxon.
Alfred Marshall.
Nathan Marshall.
John W. Marshall.
William H. Marshall.
Sumner O. Marshall.
Holten Martin.
Josiah S. Morgan.
Joseph Morgan.
Charles C. Morse.
Nathan Morey.
Millington C. Morey.
William Moore.
Whittier P. Mastin.
Charles Newhall.
Lucas Nelson.
Ervin Nelson.
Jacob B. Nelson.
Thomas W. Nelson.
Jonathan H. Nelson.
Benjamin P. Nelson.
Joseph P. Nelson.
Daniel Ordway.
Amos Parker.
Ira S. Palmer.
Mary Palmer.
Joseph W. Palmer.
Jeremiah B. Palmer.
Philip Palmer.
Daniel Putney.
Susan Putney.
Truman Putney.
Edward G. Porter.
William Porter.
Betsy Pressey.
Moses Pillsbury.
Moses L. Pillsbury.
Isaac Peaslee.
Joshua Philbrick.
Oliver P. Reddington.
George S. Rowell.
Charles P. Rowell.
Samuel Rowell, Jr.
Calvin Rowe.
Azariah Rowe.
Clementine Reed.
Leonidas Roby.
Francis Robbins.
Henry Richardson.
Phinehas Richardson.
Sanford Stevens.
Dustin Seavey.
Amos H. Smith.
Otis J. Story.
Daniel Sargent.
Daniel F. Sargent.
Benjamin P. Sargent.
Perley Sargent.
Nathaniel P. Smith.
Joel Smith.
Barney Sanders.
Trueworthy Taylor.
Josiah Tilton.
Luther S. Tilton.
Benjamin F. Tibbetts.
Amos B. Thompson.
Stephen Woodward.
Daniel Woodward.
Robert Wright.
Philip P. Wells.
James I. Wheeler.
Abijah Wheeler.
Leonard H. Wheeler.
John G. Wheeler.
Charles C. Whittier.
Ira P. Whittier.

Cyrus Whittier.
Charles Wyman.
Dolly Woodward.
Mehitable Whitcomb.
Joseph G. Whitcomb.

1850 TO 1860.

Dennis H. Adams.
Simeon D. Andrew.
Mary E. Andrew.
Samuel Ambrose.
Lewis G. Barker.
John S. Bean.
John C. Bean.
Samuel Blanchard.
Thomas N. Blanchard.
Levi Brown.
Daniel Brown.
Samuel Bagley.
Joshua Babbs.
Orson Burpee.
Benjamin P. Burpee.
H. Franklin Burpee.
Andrew J. Bohonan.
James S. Bohonan.
Rhoda Bunker.
Valentine E. Bunker.
Levi D. Bunker.
George E. Bently.
Thomas J. Courser.
Robert P. Cotton.
Samuel B. Cotton.
Charles H. Cotton.
Charles E. Carlton.
Harrison Colby.
John Colby.
John F. Chadwick.
Harvey W. Chadwick.
George Chadwick.
Gage Chadwick.
John L. Chadwick.
Nathaniel Clay.
Charles W. Cheney.
Edwin S. Cheney.
Stephen Cheney.
Clark C. Carr.
Benjamin F. Chase.
Frank Chase.
Alonzo C. Carroll.
Lysander H. Carroll.
Azariah Cressey.
Robert Campbell.
Dustin W. Davis.
Charles Davis.
James Davis.
Ruth Davis.
Abel Davis.
Albert A. Durgin.
Leonard F. E. Dresser.
John Dresser.
Ira Eastman.
George W. Francis.
George C. Fuller.
George S. French.
Sylvester S. Felch.
Cyrus French.
Mary C. French.
David M. Fisher.
John W. Fellows.
Levi Ferrin.
Sarah M. Ferrin.
Phinehas Flanders.
Mrs. Joseph Greeley.
Converse Gage.
Asa Gee.

Lovina Gove.
William D. Harwood.
Andrew Harwood.
George Hunt.
Jesse B. Hardy.
Daniel Hardy.
Ann Hazen.
Rachel Hazen.
Alfred Harvey.
Sally Harvey.
Ruth Harvey.
William Howe.
Charles Hart, Jr.
Stillman B. Hart.
David Hart.
Howard Johnson.
Daniel Johnson.
John Jameson.
John Jones.
Olney M. Kimball.
Iddo H. Kimball.
Marilla Kimball.
Antoinette Knight.
Nehemiah Knight.
John Knowlton.
James Knowlton.
Sally Kendrick.
Betsy Kendrick.
Jonathan H. Keyser.
Henry P. Littlehale.
Winfield S. Littlehale.
Henry V. Little.
Thomas Little.
Hiram K. Little.
William Little.
John Morey, Jr.
William L. Morgan.
George S. Morgan, Jr.
George Morgan.
Austin Morgan.
John H. Morgan.
David G. Morgan.
Daniel Maxfield.
Moses Moody.
John C. Morey.
Joseph Marshall.
William Marsh.
Edwin A. Mastin.
John W. Moore.
Clark C. Morse.
John A. Nelson.
Elizabeth Nelson.
Belinda Nelson.
John Nelson, Jr.
Albert Nelson.
Newall J. Nye.
Abigail Nichols.
Betsy Philbrick.
George Philbrick.
Alonzo Phelps.
Andrew J. Phelps.
Chase Putney.
Tristram Pierce.
Betsey J. Pressey.
Susan Pillsbury.
Joseph Pillsbury.
Joseph Pillsbury, Jr.
Benjamin F. Pillsbury.
Andrew J. Peaslee.
Charles G. Pressey.
George Putney.
Benjamin T. Putney.
Moses W. Russell.
Polly Rowell.
George W. Roby.
Robert B. Roby.
William D. Roby.
John Roby, Jr.
Thomas Roby.
Sylvanus Richards.

Elbridge Rogers.
Jerome Rogers.
John Richardson.
James Richardson.
James M. Sargent.
James Sargent.
Martin V. B. Shattuck.
Theodore Sawyer.
James B. Sawyer.
Andrew J. Sanborn.
John W. Sanborn.
Warren Simonds.
Samuel T. Trumbull.
John Williams.
Thomas Williams.
John Wright, Jr.
James G. Whidden.
Matthew Williamson.
Thomas Walker.
Martin L. Walker.
Hial Wells.
Elliot Wells.
Robert Wadleigh.
Robert L. Whittier.
Ira P. Whittier.

1860 TO 1870.

Charles Andrew.
Jacob K. Adams.
John F. Adams.
Daniel R. Abbott.
Addison Ayers.
Charles W. McAllister.
Franklin Blodgett.
John Boyd.
Jonathan J. Blaisdell.
Eliza Blaisdell.
Eugene Barker.
Orra Burpee.
Thomas Burpee.
Dexter E. Brown.
Addison A. Bean.
Charles A. Bean.
Sarah J. Baker.
Carlos S. Bingham.
John U. Blodgett.
William H. Chadwick.
David Cooper.
Simon Cheney.
Gilbert J. Cheney.
Curtis Cheney.
Edmund Couch.
Charles Couch.
David Colcord.
Alvah D. Colcord.
Eugene M. Cummings.
Edwin Cummings.
Adin Cummings.
Prudence Colby.
Eri Colby.
Jonathan Colby.
Isaiah Colby.
Nathaniel Chase.
William Chase.
Joseph R. Cory.
Francis Currier.
Frank Coburn.
Almira Chase.
John Carner.
Hiram H. Davis.
Hiram N. Davis.
Enoch P. Davis.
Henry Davis.
Adoniram C. Davis.
Sally Dodge.

Ira K. Eastman.
David F. French.
John Felch, 2d.
Jane H. Flanders.
Augustus D. Follansbee.
Sarah G. Fifield.
Benjamin T. Fifield.
Levi Fisk.
Edmund F. Flint.
Manuel Grace.
Lorenzo Grace.
Robert A. Gawler.
John G. Hazen.
Daniel S. Hazen.
Horace M. Howe.
Benjamin A. Hart.
Eliza Hart.
Richard M. Howlett.
Highgate Jordan.
Otis Jinks.
Lucinda Johnson.
Lucinda F. Johnson.
Henry S. Kimball.
Milton Kimball.
Mary King.
John Lewis.
Timothy B. Lewis.
George M. D. Legg.
Timothy C. Lyman.
John T. Merrill.
James H. Merrill.
Albert H. Moody.
Edward B. Moody.
Benjamin A. Moody.
Charles C. Marsh.
Solomon L. Morgan.
Francis A. Morgan.
Charles E. Maxon.
Henry A. Mastin.
John Martin.
Henry Morse.
Charles Morse.
Horace Morey.
Charles A. Minot.
Frank Nelson.
French Nelson.
Harris B. Nelson.
Mehitable Nelson.
George Oglevie.
Charles Pike.
Daniel L. Powers.
Abigail Pillsbury.
Susan Putney.
Moses C. Peaslee.
Charles F. Peaslee.
Charles H. Peaslee.
John M. Pressey.
Hannah Pressey.
William K. Philbrick.
Bartlett Philbrick.
Hiram Palmer.
George Philbrick.
Sullivan Palmer.
George E. Palmer.
Henry E. Page.
James D. Prescott.
Joseph W. Russell.
Horace Russell.
Drusilla Rowe.
Ira F. Rowell.
Francis M. Richards.
Mary Richards.
Frank A. Richards.
Ai Richards.
Abraham Richards.
Albert B. Richards.
Sarah J. Russell.
Frank H. B. Russell.
Lucy K. Roby.
Mira Stone.

Peter Sawyer.
James S. Sargent.
John Sargent.
Ruth Stinson.
Abner Stowell.
James R. Smiley.
James E. H. Shepard.
Frank J. Sanborn.
Lorenzo True.
Jeremiah G. Titcomb.
Anna Wadleigh.
Mary R. Wadleigh.
Milton B. Wadleigh.
Ransom R. Wheeler.
James I. Walker.
Alvin S. Williams.
Susan Williams.
Edwin Wright.
James I. Wright.
Jason Watkins.
James H. Watson.

1870 TO 1880.

William G. Andrew.
Walter G. Andrew.
Ellen A. Andrew.
John S. Andrew.
John M. Barnard.
George L. Brown.
Stephen E. Bailey.
Lawrence E. Bailey.
George E. Bailey.
Samuel Bagley.
Henry H. Bell.
David W. Bagley.
Ruthena Blanchard.
Edward E. Bean.
James H. Bean.
Frank T. Cheney.
Frank E. Cheney.
Fred M. Cheney.
Almira Cheney.
Lois Cheney.
Abram Cheney.
Allison W. Cheney.
Simon G. Cutting.
Albert Couch.
John T. Couch.
William P. Chadwick.
Elizabeth C. Colby.
John D. Colby.
Lydia Collins.
Charles W. Clark.
Edgar W. Coburn.
Frank P. Coburn.
Benjamin K. Coburn.
Charles M. Coburn.
John W. Clay.
Melissa Corey.
George W. Davis.
Walter S. Davis.
Azro B. Drew.
Charles S. Duke.
George E. Drury.
Miriam Eastman.
Betsy J. Eaton.
John and Fred Eaton.
Waldo Flint.
George F. Fisher.
Orrin C. Fisher.
Charles L. Fowler.
Andrew C. French.
Willard Folsom.
Eliza L. Fowler.
Fred A. Felch.

Mark J. Felch.
Hannah D. Felch.
William H. Flint.
Euphemia Forristall.
Ruth Flanders.
George W. Gage.
Orrison L. Gile.
Roxa Gile.
Luther A. Gould.
Milton S. Hurd.
George A. Hemphill.
Jesse F. Hazen.
Willis H. Howe.
Willie S. Heath.
Martha A. Harwood.
Emma M. Harwood.
Fred. P. Harvey.
John C. Howlett.
William C. Hoyt.
James H. Hoyt.
Sylvester Hall.
Mark J. Hart.
David K. Johnson.
Frank S. Jordan.
John H. Kezar.
Joseph F. Kezar.
George H. Kimball.
William Libbey.
David L. Lakin.
George H. Littlehale.
William P. Leach.
Edward B. Lear.
Joseph N. Martin.
Nelson Martin.
Eliza J. Merrill.
Mary J. Merrill.
Warren H. Merrill.
Charles J. Morgan.
Fred. H. Marshall.
Hannah C. Morey.
Walter C. Morey.
Chester J. Moody.
Carlos Messer.
Frank G. Nelson.
Nancy Nelson.
William F. Nelson.
Elinor Nelson.
Loren T. Nelson.
Hortensia A. Nelson.
James E. Nelson.
Leroy T. Nelson.
Dolly Nelson.
Sarah A. Nye.
Sarah Peaslee.
Jerusha Page.
Fred Putney.
Lydia M. Putney.
George C. Pillsbury.
Reuben W. Palmer.
Lenden H. Palmer.
Mary Palmer.
Joseph W. Palmer.
William D. Palmer.
Moses L. Palmer.
Elliott Palmer.
James M. Palmer.
Frank Palmer.
Charles Palmer.
Horace W. Palmer.
George A. Parker.
Samuel Runnels.
John Roby.
Melissa Roby.
Frank W. Roby.
Robert E. Roby.
Alphonso G. Richardson.
Robert B. Roby.
George Roby.
Elizabeth B. Richardson.
SebaRing.

James B. Richards.
Hannah Rowell.
George Robertson.
Harrison D. Robertson.
Cevalla E. Rogers.
Warren H. Simonds.
Fred Simonds.
Byron Smith.
Albert L. Smiley.
Walter P. Sargent.
Mary F. Sargent.
Charles C. Sawyer.
Charles E. Sawyer.
Lucinda H. Sanborn.
Sophronia Stockwell.
Charles C. Stone.
Charles W. Smith.
Lucy A. Sawyer.
Barton E. Fuller.
Benaiah Titcomb.
Frank Varney.
George G. Wells.
Lucy B. Wheeler.
Judith Walker.
Charles Williams.
George H. Woodward.
George W. L. Wells.
Selem N. Welch.
Jerome B. Worthen.
Olive F. Ward.
George F. Wiley.
Adrian V. Williams.

1880 TO 1888.

Anna J. Andrews.
Fred B. Andrews.
Frank D. Andrews.
Norris Andrews.
Fred Andrews.
Elton M. Ayers.
Lydia M. Adams.
Lydia Bagley.
Orrison Bagley.
Orrin Bagley.
Lois Burpee.
Hannah Burpee.
Eliza Beckwith.
Elmer E. Blodgett.
Clarence H. Cheney.
John Cummings.
Frank Cummings.
Josiah B. Colburn.
H. Roscoe Chadwick.
Henry H. Cook.
Albert E. Chadwick.
Aden D. Chadwick.
Frank W. Couch.
George B. Cressey.
Elmore C. Clarke.
Charles A. Calif.
Allen O. Crane.
Charles Cleveland.
Frederick Clay.
Stephen A. Colby.
Edward A. Cheney.
George M. Colby.
Nancy S. Cooper.
Edward K. Colby.
Fred R. Coburn.
Levi W. Clough.
R. Emily Little.
Mary A. Davis.
Jennie H. Davis.
Roxanna Dorr.
Lucinda N. Duke.
Sarah H. Dresser.

Mary J. Eaton.
Lee E. Elliot.
Sarah M. Flint.
Hattie M. Felch.
Fred W. Fisher.
Herman D. Follansbee.
Harriet W. Fellows.
Frank A. Flint.
Frank B. Fellows.
Francis E. Ferry.
Bartlett H. Hardy.
Pamelia A. Hazen.
Fred L. Howe.
Oren M. Humphrey.
Anna Haddock.
Nettie R. Howe.
Francis B. Johnson.
James H. Johnson.
Mary Johnson.
George J. Johnson.
Fred H. Keyser.
Cyrus H. Little.
Daniel Luce.
Walter A. Lewis.
D. Moody Morse.
Addison W. Merrill.
Mary D. Marshall.
Angelette Mastin.
Henry W. Morse.
Edwin A. Mastin.
Harriet S. Morgan.
James H. Nolan.
Ralph B. Nelson.
Mehitabel S. Nelson.
Fred S. Ordway.
Jeremiah D. Perkins.
William S. Pressey.
Frank B. Perkins.
George S. Philbrick.
Edwin H. Palmer.
Ebenezer S. Putney.
Lydia M. Putney.
Laura A. Presby.
Herbert L. Pillsbury.
Lucy A. Peaslee.
Frank H. Philbrick.
Esther A. Philbrick.
Joseph H. Page.
Charles A. Page.
Byron E. Perkins.
Sarah J. Russell.
Fred W. Roby.
George S. Roby.
Charles W. Roby.
Horace E. Russell.
Clinton B. Rogers.
Herbert B. Sweat.
Wallace G. Sawyer.
George M. Shattuck.
Roswell Spaulding.
Lucy A. Sawyer.
Elmer E. Sawyer.
Morris A. Sawyer.
Roswell P. Smith.
Mrs. Thompson.
Edward P. Tilton.
Samuel F. Thompson.
Belinda F. Wright.
Wilbert E. Wright.
Fred A. Wright.
John M. Walker.
George L. Wheeler.
Harry S. Watkins.
Edson C. Watkins.
Herman C. Whittier.
Hannah Woodward.
Fred L. Wells.
George E. Webster.

Constables and Collectors.

One man filled both offices until 1822.

1777. Samuel Peaslee.
1778. Ebenezer Keyser.
1779. Daniel Messer.
1780. David Eaton.
1781. Peter Peaslee.
1782. David Eaton.
1783. Matthew Harvey.
1784. James King.
1785. Phineas Stevens.
1786. William Pressey.
1787. Joseph Wadleigh.
1788. Jonathan Gage.
1789. Joseph Johnson.
1790. Daniel Messer.
1791. Thomas Wadleigh.
1792. Asa Nelson.
1793. Jonathan Roby.
1794. Caleb Kimball.
1795. Ichabod Roby.
1796. Philemon Hastings.
1797. William Pressey.
1798. David Eaton.
1799. Abner Chase.
1800. Amos Pressey.
1801. Jonathan Harvey.
1802, 1803. Amos Pressey.
1804. Obediah Eastman.
1805. Philemon Hastings.
1806. Amos Pressey.
1807, 1808. Philip S. Harvey.
1809. Arnold Ellis.
1810. Asa Nelson.
1811. Amos Pressey.
1812. Daniel Wadleigh.
1813, 1814. Amos Pressey.
1815. Andrew Robinson.
1816, 1817. Nathan Champlin.
1818, 1819. Enoch Bailey.
1820. Nathan Champlin.
1821. John Harvey, Jr., and Amos Pressey.
1822. Nathan Champlin, John Harvey, Jr., and Amos Pressey, constables.
1823. Nathan Champlin, collector and constable. Amos Pressey constable.
1824. Nathan Champlin, collector; Nathan Champlin and Amos Pressey, constables.
1825. William Pressey, collector; William Pressey and Amos Pressey, constables.
1826. Lieut. William Pressey, collector and constable; Amos Pressey, constable.
1827. Asa Mastin, collector and constable; Nathan Champlin, Amos Pressey, William Pressey, Col. John Harvey, constables.
1828. Amos Pressey, collector and constable; Col. John Harvey, constable.

1829. Amos Pressey, collector and constable; Nathan Champlin constable.

1830. Nathan Champlin, collector and constable; Thomas Wadleigh, Benjamin Wadleigh, Joseph Roby, constables.

1831. Nathan Champlin, collector and constable; Thomas Wadleigh and Amos Pressey, constables.

1832. Nathaniel A. Davis, collector and constable; Nathan Champlin and Amos Pressey, constables.

1833. Nathaniel A. Davis, collector and constable; Amos Pressey and Thomas Wadleigh, constables.

1834. Nathaniel A. Davis, collector and constable; Thomas Wadleigh, William Pressey, Joseph Roby, constables.

1835. John Pressey, collector and constable; Nathan Champlin, Thomas Wadleigh, Amos Pressey, Joseph Roby, constables.

1836. John Pressey, collector and constable; N. A. Davis, Joseph Roby, Thomas Wadleigh, Nathan Champlin, constables.

1837. ——— ———, collector. Joseph Roby, Nathaniel A. Davis, William Pressey, Nathan Champlin, constables.

1838. Jonathan Watson, collector; Thomas Wadleigh, Jonathan Watson, William Pressey, Hiram Watson, Joseph Roby, constables.

1839. ——— ———, collector; Thomas Wadleigh, Nathan Champlin, constables.

1840. ——— ———, collector; Thomas Wadleigh, Nathan Champlin, William Pressey, constables.

1841. ——— ———, collector; Thomas Wadleigh, Nathan Champlin, William Pressey, constables.

1842. ——— ———, collector; Thomas Wadleigh, Nathan Champlin, constables.

Collectors.

1843. Nathan Champlin.
1844. Stephen Hoyt.
1845, 1846. Nathan Champlin.
1847. Thomas Wadleigh.
1848. Stephen Hoyt.
1849–1851. None recorded.
1852. Jonathan H. Nelson.
1853. James M. Peaslee.
1854. Joseph P. Nelson.
1855. Stephen Hoyt.
1856, 1857. Robert P. Cotton.
1858, 1859. Nathan Champlin.
1860, 1861. John Wright, Jr.
1862, 1863. Jonathan H. Nelson.
1864. John Wright, Jr.
1865. Jonathan H. Nelson.

1866–1869. Francis M. Richards.
1870, 1871. George Chadwick.
1872–1874. John M. Pressey.
1875. Gilbert Cheney.
1876–1879. James D. Prescott.
1880–1882. Olney M. Kimball.
1883–1884. Timothy B. Lewis.
1885. Jesse A. Hazen.
1886, 1887. Benjamin K. Coburn.
1888. Elmore C. Clark.
1889. Albert E. Chadwick.

Constables.

1843–1848. None recorded.
1849. James Eastman, Daniel F. Sargent, Edward G. Porter.
1850. Stephen Hoyt, Carlos G. Pressey, John G. Huntoon.
1851. Josiah P. Nelson, Stephen Hoyt, Edward G. Porter.
1852. Gilman Gross, James M. Peaslee, John G. Huntoon, Jonathan H. Nelson.
1853. Moses Nelson, Jr., William W. Tilton, James M. Peaslee, Francis Robbins, John G. Huntoon, Benjamin Wadleigh, Thomas W. Nelson.
1854. Philip N. Little, Edward G. Porter, John G. Huntoon, A. C. Carroll, Francis Robbins.
1855. Josiah P. Nelson, Philip N. Little, Francis Robbins, John Brockway, Edmond Blood.
1856. Alonzo C. Carroll, William Pressey, James G. Whidden, Simon Keyser, Edmond Blood.
1857. Josiah P. Nelson, Alonzo C. Carroll, Benjamin F. Pillsbury, Converse Gage, Joseph Harvey.
1858. Francis Robbins, John G. Huntoon.
1859–1869. None recorded.
1870. Ira F. Rowell, Converse Gage.
1871. Harvey Chadwick.
1872, 1873. John M. Pressey.
1874, 1875. None appointed.
1876, 1877. James D. Prescott.
1878. James G. Whidden, Enoch P. Davis, William H. Flint.
1879. None appointed.
1880. Olney M. Kimball.
1881. None appointed.
1882, 1883. Enoch P. Davis.
1884. James G. Whidden.
1885. Timothy B. Lewis.
1886, 1887. None appointed.

Early Justices of the Peace.

The dates set against the names of these justices mark the date at which they received their first commission. Many of them continued to hold the office of magistrate as long as they lived.

Those names marked with a "Q" have been justices of the peace and quorum.

Those marked with an "S" have been justices of the peace for the state.

Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., 1786.
Matthew Harvey, 1798.
Moses Hills, Dec. 5, 1804.
Thomas Wadleigh, June 14, 1805.
Jonathan Harvey, Q. and S., 1809.
Jonathan Harvey, Q., Nov. 8, 1818.
Joseph Pillsbury, Dec. 8, 1820.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Q. and S., June 21, 1823.

The above appointments were made when Sutton belonged to Hillsborough county. The new county of Merrimack was made July, 1823. Joseph Harvey (brother to Dea. Matthew) was a magistrate previous to 1820. Enoch Page, Sen., held the same office many years; date of commission not found.

Later Justices of the Peace.

Reuben Porter, Q., July 1, 1826.
John Adams, jr., July 1, 1826.
Benjamin B. French, Nov. 9, 1826.
John Pressey, June 17, 1828.
Robert Lane, Q. and S. (1848) Jan. 5, 1829.
Edward Dodge, Dec. 2, 1830.
John Pillsbury, June 27, 1835.

Moses Pillsbury, Jan. 1, 1837.
Enoch Page, Q., June 18, 1840.
Ira B. Person, June 26, 1841.
Amos H. Jones, June 26, 1841.
Asa Page, Q., Dec. 23, 1844.
Asa Nelson, July 1, 1845.
Nathaniel A. Davis, July 6, 1846.
Moses Hazen, Q. and S., July 3, 1847.
Albert P. Richards, July 3, 1847.
John H. Allen, Dec. 7, 1847.
Samuel Dresser, Jr., July 6, 1849.
Jacob S. Harvey, June 27, 1851.
George C. Eaton, July 30, 1852.
Joseph Harvey, Dec. 31, 1852.
Lewis Richards, 1853.
Carlos G. Pressey, 1816.
S. R. Swett, 1857.
Thomas J. Wadleigh, 1858.
James R. Smiley, Q. and S., 1857.
John C. Dresser, 1857.
James M. Sargent, 1859.
Erastus Wadleigh, 1857.
George Putney, 1862.
Moses W. Russell, 1862.

In 1863 there were fifteen justices of the peace, quorum, and state; in 1868 there were but eight. Some had died, some had left town, and perhaps some commissions had expired.

Justices of the Peace in 1843.

Jonathan Harvey, born in Sutton; died 1859, age 79½.
Benjamin Wadleigh, born in Sutton; died 1864, age 81.
John Adams, born in Sutton; died 1866, age 88.
John Pillsbury, born in Sutton; died 1856, age 67.
John Pressey, born in Sutton; died 1858, age 81.
Joseph Pillsbury, born in Sutton; died 1869, age 84.
Moses Pillsbury, born in Sutton; died 1870, age 83.

Robert Lane, born in Newport; died 1872, age 86.

Edward Dodge, born in Newbury; died 1875, age 85.

Reuben Porter, born in Canaan; died in Warner, 1879, age 89.

Ira B. Person, a lawyer from Newport, born in Barre, Vt., June 14, 1817; died in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 23, 1858; lived in New York city.

Enoch Page, born in Sutton; died 1882.

Amos Jones, born in Salem, N. H.; went to Sanbornton.

Letter of Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., concerning the renewal of his Justice of the Peace commission.

To Dea. Matthew Harvey, now at Gen. Court at Hanover.

Sir: I had wholly given up the matter of taking the Commission that you sent to me, but on further consideration I have concluded to be sworn in to the office unless there is some other person in town that can take it who will give satisfaction to the people.

This from yours to serve,

Benjamin Wadleigh.

Sutton, June ye 6th, 1795.

SOME OF THE EARLIEST PHYSICIANS.

Dr. William Martin came to Sutton to practise his profession about 1793, being the first regular physician in Sutton; married Sally Andrews. Lived in town till he died.

The four following practised in town about 1800: Dr. Ezra Marsh, who married Sally, sister to Daniel Page; Dr. Thomas Wells, who came to Sutton from Hanover; Dr. Arnold Ellis, who came from Newport; Dr. Crossman, who was preacher as well as physician.

Dr. Lyman practised some in town in the early years of this century; was among the best of his time. Dr. Benjamin Lovering came about 1816; resided here till his death, in 1824. Dr. John A. Clark succeeded him; was popular as citizen and physician; was chosen town-clerk. (For Dr. Robert Lane, see Biographical Sketches.)

The first doctor who came into town was William Martin. Being unmarried when he came, he boarded in the family of Dea. Joseph Greeley for about two years. Subsequently married Sally Andrews. Bought a farm in the extreme part of the town near the Bradford line, whereon he resided till his death.

The second physician resident in town was Dr. Ezra Marsh, who married Sally Page, sister to

Daniel and Enoch, Sr. Lived at the South Village.

The third physician was Dr. Thomas Wells, who came here from Hanover soon after 1800. Located in the north part of the town (between the Jonathan Harvey and the John Huntoon places), and remained some eight years. Was quite successful as a doctor. He married Lucinda, sister to Dr. Henry Lyman.

Dr. Lyman, the last named, practised some in this town about this time, being esteemed the best of the period.

Dr. Robert Lane came in 1809. Was absent during the War of 1812, for some years; and in his absence came Dr. Pease, who remained two years or more.

Dr. Benjamin Lovering was here about this period. He first located at the Mill Village, but after a few years bought a house in the South Village, and lived there till his death, in 1824. He was a good physician, and had a good practice.

Dr. John Cushing practised some in this town in the later years of the last century, but it is believed that he resided altogether in New London. He was clerk of the Library Association in 1798.

Dr. Tenney located for a short time at the north previous to 1820. About the same time Dr. Buzzell was here—not very long.

Soon after the death of Dr. Lovering came Dr. John A. Clark, from Sanbornton—a good physician, and very popular as a citizen. Was town-clerk during his stay here, but did not remain many years.

Dr. Jesse Haven Foster, born in Hanover, 1801, studied with Dr. Lovering in South Sutton, afterwards in Warner with Dr. Lyman,—later practised one year in Sutton; married Mary, daughter of Daniel Andrew of this town; removed to Vermont, remaining there twelve years, and afterwards for thirty-two years in Illinois, making in all nearly a half century of medical practice. Is now living, hale and hearty, in Auburndale, Mass. Has resided in Lynn, Mass., and in Enfield. Dr. Fifield was here a short time about 1840 ; Dr. Dodge and Dr. Darling about 1863 ; Dr. Fitts some years, about 1864 and later, and Dr. Pike about the same time ; Dr. Bronson, 1873 ; Dr. Fuller, and for several recent years, Dr. Selem Welch. Of Drs. Lane, Smiley, Davis, and Allen, see Notices.

AGED PERSONS OF SUTTON.

Francis Como (a native of Canada), supposed to be aged 100; Mrs. Mary Bean, wife of Samuel, died in 1811, aged 100; Mrs. Sally Philbrook, mother of Benjamin, Sr., died in 1813, aged 100; Jacob Davis, died in 1819, aged 105; Thomas Walker, died in 1822, aged 103; Nathaniel Eaton, died in 1875, aged 100; Cesar Lewis, died in 1862, aged 100; Anthony Clark, aged 107; Benjamin Philbrook, Sr., aged 99; Mrs. Jacob Davis, died in 1819, aged 99; Sally, wife of Thomas Burpee, died in 1859, aged 99; Joseph Johnson, aged 98; Mrs. Jesse Fellows, aged 97; Samuel Dresser, Sr., aged 97; Mrs. Thomas Peaslee, aged 96; wife of Samuel Dresser, Sr., aged 95; Joseph Wells, aged 95; Nathaniel Cheney, aged 93; Edmund Richardson, aged 92; widow of Henry Dearborn, aged 91; Jane, wife of Jonathan Eaton, aged 91; Sarah, widow of Daniel Messer, aged 91; Mrs. Nathan Andrew, aged 91; widow of Joseph Wells, aged 91; Sarah, widow of Reuben Gile, aged 90; David Davis, aged 90; Martha, wife of Abraham Peaslee, aged 90; Cornelius Bean, son of Samuel and Mary—the centenarian—aged 90; wife of Cornelius Bean, aged 95; Jonathan Stevens and wife died within a few days of each other, about 1840, aged, one 96, the other 97; their daughter, wife of Jacob Osgood, of War-

ner, was aged about 100; Jonathan Johnson, died in 1841, aged 90; Ephraim Gile, aged 90; widow of Daniel Dane, aged 90; widow of Jonathan Davis, aged 90; Mrs. Lovejoy, sister of Mrs. Philbrook, above named, aged over 90. The wife of Thomas Walker was a Philbrook, of the same long-lived family; she died at a very great age, supposed by some to be 100 years. Phineas Stevens, aged 90.

CASUALTIES AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Jonathan Davis, Sr., about eighty years ago was found dead in the road near the estate now owned and occupied by Henry V. Little.

Dea. Ezekiel Little, father of Philip N. Little, was found dead in his bed by his wife, on her awakening in the morning, about forty years ago.

Patty Eaton, daughter of David Eaton, was drowned in Kezar's pond about 1808. She was in a boat, and was lost out.

Laura French, daughter of Oliver French, was burned to death some sixty years ago.

Stephen Hoyt was found dead in or near the road in 1859.

John Harvey, father of Joseph Harvey, dropped dead in the road, in 1825.

Col. John Harvey, his relative, died similarly, though not quite so suddenly, he having been barely able to reach his bed with help, and dying about twenty minutes after, of an attack of an apoplectic nature.

Ebenezer Flint dropped dead in his dooryard one cold day in 1864.

In the summer of 1830 lightning struck the house of Charles Hart, and killed his son Joseph, who was inside at the time.

The house of Lewis Barber, on the Warner road,

took fire in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Barber, and their two children were burned to death in 1858.

Moses Smith attempted to cross from the back side of the pond on the ice. It soon commenced giving way under him, and finally let him through. But he kept catching on again and again, as it gave way, holding himself up by his arms, till his cries for help were heard by Ebenezer Flint and Thomas Persons, who were at work in the dooryard of what is now John G. Huntoon's place. They ran to his assistance with ropes and saved him. This was about eighty years ago.

My mother, widow of Col. John Harvey, furnished the following: "The spotted fever raged here with the greatest violence in 1815. Old Mr. Felch, father of Dea. John Felch, worked for your father in the woods drawing timber, and ate a hearty supper by candle-light, at our house; and before breakfast next morning a measure for his coffin was sent to your father. He was attacked with spotted-fever at 12 o'clock, and died at six in the morning. Several others died as suddenly in the north part of the town."

Georgiana, daughter of James M. Coburn, was drowned in the brook at South Village, Oct. 31, 1851.

Dr. Crossman was here in 1803; lived on the farm now owned by John Silas Andrew; had a son Thomas burnt to death while watching a coal-pit not far from the house. It was supposed he fell asleep and his camp caught fire, as only his charred remains were found in the ruins of the camp.

Smith Downing, a mail carrier, froze to death while on his route of delivery.

Susan, daughter of Edmund Chadwick, was killed by a cart-body falling on her, in 1851.

Samuel Bean, Senior, dropped dead in the town of Hopkinton. He was buried in the old cemetery in Hopkinton. He and his daughter Elisabeth came on horseback from their home in Sandown, N. H., to visit his children living in Sutton. In the morning he went after the horses, and not returning, his daughter went after him. She found he had died before reaching the horses. He was preparing to move to Sutton.

Simeon Stevens, an old man boarding at Merrill Roby's, passed the house going home late one night, and was found dead in the road from South Sutton to Roby's Corner between the road from Johnson Colby's and the bridge, the next morning, November, 1844.

Rodney Hubbard dropped dead in the road not far from the Dutch cap on the north road from Warner to North Sutton.

A Mr. Merrill dropped dead some years ago on the road from Sutton Mills to South Newbury, near Josiah Nelson's.

Elisabeth Quimby dropped dead beside the road going home from her cousin William Bean's, where Nathaniel Clay now lives, March 17, 1826. She was daughter of Moses and Judith (Bean) Quimby.

Rev. Thompson Barron, a Universalist minister, of Newport, N. H., was found dead at the home of Jacob Nelson, about twenty years ago.

Horace M. Howe was found dead in the morning of April 25, 1885.

Charles Harry Champlin was drowned in the brook at South Sutton, Nov. 25, 1829.

Stephen Blaisdell, a man subject to fits, fell into some water in a field, and his face being downward, he was drowned, Oct. 9, 1833.

Hezekiah Davis was drowned at a saw-mill in the north part of Sutton.

Lyman Baker was drowned at Sutton Mills. He went to fix the flash-boards on the dam, and the high water carried him off.

Clarence, son of Dexter Brown, was drowned while in swimming at Concord, N. H.

John Andrew was killed by logs rolling on him.

J. Langdon Littlehale died on Bradford fair-ground of heart disease, Oct. 2, 1875.

Harvey Gould was killed on the train the day the railroad was opened from Warner to Concord.

Benj. L., son of Joseph Pillsbury, Esq., was scalded to death on the Northern Railroad, November 18, 1854.

Levi Wiley, while painting at North Sutton, fell from a ladder and died soon after.

A son of Ephraim and Sally (Peaslee) Hildreth slipped on the ice, struck his forehead, and died from his injuries soon after.

A girl, name uncertain, was killed at a school-house in the north part of the town. She was caught by a window falling down upon her while in the act of climbing in.

Nathaniel Cheney's death, by heart disease, was instantaneous.

Seba Ring was found dead in bed one morning in the winter of 1888.

Daniel Bean was found dead in the woods Sept. 16, 1825. The team he had been driving was found near by in the road.

A man named Mitchell lived a short time on the road to the Gore; being badly intoxicated he threw a baby into the fireplace, and the child was dead when taken from the fire. He also burned his wife and an older child, from the effects of which the wife soon after died.

Thomas Wadleigh, son of Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., went to bed in usual health, and at midnight was dead; cause, apoplexy. A sister of his, wife of Edward Dodge, died similarly.

Reuben B. Porter was found dead in the woods near Windham Junction, N. H.; cause unknown.

A son of Thomas and Clarissa (Parker) Davis, was following his father, who was driving an ox team, when he fell under one of the wheels, and was crushed to death. A very affecting poem was written, descriptive of the accident, by his sister Sylvia, which must be omitted for lack of space.

Three children of James W. and Eliza Barney, while playing near a large boulder, near the house of Charles French, so undermined it that it fell on two of them,—James and Eliza A.,—and crushed them to death, Sept. 1, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistics Concerning Population.

The first census taken by the general government was in 1790, when it was found that the population of the United States had increased from less than 3,000,000 to nearly 4,000,000 since the commencement of the Revolutionary War. In the growth of her population, New Hampshire had more than kept pace with the country at large, having at this time a population of 142,000. The secretary of state, Joseph Pearson, searched the Provincial Records for the purpose of making an equitable estimate of the number of inhabitants at this time (1790), and at former periods.

The ratable polls were,—in 1742, 5,172; in 1753, 6,392; in 1767, 11,964; in 1773, 13,853.

Reckoning five persons to a family, the inhabitants at the different periods would be,—in 1742, 25,860; in 1753, 31,960; in 1767, 59,820.

The population of New Hampshire at the breaking out of the Revolution may therefore be estimated at about 75,000. The population in 1790 was an *ascertained*, not an estimated, population; and the 142,000 inhabitants shows an increase of nearly 50,000 in the fifteen preceding years, notwithstanding the losses by the war of seven years' duration.

A census of the province, the first so far as known, was taken by the selectmen of the several towns by order of Governor Wentworth in 1767.

At that time Concord had 752 inhabitants; Salisbury, 210; Canterbury, 503; Dunbarton, 271; New Boston, 296; Hillsborough, 64; Canaan, 19; Plymouth, 227; Newport, 29; Haverhill, 172.

The situation of the above named towns indicates that the advance of population was directly up the valleys of the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers. As for Sutton (or Perrystown as the town was then called), we are not obliged to set a cipher down to its name, and leave it absolutely out in the cold at this date, Sutton being saved from that by the fortunate advent of David Peaslee with his family some time before the year's close, one son, Samuel, being then of age.

Population and Valuation of Sutton at Different Periods.

In 1773 there were 12 tax-payers in Perrystown.
1775 Sutton and Newbury (then Fishersfield) together had 130 inhabitants.
1779 Sutton had 50 tax-payers, 49 legal voters.
1790 the population of Sutton was 520.

1800	"	"	878,—polls, 142.
1810	"	"	1328,—polls, 203.
1820	"	"	1573,—greatest ever reached.
1830	"	"	1424.
1840	"	"	1361.
1850	"	"	1387.
1860	"	"	1431.
1870	"	"	1153,—polls 330.
1880	"	"	993.

Houses Taxed.

This was done for the first time in 1799.

The following is the inventory on the houses taxed that year.

Asa Nelson,	$25	Obediah Eastman,	9
Benjamin Philbrook,	37	Philip Sargent,	20
Caleb Kimball,	100	Philip Nelson,	40
Daniel Messer,	60	Phineas Stephens,	70
Epraim Gile,	20	Reuben Gile,	40
Henry Dearborn,	9	Samuel Peaslee,	50
John King,	40	Samuel Bean,	40
James King,	30	Thomas Wadleigh,	60
Ichabod Roby,	30	William Pressey,	15
Jonathan Roby,	50	Widow of Matthew Harvey,	100
John Adams,	40	" Moses Quimby,	25
Joseph Johnson,	15		

Widow Harvey's and Caleb Kimball's houses were taverns.

Valuation of the Town of Sutton in 1798.

124 polls. 7 acres orcharding; 39 acres tillage; 263 acres mowing; 359 acres pasturage.

61 horses and mares wintered 5 winters.
16 " " 4 "
15 " " 3 "
37 " " 2 "
100 oxen wintered 5 winters.
225 cows " 5 "
116 neat stock wintered 4 winters.
151 " " 3 "
175 " " 2 "

No stock in trade. No money at interest.

No buildings and real estate improved, owned by non-residents.	
Value of unimproved lands, owned by inhabitants and non-residents,	$104 77
Ratable estate improved, owned by inhabitants,	491 93
Total,	$596 70

Valuation of Sutton in 1868.

218 horses; 1098 cattle; 4099 sheep; 300 polls taxed.

Amount of real estate,	$296,311
Interest money,	31,730
Stock in trade,	6,693
Mills and machinery,	4,330
Carriages,	1,285
Total valuation including polls,	499,695

1880. This year Enoch Page is the heaviest tax-payer in Sutton, his tax being $222.30.

Milton B. Wadleigh pays the largest tax on real estate and live stock; Truman Putney & Son on stock in trade. Jonathan Harvey and Kezar & Sons manufacture and use the most lumber. They also deal largely in granite from King's hill.

Valuation of the Town in 1889.

259 polls,	$25,900 00
Real estate,	268,202 00
200 horses,	11,137 00
180 oxen,	8,492 00
327 cows,	8,505 00
577 neat stock,	11,539 00
1213 sheep,	3,310 00
6 hogs,	36 00
10 carriages,	656 00
Stock in public funds,	3,200 00
Stock in banks,	1,505 00
Stock in trade,	9,948 00
Money at interest,	17,656 00
Mills and machinery,	4,200 00
Buildings not designated,	650 00
Total valuation,	$374,936 00

Tax Rates for the Town of Sutton in 1788.

Copy of the rates for the year 1788, made by Thomas Wadleigh, of the town of Sutton, county of Hillsborough and state of New Hampshire.

NAME.	P.	S.	P.	NAME.	P.	S.	P.
Timothy Peaslee,		2	8	John Davis,		3	1
Daniel Andrew,		2	6	Moses Davis,		3	9
James King,		7	3	Daniel Messer,		11	3
Benjamin Wells,		5	1	Thomas Messer		2	1
Abraham Peaslee,		5	2	Reuben Gile,		4	5
Asa Nelson,		3	4	Jacob Mastin,		5	6
Jonathan Nelson,		2	9	Thomas Walker,		2	7
Philip Nelson,		5	2	Stephen Nelson,		2	6
Samuel Peaslee,		6	5	Caleb Kimball,		8	2
Samuel Andrew,		10	2	Hezekiah Parker,		2	11
John Hoit,		4	4	Robert Heath,		4	0
Leonard Colborn,		5	0	John Peaslee,		2	1
Joseph Wadleigh,		8	1	Thomas Mastin,		2	6
Samuel Bean,		8	1	David Peaslee,		2	8
Benjamin Wadleigh,		7	8	Peter Peaslee,		5	10
Thomas Wadleigh,		8	4	Thomas Rowell,		3	0
Jonathan Johnson,		4	2	Jonathan Rowell,		3	0
Joseph Sargent,		2	2	Benjamin Williams		3	1
Philip Sargent,		3	3	Widow Colborn,		2	6
William Bean,		7	3	Jonathan Colborn,		2	6
Cornelius Bean,		2	6	Plummer Wheeler,		3	0
Moses Hills,		2	8	William Wheeler,		2	2
John King,		4	2	Samuel Robey,		2	9
Hugh Jemerson,		3	1	Samuel Robey, Jr.,		3	6
Caleb Sigar,		2	7	Jonathan Robey,		6	9
Stephen Woodward,		3	0	Ichabod Robey,		5	1
Eliphalet Woodward,		3	0	Ezra Jones,		5	2
David Eaton,		8	9	Jonathan Page,		7	7
Ebenezer Kezar,		7	4	Joseph Youring,		3	1
Simon Kezar,		6	3	Nathaniel Cheney,		4	5
Benjamin Critchet,		3	1	Phinehas Stevens,		6	10
Matthew Harvey,		19	8	Lot Little,		2	3
David Gile,		5	3	Joseph Johnson,		6	11
Ephraim Gile,		7	1	Benjamin Philbrick,		8	5
Jonathan Davis,		4	9	Isaac Peaslee,		4	0
Jonathan Davis, Jr.,		2	8	Silas Russell,		8	0
Jacob Davis,		4	9	William Pressey,		10	3
Jacob Davis, Jr.,		4	9	Moses Quimby,		6	9
Aaron Davis,		2	8				

Tax Rates for the Town of Sutton in 1788.

Thomas Wadleigh of Sutton, in the County of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, yoeman; for and in consideration of the sum of seven shillings to have in hand before the delivery hereof, well and truly paid for and in presence of us witnesses.

John Slack,
Henry Mack,
Isaac Head,
Benjamin True,
and that's all.

	d	*f*	
The Town and school,		2	upon a shilling.
The hard money,	2	2	" "
The certificate,		5	" "
And for collecting,		4	" "

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL ITEMS.

Post Routes.

In 1792 the legislature, at its session that year, established four post routes through the state, the first beginning at Concord, thence to proceed through Weare, New Boston, Amherst, Wilton, Temple, Peterborough, Dublin, Marlborough, Keene, Westmoreland, Walpole, Alstead, Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Newport, Lempster, Washington, Hillsborough, Henniker, Hopkinton, to Concord.

The second route was from Concord to Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Plymouth, Haverhill, Piermont, Orford, Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield, Canaan, Grafton, Alexandria, Salisbury, to Concord.

The other two routes connected the towns in the eastern part of the state with Concord and Portsmouth.

Each post-rider was required to perform his route weekly, extraordinary circumstances excepted.

The riders on the first and second routes were paid twelve pounds each. They were required to reverse their alternate trips.

The postage of single letters was fixed at sixpence for forty miles, and fourpence for any distance less than forty.

Once a week the citizens of any town on the route could send a letter to other sections of the state on the route of the riders, but if directed to a town on one of the other routes, from six to twelve days would be the time required. For the transmission of their letters, Sutton people (not being on any post route) were compelled to trust much to chance conveyance. Most store-keepers kept an open rack in plain sight in their stores, in which letters could be deposited. Teamsters and travellers calling to take a drink—for all stores in those days kept ardent spirits for sale—would examine the direction on the letters in the rack, take such as were directed to any place through which or near which their own route lay, and deliver as directed, or at some store or tavern near by. For those who did not like thus to trust to the honor and good-will of irresponsible persons, there still remained, of course, the alternative of sending their mail matter to Andover, the nearest point to Sutton on any post route, or elsewhere, there to await the coming of the post-rider; for these carriers were empowered to collect as well as to deliver.

The first mail-carrier in Sutton of whom we have any certain knowledge was a man named Dimond, whose house and pottery, where he at one period manufactured brown earthen-ware, was situated on the Warner road. He performed his journeys on horseback, carrying the mails in saddle-bags; and it was his custom, on entering a village, to summon the people out to the road by blowing a horn, to receive their mail matter.

A Post-Office

Was established at the South Village in 1817, Isaac Bailey being the post-master. At that period one post-office and one weekly mail sufficed for the whole town. The mail was at that time brought by one Thomas Hacket, of Warner, a lame man who used to ride in a gig. Subsequently, Smith Downing brought the mails.

Not long after 1825 a post-office was established at the North Village. Benjamin B. French, afterwards so well known as editor, poet, politician, and in various high positions of public trust in Washington, but then a young lawyer, having recently come to Sutton to open a law office (the first in town), was appointed post-master.

Some Post-Masters.

1817, Isaac Bailey, at South Village.

1825, Benjamin B. French, at North Village.

1827, Isaac Bailey and Benjamin B. French.

1828, John Clark at South; Aspasio Hemphill at North.

1832, John Clark at South; John Taylor at North.

1843, W. Kendrick, at South; Joseph Harvey at North.

1845, Nathaniel A. Davis, Perley Sargent.

1869, Levi Ferrin, Truman Putney, Joseph Greeley, James B. McAllister.

1885, Fred Putney, Joseph Greeley, G. G. Wells.

Joseph Greeley, Jr., was appointed post-master

under Lincoln's administration, August 13, 1861. He has held his appointment through all changes of administration for a term but little short of thirty years.

The post-office in Mill Village was for twenty-four years kept in one store,—that of Carlos Pressey, Esq.,—and since his time occupied by Truman Putney. These two men were the only post-masters during that period.

Early Newspapers.

The following is a list of subscribers to the *New Hampshire Gazette*, dated 1803:

We, the subscribers, agree to take the *New Hampshire Gazette* for the term of one year, at 12s. per annum, one quarter to be paid in advance; papers to be left weekly at Mr. Ezra Flanders' store in Warner: Daniel Page, Amos Pressey, Jonathan Harvey, Benjamin Evans, Henry Carleton, Joseph Greeley, Thomas Wadleigh, Thomas G. Wells, Jesse King, Ephraim Hildreth, Daniel Robinson, Philemon Hastings, Isaac Peaslee, Moses Hills,—all of Sutton; Dow & Harvey, J. & D. Woodbury, Thomas Pike,—all of New London; Samuel Rogers, of Wendell.

It will be observed that these papers were to be left at Warner, by which it appears that the mail was not yet extended into Sutton.

The *New Hampshire Gazette* was first issued at Portsmouth, in October, 1756. A printing-press, the first in New England, had been established at Portsmouth in the August preceding.

The *Portsmouth Journal*, at Portsmouth, was established in 1789.

The *Keene Sentinel*, at Keene, in 1799.

The *Farmer's Cabinet*, at Amerst, November 11, 1802.

The *Political Observatory*, at Walpole, November 1, 1803. Several copies of this paper were taken in Sutton, and some of the papers are yet in existence, one of which, marked with the name of Jonathan Harvey, is before the writer. In the "conditions" of publication is the following item: "Post-riders supplied on reasonable terms." About this date post-routes began to be established by the publishers of newspapers. The publishers of the *Farmer's Cabinet* employed Francis Bowman for their post-rider from Amherst through the north part of Hillsborough county. He paid for the papers at the office of publication, and ran his own risk of getting the money from his customers, which was sometimes effected by putting hard duns in the paper. He carried the *Farmer's Cabinet* through the towns of Bedford, Goffstown, Dunbarton, Hopkinton, Henniker, Warner, Bradford, Weare, and others, till the close of the year 1809. The Sutton subscribers had their papers left at Warner.

Several receipts for payment for newspapers have been found, the most ancient being as follows:

Sutton, Aug. 24, 1795.

Then received of Thomas Wadleigh seventy-five cents, it being for newspapers, I say, received by me,

Joseph Hutchins.

Several receipts are given for money paid for the *Courier of New Hampshire* at different dates from 1800 to 1804. The *Political Observatory* found several patrons about the same time. One of these receipts is as follows:

Received of Benjamin Fowler fifty cents in full for thirteen numbers of the Political Obs.

Sutton, Sept. 13, 1804. Cornelius Warren.

This Cornelius Warren was probably the post-rider and agent for more than one publication, as in 1805 he credits Jonathan Harvey for $3.66 for 86 *Observatories* and 9 *Museums*.

Several of the Portsmouth publications were also taken in Sutton, as the following receipt shows:

Warner, 30 June, 1804. Then received of Jonathan Harvey Twenty Four Dollars, which I am to send to Portsmouth to Mr. Peirce on account of newspapers that were sent to several persons in Sutton.

Ezra Flanders.

One receipt is given on account of the *Courier* of New Hampshire, and is signed by George Hough, of Concord, dated 1802. This man was the first printer in Concord (to which place he removed from Vermont in 1789), and there set up the first printing-press, and for fifteen years published the *Concord Herald* and *N. H. Intelligencer*. Was also the first post-master in Concord.

About 1800, Samuel Dalton brought the mail through Sutton. He went on foot. John Kezar carried the mail at a later period, going on horseback.

1808. Guide-Boards,

or, as they were first called, "post guides," began to be used about 1808. They were built under an act of the legislature, requesting towns to do so.

Old Currency.

About 1796 or 1797 the old currency began to disappear from the town records, and the Federal currency used on the books. At this time, and for many years later, currency was reckoned in pounds, shillings, and pence, because the silver money in circulation was either English or Spanish coinage. Very little federal currency was in use. The foreign coinage held its place for the first forty years of the present century, and, although the keeping of accounts in pounds, shillings, and pence began to give place to dollars and cents in speech, the old currency still held its own. Merchants were accustomed to mark the price of articles in British currency.

Penny Acre Tax, 1782.

The legislature imposed a tax of a penny an acre on wild lands for the support of the war. A similar tax was sometimes imposed, on petition, to aid a town in building a meeting-house.

Turnpikes.

Settlements were pushing rapidly northward to Vermont and northern New Hampshire, and the consequent increase of public travel made better highways a necessity.

In 1803 the first, second, third, and fourth New Hampshire turnpikes were incorporated. Twenty years previous to this, however, the people of the northern towns had felt the need of an improved

road from the Merrimack to the upper Connecticut, and petitioned the legislature for a public road. The petition being presented, an act was passed, 1784, appointing a committee to lay out the road four rods wide from the River road in Boscawen to the Connecticut, at or near Dartmouth college, having regard to public and private interests. This road was termed the College road, and after the fourth New Hampshire turnpike was made, it was known as the "College Old Road." Up and down this road passed the college youths of a century ago, most of them going on foot, and sending their trunks along by a general conveyance. Among these young men was Matthew Harvey, of Sutton, afterwards governor and United States judge, who many years ago was heard to say that he always went to college on foot, being conveyed, himself and his trunk, by some one of his family, to the nearest point where they could strike this road.

Ancient Stages.

The first stage-coach in the country, drawn by *four* horses, was established, in 1774, in Newburyport, connecting Newburyport with Boston *via* Salem, leaving Boston and Newburyport on alternate days, thus making three trips a week. A stage, drawn by *two* horses, and carrying only three passengers, had been established between Portsmouth and Newburyport some years before. The first stage route opened between Concord and Portsmouth was in 1824.

The Stage-Coach of 1832.

The introduction of stages making regular trips through this town was of very great importance to the people. Not only did the stages transport passengers and their baggage, but the mails as well, so that when they came the post-rider disappeared.

The girls began to go to work in the cotton factories of Nashua and Lowell. It was an all-day ride, but that was nothing to be dreaded. It gave them a chance to behold other towns and places, and see more of the world than the most of the generation had ever been able to see. They went in their plain, country-made clothes, and, after working several months, would come home for a visit, or perhaps to be married, in their tasteful city dresses, and with more money in their pockets than they had ever owned before.

The students from Dartmouth college also availed themselves of the stage for making their transits through this section, and their coming was looked for with much interest by many of the people on the road, who were by no means averse to exchanging jokes with them, even though these young men were sometimes a little saucy. Not unfrequently, however, they found their match for impudence in the farm lads they hailed, as they looked down upon them from their lofty stations on the top of the stage.

These coaches were made by Abbot & Downing, at Concord, and were well calculated for their work of carrying heavy loads over rocky hills, or down through the heavy, wet valley roads between. They

had three seats inside, comfortably upholstered, where nine persons could ride with ease. On the outside was the driver's seat, and room for one on each side of him, and a seat behind him for passengers, to which usually the stage-sick passengers resorted when they could no longer bear the close air inside the stage. The top of the coach was made very strong and firm, and a low iron railing passed all around it, affording a safe facility for transmitting smaller pieces of baggage, the trunks being securely held in the rack behind. Fourteen passengers could be accommodated at one time.

Rates of Postage,

previous to 1845, for several years, were 6, 10, 12½ 18¾, and 25 cents, according to distance.

In 1845 congress reduced postage to 5, 10, 15, 20, etc.

In 1852, to 3 cents per one half ounce,—5, if not prepaid. Soon after 5 was stricken out, and letters not sent if not prepaid.

In 188–, postage was reduced to 2 cents.

In 1873, postal cards, costing 1 cent each, were introduced.

First Check-List.—June 23, 1813.

The legislature at this date passed an act requiring towns to use a check-list in voting for state and county officers. Previous to this every man had voted upon his honor, and his name was noted down. From these notes a list was made for taxing purposes. As politics waxed warmer, and the

contests became more animated, the check-list was used in electing town officers as well as state, and was found to be a necessary safeguard against the attempted frauds of either party. It was a most beneficial act. Supervisors of the check-list were first chosen under the new constitution in 1878.

The following named men were the first to vote the Free-Soil ticket in Sutton:

Nathaniel A. Davis.	Jefferson Chadwick.
Israel Andrews, Jr.	Tappan Sanborn.
Nathan Andrews, Jr.	John Roby.
Emery Bailey.	Isaac Towle.

Physicians' Fees.

The charges for medical attendance seem to have been very low about 1807. Dr. Henry Lyman resided in Warner, but practised considerably in this town. Some old bills of his are as follows:

Mr. Jonathan Eaton Dr. to Harry Lyman for visits and Medicines, $ .67.

Sutton Oct. 13, 1807.

Jonathan Davis, Dr. to Harry Lyman for Medicines, $ .20.

Sutton, Oct. 17, 1807.

Mr. Jacob Quimby to Harry Lyman Dr. for Medicines, 33 cents. Another charge is for Visits, Medicine, and pulling tooth, one dollar.

Sutton, Oct. 13, 1807.

Tailor's charges, 1808—

J—— H—— Dr. to Aaron Knight

To making 1 coat, and trimmings, $2.85.

Spirituous Liquors, Hopkinton, Dec. 14, 1796,—

Bought of B. & T. Wiggin

1 Gallon Brandy,	—11—0
1 Do. W. I. Rum,	— 9—6
1 Pound Tea,	— 2—8
	£1—3—2

The Penacooks.

In the beautiful valley of the Merrimack, with all its attractions of fertile planting-grounds, an abundance of fish, and hunting-grounds of an unlimited extent, the first English adventurers found several tribes of Indians occupying localities chosen with Indian taste, and with special reference to his comfort and his wants. From its mouth, far above its affluents, the Winnepisauke and the Pemigewasset, the shores of this "silver stream" were dotted with Indian villages.

The Wamesits, sometimes called the Pawtuckets, lived at the forks of the Concord and Merrimack (Lowell); the Nashuas at Nashua. The Souhegans occupied the lands upon the river of that name; the Namaoskeags at the falls of Amosgeag; the Agawams on Cape Ann.

The Penacooks occupied the rich intervales at Penacook, now embraced in the territory of Bow, Concord, and Boscawen, and towns above. Of these several tribes, the Penacooks were the most powerful; and either from their superiority arising from a long residence upon a fertile soil, and hence more civilized, or from having been for a long period under the rule of a wise chief—and perhaps from both causes united—the Penacooks had become the head of a powerful confederacy.

Their chief was named Passaconaway, or the "Son of the Bear." He was friendly to the English, and, through his influence his people were also friendly. But as the English grew in strength and numbers, they rewarded his friendship in the way

they have ever and always rewarded the Indians' friendship, and wars and fighting were the result. The Penacooks, greatly reduced in numbers, gradually abandoned their pleasant homes on the upper and middle Merrimack and its tributaries, and joined the St. Francis tribe in Canada. The first of them went, it is supposed, about 1680, though scattered bands of them were roaming about this section many years afterwards.

These were the people who, two centuries ago, held possession of the lands and the waters of Sutton which we to-day call ours, and this was probably one of the very last places they abandoned.

Many relics found around Kezar's pond, as well as a piece of cleared land found on its western shore, when the white settlers first came, testify to their somewhat recent presence here.

Their village, it seems, was on the western shore of the pond, as it is in that vicinity that their stone hearths and fire-places have been found.

ORGANIZATIONS.

The Social Library.

This association was formed in 1796, and incorporated by the legislature in 1799. Men from New London, Fishersfield, and Sutton united for the purpose, but a large majority of the proprietors were Sutton men, and the library was kept in Sutton. By the payment of $2.50 a person became a shareholder, and thus entitled to the use of the books. The money paid for the shares purchased the books. Sixty-nine names of original proprietors are on their record, which shows that they had less than $200 to commence with.

All interested in the library warned to meet at the house of Matthew Harvey.

Met and chose Levi Harvey, Esq., moderator; Dr. John Cushing, clerk; Matthew Harvey, librarian.

Chose the following committee of nine to draft a constitution: Capt. Jonas Hastings, of Fishersfield; Elder Job Seamans, Dr. John Cushing, Levi Harvey, Esq., and Lieut. Thomas Pike, of New London; Benjamin Wadleigh, Capt. Thomas Wadleigh, Mr. David Eaton, Lieut. Asa Nelson, for Sutton.

Directors—Levi Harvey, New London; Jonas Hastings, Fishersfield; David Eaton, Sutton.

Voted, To pay in the money, what the proprietors can, a fortnight from next Saturday.

Voted, That the directors shall purchase the books and open the library as soon as $30 are paid in.

This organization existed until 1868, when the proprietors gave up their rights to the town of Sutton to help form a town library.

In time the social library contained between three and four hundred books, and was of immense benefit to the people,—the books being well selected, and eagerly sought after and thoroughly read.

Books were scarce at that early day, but there were not a few men and women who knew well how to appreciate their contents. Many a hard working man was only too glad to walk weary miles, and then climb the steep hill to Dea. Harvey's house, for the privilege of having a book to read.

None can tell the influence that the perusal of those volumes has had in developing and shaping the minds and characters of Sutton's, New London's, and Fishersfield's noblest sons and daughters.

No catalogue of the books is to be found at this day; but a bill, probably of the very first books purchased for the library, has been preserved, and a copy of it is here presented. It is marked on the outside, "Esquire Harvey's bill for books."

Hopkinton Oct 7, 1796

Levi Harvey Esq'r

Bought of Joseph Towne

1 Moore's Travels 2 Vol's. 21	£1—1—0
1 Hunter's Sacred Biography 3 Vols.	1—16—0
1 Gordon's American War. 3 Vol's.	1—11—6
1 Young's Letters	0—3—6
1 Rollin's Ancient History 10 Vol's.	2—14—0
1 Butterworth's Concordance	0—16—6

1 Three Wars Triumph	0—1—6
1 Priestly's Answer to Paine	0—1—6
	8—5—6
Deduct 5 per cent	8—5
	7—17—2½
Cr. by Cash 8 dol.	£2—8—0
Note	5—9—2½
	7—17—2½

Errors Excepted, For Mr. Towne
Jno. O. Ballard

A memorandum on the back, in the hand-writing of Levi Harvey, is as follows:

Library debt to Levi Harvey Dec. 1796	
To Quire and half brown paper	£0—1—2
To cash paid for book for Records	0—6—0

The following is a list of shareholders in Sutton, many of them being original members of the library association, and a few bought shares later.

Caleb Kimball, Amos Pressey, William Pressey, John King, Oliver French, James King, David Eaton, Matthew Harvey, Jonathan Eaton, James Eaton, Moses Hills, David Flanders, Jonathan Harvey, Samuel Ambrose, Joseph Woodward, Thomas Wadleigh, Stephen Woodward, Jacob Bean, Ephraim Hildreth, Samuel Kezar, James Taylor, Arnold Ellis, John Harvey, William Bean, 3d, Ezekiel Davis, Simon Kezar, Stephen Pillsbury, Benjamin Fowler, Philip S. Harvey, Clement & Cyrus Eaton, Abel Kimball, Benjamin Wadleigh, Joseph Pearson, Timothy Challis, Frederic Wilkins, John Harvey, Jr., (Rev.) Nathan Champlin, Benjamin W. Harvey, Josiah Nichols, Jr., Philip N. Roby, Jacob Harvey, Aaron Sargent, Plummer Wheeler, Ichabod Roby, Francis Whittier, Willard Emerson, Enoch Bailey, Isaac Mastin, John Kimball, Gurden Huntley, Jonathan Roby, Daniel Wadleigh, Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Joseph Emerson, Amos Parker, William Kendrick, Smith Downing, Ruel Lothrop,

Robert Lane (purchased 1824),
William Dodge (purchased 1824),
Jacob Mastin, Jr. (purchased 1828).

Another bill for books for the library has been found, and is dated Walpole, Sept. 27, 1803.

Mr. Jonathan Harvey Bought of Thomas and Thomas.	
1 Sett Morse's Geography	$6.00
1 " Winchester's Lectures	4.25
1 Jefferson's Notes	2.00
1 History of Christ	1.50
1 Carver's Travels	1.00
1 Religous Life	1.00
1 Fordyce's Sermons	1.00
1 Price's Sermons	.87½
	$17.62½
Deduct 10 pr. ct	1.76½
	$15.86

Rec'd Payment
for Thomas & Thomas,
Calvin Watts.

The following letter from Matthew Harvey (afterwards Governor Harvey) to his brother, Jonathan Harvey, will be of interest in this connection. It indicates that, at the time of writing, the library contained three hundred books, and names two of the works additional to the list we have given. It also shows that an ambitious young lawyer at that day was only too glad to step out for a brief space from the dry, dusty highway of law study and practice, to take a refreshing draught from such a rare, cool water spring as the "Sicilian Romance."

HOPKINTON April 11, 1808.

Mr. Jona. Harvey,

Sir, I send you, by Mr. Chadwick, a volume of Josephus, and in it, a specimen of three hundred labels, which I have procured for Sutton Library—not convenient to send them now. I wish you to send me the "Sicilian Romance" when an opportunity offers, and you will much oblige your brother—MATTHEW.

The following are copies of some of the orders to the librarian from the directors in favor of those to whom they had sold shares in the library:

Sutton, Oct. 16, 1799. To the Librarian of the Sutton, New London and Fishersfield Social Library. We inform you that Stephen Woodward has bought a share in our Library. We desire you to let him have a book when he calls, as other proprietors.

William Pressey
Jonathan Eaton } Directors.
Joseph Harvey

New London April 8, 1799. To Jonathan Harvey Librarian for the Library kept in Sutton. You are directed to deliver a share of the Library to James Witherspoon Jun'r, as he has secured the pay for the same to me.

Levi Harvey, Director.

To Jonathan Harvey, Librarian of Sutton, New London and Fishersfield Social Library. Please to let Capt. Thomas Wadleigh have a share in said Library as he has settled the same with us.

Sutton, Dec. 17, 1799.

Jonathan Eaton } Directors.
Joseph Harvey

New London Sept. 15th, 1800. To the Librarian of Sutton New London and Fishersfield Social Library. This is to inform you that Jonathan Woodbury has bought a share in our Library, and become a proprietor.

Joseph Harvey } Directors.
Jonathan Eaton

To Jonathan Harvey, Librarian of Sutton New London and Fishersfield Social Library. Please to let Ensign Jacob Bean have a share in said Library, as he has secured the same to us.

Jona. Eaton }
Joseph Harvey

Oct 16, 1799.

Other orders are in favor of Theophilus Cram, James Hutchins, Joshua Currier, etc. Feb. 27, 1798, Jonas Hastings transfers his share to Joshua Hastings. In 1808, Oct. 3, the librarian for the library gives his note to Jonas Shepherd for $26.10 which is paid 1809.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY TEN YEARS LATER.

Oct. 1, 1810. Jonathan Eaton, Jonas Shepherd, and Joseph Harvey took the oath of office as directors of the Social Library in Sutton, Oct. 1, 1810. Then Jonas Shepherd and William Leach and John King took the oath of office as collectors of the Social Library in Sutton. Before me,

Jonathan Harvey.

King Solomon's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Statistics in regard to King Solomon's Lodge, No. 14, of Free and Accepted Masons. [Furnished for this work by Ervin A. Jones, secretary of the Lodge in 1884, being copied by him from the original records.]

Date of its charter, January 27, 1802.

First meeting in New London, June 16, 1802, at the hall of Jonathan and Daniel Woodbury. John Woodman, Worshipful Master *pro tem.*, Levi Harvey, Jr., Secretary, Daniel Woodbury, Treasurer, Richard Cressey, Senior Deacon, Moses Hill, Junior Deacon, Enoch Hoyt, Steward, Joseph Harvey, Tyler.

Stephen Hoyt, Benjamin Swett, Ezra Marsh, Thomas G. Wells, John King, Caleb Lovering, Ebenezer Cressey, members.

The Lodge removed to Wilmot Flat, Dec. 3, 1851, and to Scytheville, Sept. 4, 1878.

It is not known that it was ever located in Sutton any more than to hold meetings there occasionally, but that cannot be made certain, as one volume of records, embracing the years from 1814 to 1828, is missing.

During this time the anti-Masonic war or "Morgan times" raged fearfully, and it is supposed that the book was then hidden or destroyed. It has never been recovered, although diligent search has been made for it.

It is said that the charter of King Solomon's Lodge was carried through the excitement of the Morgan times by the constancy and courage of barely two members. One of these was Col. John Harvey, of Sutton, and the other (name forgotten by the narrator of this fact) believed to be a New London man. They used to hold their meetings in the night in lonely places in the woods and on the hills.

Many Sutton men became members of this lodge, and for this reason, if for no other, some account of it is of interest in the history of the town.

At the first meeting petitions came in for Jacob Morse, Fishersfield (?); Theodore Abbott, Sutton; John Quimby, Springfield (?); Moses Hills, Sutton; Arnold Ellis, Sutton and Newport (Dr. Ellis); Philip S. Harvey, Sutton; Samuel Roby, Sutton.

South Sutton Central Library.

Members of the Association met July 19, 1824, and chose John Pillsbury, clerk. Chose a committee of three persons, viz.: Nathan Ames, Samuel Dresser, Jr., and John Pillsbury, to draft a constitution, which constitution at a subsequent meeting was accepted. Officers chosen, John Clark, secretary, Enoch Page, John Pillsbury, Samuel Dresser, Jr., directors, Enoch Page, librarian, Lewis J. Bailey, treasurer, William Pressey, collector. John Clark, Daniel Carr, Edward Dodge, committee to purchase books.

At annual meeting, 1825, chose Moses Pillsbury, moderator, John Clark, secretary, Dudley Bailey, Joseph Roby, William Pressey, directors, Enoch Page, librarian, Lewis J. Bailey, collector.

NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.

John Pillsbury.
Benjamin W. Peaslee.
John Clark.
Daniel Carr.
Edward Dodge.
Enoch Page, Jr.
Joseph Roby.
Thomas Cheney.
Nathaniel Davis.
Amos Pressey.
Enoch Page.
William Pressey.
Dudley Bailey.
Abigail Loverin.
Nathan Ames.
Enoch Colby.
Moses Pillsbury.
Hazen Putney.
Moody Johnson.
Samuel Dresser, Jr..

Later were added the names of

Asa Page,
Henry Adams.
Moses Nelson.
Johnson Colby.
Miss Abiah Roby.
Thomas J. Wadleigh.
Henry Adams.
Aaron Russell.

The last meeting recorded dated Nov. 7, 1835.

The following names of books purchased are recorded:

Josephus, 6 vols.	$4.00	Perils Women, 2 vols.	$1.00
Life of Washington, 1 vol.	.50	Life of Decatur, 1 vol.	1.00
Charles 12th, 1 vol.	.62½	Blair's Philosophy,	.37½
Scottish Chiefs, 2 vols.	1.25	Thomson's Seasons,	.50
History of Rome, 2 vols.	1.00	Robins' Journal,	.37
Lights and Shadows,	.50	History of United States,	.39
Tales My Landlord, 3 vols.	1.25	Pillett's England,	.33
N. H. Collections, 1 vol.	.75	Gazetteer N. H.,	.30
Life of Franklin, 1 vol.	.68½	Arabian Nights, 2 vols.	1.00

A bill for books purchased of "Marsh, Capen & Lyon," Concord, dated Oct. 17, 1833, shows the following books:

1 Buffon's Natural History, 5 vols.,	$3.50
1 Patrick Henry,	1.75
1 Franklin's Letters,	1.00
1 Irving's Columbus,	1.00
1 History Ireland,	1.00

"Thaddeus of Warsaw" was afterwards added to the collection of books.

The price of a share in this library was $2.00.

North Sutton Dramatic Association.

About 1845 a Young People's Club was informally organized at North Sutton, which subsequently took the name of "The North Sutton Dramatic Association." For thirty years it is probable that an average of at least one entertainment a year was given.

Most of the popular plays of the period, adapted to the country stage, were produced. Among the earlier were "The Seven Clerks," "The Idiot Witness," "Golden Farmer," "Robert Macaire," "Yankee Land," "People's Lawyer," "Revolutionary Soldiers," and "Neighbor Jackwood." The earlier exhibitions were given in the old North Meeting-House before it was remodelled. There we brought out "The Brazen Drum," which during the thirty years was several times repeated. The stage was on a level with the "Deacon's table," in front of the pulpit. We had no scenery, nor did we need any, for the towering pulpit wherein was stationed the "music," and the ponderous "sounding-board" above it, were always in view. The audience, individually and collectively, were in hearty sympathy with the "Brave Poles," and when "Calvin Cartwheel" rescued the fair Rowena from the grasp of the "darned old Russian," and chucked him head foremost through the trap into the "raging sea" beneath, slammed down the cover, and jumped upon it and crowed, the enthusiasm of the spectators was so demonstrative that it was several seconds before the "orchestra," consisting of two bass viols and a fiddle, could be heard. Later on

the excellent "Kearsarge" and Bradford bands were in attendance.

No claim was ever made to scientific acting, but that we succeeded, to a fair degree, in holding the mirror up to nature, was attested by the large and interested audiences that always greeted us.

The following is as full a list as we are able to furnish of those who have "trod the boards" since "first we met:"

Samuel Ambrose.
Nathaniel Ambrose.
Ann S. Ambrose.
Elizabeth Ambrose.
Lawrence E. Bailey.
Leonard Bailey.
Mrs. S. E. Bailey.
Mary E. Bailey.
Lucas P. Bean.
H. H. Bell.
Betsey J. Bessie.
C. E. Carleton.
Mrs. C. E. Carleton.
William W. Coburn.
William H. Chadwick.
Mrs. William H. Chadwick.
J. F. Chadwick.
Warren Comey.
Allen O. Crane.
E. F. Eastman.
Charles A. Fowler.
George Fowler.
Marietta R. Fowler.
Harriet A. Fowler.
Katie Fowler.
James Fifield.
A. D. Follansbee.
Ephraim Fisk.
Cyrus French.
George S. French.
Jennie French.
Lorenzo Grace.
Frank Greeley.
Dorothy Greeley.
Mrs. Maria Greeley.
Alfred Harvey.
Maroa C. Harvey.
Lydia A. Harvey.
Horace M. Howe.
Sarah F. Huntoon.
Ellen Huntoon.
Lydia Huntoon.
Fred H. Keyser.
John H. Keyser.
Mrs. John H. Keyser.
Olney M. Kimball.
Mrs. Olney M. Kimball.
Timothy B. Lewis.
Frank Little.
Edwin A. Mastin.
Mrs. Ellen Melvin.
John T. Merrill.
Mrs. Effie J. Merrill.
John Moore.
Horace Morey.
Frank Morey.

Benjamin E. Porter (1st).
Abby E. Porter.
Mrs. Fanny Porter.
Jerome B. Porter.
Reuben B. Porter.
Edward G. Porter.
Mrs. Edward G. Porter.
Margaret Porter.
Hannah Porter.
Harriet Porter.
Henrietta Porter.
Moses L. Pillsbury.
Charles Peaslee.
Benjamin Pressey.
Betsy J. Pressey.
Alonzo Phelps.
Edgar Perkins.
Mrs. Edgar Perkins.
Dora Perkins.
Daniel Putney.
Charles Putney.
Edward Putney.
John A. Reed.
Ira Rowell.
George M. Shattuck.
Ada Sargent.
Emily Sargent.
Hattie Sargent.
Walter P. Sargent.
Frank Shepherd.
Lucy Shepherd.
Robert Wadleigh.
James I. Walker.
J. Harvey Watson.
Leonard H. Wheeler.
John Wheeler.
Ransom Wheeler.
J. Dearborn Wheeler.
Emma Wheeler.
George Wheeler.
Kate Wheeler.
E. L. Wheeler.
Daniel Whitcomb.
Samuel Whitcomb.
Martin L. Walker.
Jonathan Williams.
Charles Towle.
Horace Towle.
Abby Todd.
Frank Todd.
Charles Todd.
Grace Todd.
Etta Thompson.
Charles F. Worthen.
Mrs. Augusta H. Worthen.

Sutton Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society.

At a meeting of the friends of temperance in Sutton, held in the Union meeting-house, Feb. 8, 1843, Reuben Porter, Esq., was called to the chair. Rev. Joseph Sargent, secretary.

Appointed a committee consisting of Enoch Page, Esq., Henry Archibald, and Rev. Isaac Peaslee, to prepare business for the meeting.

Voted to proceed to organize a society.

Appointed a committee to draft and prepare a constitution.

Committee consisting of Rev. Joseph Sargent, Enoch Page, Esq., Revs. Amasa Brown, Henry Archibald, and Isaac Peaslee. Committee reported, and after some discussion their report was accepted. Committee appointed to circulate petitions against the sale of liquors, viz., T. Sanborn, John Pillsbury, Esq., N. Abbott, Moses Pillsbury, Esq., Benjamin Farnham, Uriah Persons, Rev. Amasa Brown, William H. Marshall, Rev. I. Peaslee, Nathan Andrew, J. Eaton, Moses Hazen.

Officers appointed were Samuel Dresser, president, Rev. Isaac Peaslee, vice-president, Henry Archibald, secretary, Reuben Porter, Ransom Farnham, Tappan Sanborn, John C. Dresser, Nicholas Rowell, executive committee.

The ladies of the committee were Miss Jenette Abbott, Mrs. Susan Pillsbury, Miss Mary Porter, Miss Caroline Russell, Mrs. Taylor Bean, Miss Mary W. Flanders, Miss Eliza A. Sanborn, Miss Judith Little.

Names of Members—Men.

Reuben Porter.
Isaac Peaslee.
Nicholas Rowell.
Edmund Richardson.
M. B. Buswell.
John C. Dresser.
George S. Morgan.
Calvin White.
David Ambrose.
Joseph Carpenter.
James M. Palmer.
John Pillsbury.
Philip N. Little.
Stephen Woodward.
Tappan Sanborn.
Ezekiel Little.
William H. Hunt.
Noah Peabody.
Samuel Rowell, Jr.
Zachariah Peaslee.
Benjamin P. Nelson.
Franklin Little.
Elmer E. Sanborn.
Carlos Little.
Thomas Nelson.
Benjamin E. Porter.
William Porter.
Horace Burpee.
Francis Robbins.
Henry Archibald.
Amasa Brown.
Ransom Farnham.
Joseph Sargent.
Nathan Abbott.
Hiram W. Savary.
Samuel A. Palmer.
Jonathan F. Palmer.
Caleb Wells.
James P. Wells.
John M. Palmer.
Thomas Wells.
Elliott Wells.

John C. Wells.
George W. Wells.
Benjamin Pillsbury.
David Woodward.
Thomas H. Archibald.
Benjamin H. Carlton.
Enoch P. Cummings.
Samuel Dresser, jr.
John Brockway.
John C. Little.
Moses P. Chase.
G. P. Hopkins.
George S. Rowell.
Chester Spaulding.
Joseph Wells, 3d.
Byron Watson.
Charles E. Downing.
Peter R. Kendrick.
Joseph Simons.
Amos G. Davis.
Luther Dresser.
W. T. Norris.
Robert B. Nelson.
Daniel Woodward.
Benjamin Carlton.
Nathaniel W. Cheney.
Daniel S. Russell.
Benjamin Wadleigh.
N. A. Davis.
E. G. Haynes.
Joseph T. Williams.
Lyman Baker.
Charles Morgan.
Henry Morgan.
Erastus Wadleigh.
L. H. Whittier.
Gideon D. Felch.
Sumner Ward.
John Cram.
Barnet Felch.
John Morgan.
Samuel Ambrose.
Simon Kesar.
David Bohonnan.
Ransom C. Palmer.
Ransom R. Wheeler.
Ira R. Dresser.
John Dresser.
L. F. E. Dresser.
Moses L. Pillsbury.
Samuel Weston.
Otis J. Story.
John S. Pillsbury.
Truman Putney.
Benjamin Carlton.
Hartwell Melvin.
John Dalton.
Israel Chase.
Enoch Page.
Simon Cheney.
George H. Davis.
Nath'l M. Ambrose.
(1846) J. S. Harvey.
John Eaton, jr.
Rufus M. Roby.
Thomas J. Wadleigh.
Samuel M. Chase.
Versil E. Roby.
(1847) John Eaton.
Frederic Eaton.
Lucian B. Eaton.
F. P. Newell.
Joshua Rogers.
(1848) Charles H. Stone.
Elbridge G. Rogers.
Mansel Blake.
Jonathan Heath.
Jacob Bean, Jr.
Samuel Colby.
Corliss Wadleigh.

Moses C. Shattuck.
Ira F. Rowell.
Nathan A. Eaton.
Reuel Noyes.
Roswell Haddock.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.—WOMEN.

Nancy D. Peaslee.
Elizabeth M. Peaslee.
Almina R. Peaslee.
Sarah P. Johnson.
Caroline E. Russell.
Mary Andrew.
Dolly N. Page.
Hannah M. Peaslee.
Hannah J. Andrews.
Sally Andrew.
Hannah Rowell.
Mrs. Dolly Little.
Betsy Richardson.
Mrs. Sarah E. Dresser.
Mary S. Porter.
Susan E. Porter.
Lavina Sanborn.
Mary G. Marshall.
Ruth Davis.
Isabella Peabody.
Widow Mary Peabody.
Judith Peaslee.
Rhoda W. Kendrick.
Mary Peaslee.
Mary Richards.
Mary White.
Nancy Champlin.
Almanda C. White.
Nancy Palmer.
Susan C. Palmer.
Julia A. Sanborn.
Eliza A. Sanborn.
Lavina R. Palmer.
Nancy C. Palmer.
Roxy A. Little.
Lydia F. Nelson.
Betsey Peaslee.
Lavina F. Sanborn.
Lydia M. Ambrose.
Lavina P. Brown.
Lucy Gay.
Elvina A. Gay.
Lucy C. Gay.
Mrs. Brockway.
Betsey Farnham.
Hannah Andrews.
Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt.
Nancy Burpee.
Jennette C. Abbott.
Belinda A. Lovering.
Merriam F. Palmer.
Temperance Palmer.
Abigail N. Palmer.
Ursula Wells.
Mary Wells.
Elizabeth Wells.
Rebecca Wells.
Deborah Wells.
Mary Palmer.
Lydia F. Wadleigh.
Mary W. Flanders.
E. L. Andrews.
C. S. Gould.
Betsy Carpenter.
Lydia Little.
Susan Putney.
Sally Champlin.
Harriet Champlin.
Caroline Champlin.
Susan Pillsbury.

Fidelia Champlin.
Jemima Eastman.
—— Adams.
Lucinda Sargent.
Sarah Hoyt.
Abigail Robbins.
Rebecca Archibald.
Margaret Bailey.
Sabrina Chase.
Dolly Chase.
Betsy Spaulding.
Jemima Johnson.
Ruth Woodward.
Hannah Huntley.
Louisa M. Roby.
Mahala Chase.
Sally Harvey.
Mary Ann Harvey.
Minerva T. Andrews.
Sally Russell.
Eliza Wells.
Dolly T. Wells.
Julia M. Roby.
Nancy C. Adams.
Mary Simons.
Betsey Kendrick.
Elizabeth Eaton.
Harriet M. Davis.
Hannah Davis.
Jennet G. Eaton.
Meriam Worth.
Dorothy Nelson.
Mary P. Blake.
Hannah Russell.
Abigail Nelson.
Abigail Nichols.
Sally G. Andrews.
Hannah G. Andrews.
Lucretia Ann Dresser.
Eliza Davis.
Marian Harvey.
Caroline Harvey.
Susan Harvey.
Sarah Pillsbury.
Sophia Carlton.
Hannah L. Porter.
Margaret Porter.
Mary Ann Kezar.
Mary Williams.
Marilla Williams.
Mary Wadleigh.
Mrs. Sally Harvey.
Eunice W. Dresser.
Dorothy H. Chellis.
Achsah Wadleigh.
Lucy Ann Roby.
(1847) Sarah Christina Eaton.
(1848) Betsey Blake.
Cervalla Rogers.
Mary Ann Rowell.
Louisa Bean.
Ruth Chadwick.

Up to 1848 this society continued to act and to hold meetings, but "after that time," according to their Record Book, "the members became indifferent and meetings were discontinued.—Some of the members were in favor of political tests."

Sutton Grange, No. 91, Patrons of Husbandry.

Organized Oct. 13, 1877, with forty-three members.

List of Officers.

Worthy Master—Charles A. Fowler.
Worthy Overseer—George W. Tilton.
Worthy Lecturer—Fannie F. Smiley.
Worthy Steward—Sylvester S. Felch.
Worthy Assistant Steward—John M. Pressey.
Worthy Chaplain—George S. French.
Worthy Treasurer—John Pressey.
Worthy Secretary—Josie Roby.
Worthy Gate-Keeper—Harvey W. Chadwick.
Worthy Ceres—Betsey R. Pressey.
Worthy Pomona—Phebe G. Tilton.
Worthy Flora—Dolly N. Nelson.
Worthy Lady Assistant Steward—Abbie Littlehale.

Names of Members.

James I. Walker.
Lora S. Walker.
Thomas Roby.
Mary A. Roby.
Sylvester S. Felch.
Abbie J. Littlehale.
Charles A Fowler.
William H. Chadwick.
George S. French.
James R. Smiley.
Fannie F. Smiley.
John Pressey.
Betsey R. Pressey.
Harvey W. Chadwick.
Joseph P. Nelson.
Dolly N. Nelson.
George F. Nelson.
Josiah P. Nelson.
Nancy Nelson.
French Nelson.
Jennie Nelson.
John M. Pressey.
Electa Pressey.
Jacob B. Nelson.
George W. Tilton.
Phebe G. Tilton.
George Roby.
Josie Robie.
Converse Gage.
Cerlania Gage.
George W. Gage.
Francis F. Blaisdell.

Eliza A. Blaisdell.
Charles S. Watson.
Everett T. Sanborn
Addison Ayer.
Nellie Phelps.
Thomas W. Nelson.
Angelina Nelson.
Sarah Nelson.
James S. Bohonan.
Fannie A. Bohonan.
James D. Prescott.

REMARKABLE NATURAL EVENTS.

The Dark Day of 1780.

May 19, 1780, has been remarkable as the Dark Day. The morning was cloudy and rainy. Near 11 A. M. it began to grow dark as if night were approaching. Fowls went to roost, and cattle returned to barn-yards as if it were night. At noon it was too dark to read without lighted candles, or to perform the ordinary duties of the house. Judge Patten made the following entry in his journal as to this day:

"19th May was a thunder shower in the morning, followed by an uncommon darkness, such as is not remembered. It was so dark one would not know a man but at a small distance, and it was necessary to keep a light in the chimney to see to go about.

"The night was extraordinary dark until one o'clock, so dark that a person could not see his hand when held up, nor even a white sheet of paper. The day and night were cloudy. The clouds in the day did not seem thick, and were of a lightening up color. Our almanac-makers have given no account of the matter: the cause unknown."

The greatest alarm prevailed among all classes at this singular phenomenon. The more excitable ran

about exclaiming that the Day of Judgment was at hand; while the more self-controlled were filled with astonishment, not to say fear. The darkness was owing to natural causes. Fires had been raging in the woods of the north-westward wilderness for a long time. Smoke and cinders filled the air, the west wind prevailing. On the night of the 18th and 19th, the wind changed, and blew from the eastward, bringing in from the ocean a dense fog. The fog and clouds meeting, loaded as it were with smoke, soot, and cinders, formed an impenetrable stratum in the atmosphere that for hours shut out the light of day. This remarkable darkness was mostly observable in New England, and heavier nearer the sea-coast. It did not extend very far south, nor farther west than Albany, N. Y. The Judge Patten alluded to as the writer of the journal containing the account of the Dark Day was the Matthew Patten of the "Committee of Safety," and was the second judge of probate of Hillsborough county.

A Day of Darkness, Sept. 6, 1881.

Among the many descriptions of this most extraordinary day, written and printed, the following is the best yet seen, and is here copied.

This day will long be remembered, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881. The day was an extremely uncomfortable one, although the mercury did not climb to an extraordinary height. At an early hour in the morning a very peculiar appearance was perceived in the air. No fog or haze was perceptible, but the

sun was thoroughly obscured, and the atmosphere was pervaded with a yellowish light which lent a strange appearance to every object. In every place where there was grass or foliage the green hue of the leaves was changed from its natural shade to something much more vivid and almost blue.

The aspect of the sky was such that some timorous people's minds were directed by it to the scriptural prophecy concerning the brassy appearance of the sky, which is to be one of the features of the Last Day.

The interiors of buildings grew dark as the day advanced, and the outer air, as viewed through a window or other opening, seemed to be pervaded with the reflected light from some vast conflagration. It became necessary in cities to light the gas in stores and offices, and the jets emitted a white flame that was not unlike the electric light.

During the day the birds could hardly see to fly, and were strangely silent, and a sickly and melancholy gloom overspread the face of nature. The phenomenon became more marked in the afternoon than it was in the forenoon. As late as one o'clock it was impossible for a person sitting near a window to see to read or write without the aid of artificial light, but after that hour the gloom deepened rapidly. The sky grew still more brazen in appearance, and the gloom was that of late twilight. There was something terrible in the scene, and it is not to be wondered at if some weak minds allowed themselves to be tormented by fears of what the extraordinary event might presage. (It will be remembered that this frightful and gloomy day was

during the sickness of President Garfield, and while the minds of the people were in a state of feverish anxiety as to its possible result. To many this gloom and darkness seemed to be almost a warning to prepare for the worst, and abandon all hope for him.)

The climax was reached at about 3 o'clock, and after that light began gradually to return, although perfect daylight was not restored. At 5 o'clock the ruddy glare had disappeared from the sky, and the light, such as it was, seemed more natural than at any time during the day. Before 8 o'clock the moon had come out, the brazen thickness of the atmosphere had disappeared, and the sky had resumed its natural appearance.

It is considered probable that the appearance of this extraordinary day may be traceable to causes similar to those of the Dark Day of 1780, one hundred and one years before, as it is known that heavy fires in the woods of Canada had been raging for several days previous.

Shower of Stars (Meteors), Nov. 13, 1833.

This most remarkable display of heavenly fireworks commenced a short time before daybreak. Each star resembled any falling star which can be seen of a winter's night, but it was the immense number of these meteors falling in all directions, at almost the same moment, which made the scene remarkable and beautiful, and their number did not seem in the least to diminish till daylight made it no longer possible to see them.

Cold Friday, January 19, 1810.

The evening before this day was mild and warm, and a shower, with some lightning, occurred at about 10 o'clock. The wind suddenly commenced blowing from the north-west, and increased almost to a hurricane, and raged with unabated fury for twenty-four hours. The gale was extensive, and its damaging effects were felt in all parts of the country. The cold was intense, and many persons were frozen to death, and also cattle in some cases froze dead in their barns; and in houses it was not possible to keep from suffering. The two succeeding days were memorably cold. No snow was on the ground, and none fell till about the 20th of February.

Severe Snow-Storm.

Oct. 7, 1804. On this day occurred a remarkable snow-storm. Almost a foot of snow fell, the greater part of the potatoes and apples being buried under the snow. In the open fields the snow gradually melted and disappeared, but in some cold spots secluded from the sun, it lay till the next spring.

The Great Gale of September 25, 1815.

This was the greatest which had ever occurred in New England. It swept from the sea-coast of Massachusetts over the southern part of New Hampshire. Such was its violence and strength that the atmosphere was filled with the salt spray from the ocean. All kinds of fruits,—apples, pears,

and grapes,—were impregnated with the salt and to as great an extent as if they had been dipped in brine. Forests were laid low, and windrows of trees marked the track of the devastating hurricane. The morning was dark with clouds and rain, and the east wind momentarily increased. The gale commenced about noon, and rain fell rapidly. Great damage was done to wood and timber.

The great gale of September 9, 1821, was not unlike the gale of September 25, 1815, and did nearly as much damage,—forests levelled and buildings blown down. This was the great tornado which occurred about 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, and was very destructive to forests, houses, and everything in its narrow path of half a mile, in Sutton and especially in Kearsarge Gore. The following account of its doings in Sutton was prepared by Erastus Wadleigh, Esq.:

Standing on the front of my father's house, Benjamin Wadleigh's, the day being Sunday, about five o'clock, P. M., we observed black clouds rising rapidly, bearing south-easterly, in the vicinity of Sunapee lake, accompanied with continuous lightning and roaring. Above and below everything seemed in frightful commotion.

The tornado struck Sutton westerly of Harvey's mills, near the White lot, passing through Dea. Josiah Nichols's farm, prostrating his entire wood lot, south-east of his buildings, and a short distance to the south, where resided Stephen Woodward and son. After it had passed here, Mr. Woodward and family, to their surprise, were in plain sight of New London village, which had ever been hid from them by the intervening woods. From Dea. Nichols's it passed by the south end of Chadwick's meadow near the bridge, thence a little south of Ira Rowell's near Critchett's hill, destroying all the wood on the Edmund Chadwick farm. From Critchett's hill it passed through the large, dense pine forest of Hon. Jonathan

Harvey, above North Sutton village, to the adjoining farms of Dea. Benjamin Fowler and Elder Elijah Watson.

At the residence of the latter there was a religious meeting, and the room was filled with worshippers. The north door was wide open. Elbridge G. King, then a young man of twenty-two years, sat near the door, and, feeling the force of the wind, sprang with almost lightning speed and with tremendous effort closed the door, and thus, in all probability, saved the house and its inmates from harm. The adjoining barn and out-buildings were entirely demolished, and thrown in every direction.

Fences, forests, and all movable matter were scattered promiscuously. Dea. Fowler resided about fifty or sixty rods south. His was a large, double two-story house fronting to the west, with an L on the east. The tornado crashed a hole through the north end of the front chambers, tearing away the partitions between the chambers, passing out at the south end, taking all the furniture and movables from them. Some of the furniture was afterwards found in the towns of Andover and Salisbury. The family were in the L part, and were not injured. Near by were the large barn, cider-mill, and other buildings, which were blown down and scattered in every direction; only a portion of the hay in the great bay was left. The forest, fences, and implements, and all kinds of personal property, were destroyed or blown away. The adjoining orchards of Dea. Fowler and Isaac Mastin near by were blown over, cattle and other stock were damaged, and everything lay exposed.

The tornado then passed to the valuable and extensive wood lots of Isaac and Jacob Mastin, prostrating as it went forests, fences, and everything in its way. Thence it went near the Parker farm, thence southerly near Warner line, east of Daniel Mastin's, through Benjamin Wadleigh's mountain lot, near the Gore road at Warner line.

We, at home, had no intimation of all its disastrous consequences till Monday morning. A militia training was to take place at North Sutton that day, at one o'clock P. M. The writer of this, then a boy of thirteen years, attended with his father, who was a soldier. After the company was brought into line, Captain Levi Fowler, son of Dea. Benjamin Fowler, informed them of the great need of help that the sufferers by the tornado were experiencing, and said there would be no military duty required, and such as chose could go to their relief. The soldiers, boys, and all hastened to the place of

distress, rendering such aid as they could. One party, of which the writer was a member, set to work to right up the apple-trees. Some of these trees are yet standing in a bearing condition, slanting to the south-east, in the direction in which they were blown.

The area passed over, doing damage in Sutton, was about ten thousand acres, extending from near the north-west corner of the town, passing almost the entire width diagonally, striking Warner line a little south of the centre of the eastern line of Sutton, a distance of about six miles, which was the centre of the tornado. The damage done in this town could not be less than from six to ten thousand dollars.

We have merely referred to this remarkable tornado or cyclone through Sutton. Other portions of its course have often been described more accurately than we are able to do. Dea. Fowler, the one of all others who suffered most by the tornado, was then past the meridian of life, and, becoming disheartened, soon after disposed of his remaining property, and, leaving the scene of his great misfortune, removed to Orange with his son, Micajah, where he had several married daughters, and where he spent the remainder of his days. By his departure the town lost one of its noblest citizens, and the church a strong right arm.

Governor Harriman, in his "History of Warner," says,—"The tornado passed across the northerly part of Sutton, cutting a swath through the forests which is visible to this day." The woods where this hurricane did its worst damage have always been known as "The Hurricane Woods."

The Great Frost, 1794.

The spring of 1794 was very forward, but on June 17 occurred what was called the Great Frost, destroying the grain crop for the year and most of the fruit. But it also destroyed the canker-worms which had been previously so destructive to vegetation. Ice one inch thick formed on tubs of water standing in the open air.

Poverty Year, 1816.

This year was long known as Poverty Year. It was a remarkably cold year, the season for growing crops being "cut short at both ends." The late frosts of the spring and the early frosts of the autumn made the corn crop a total failure. Still, of spring grain there was a medium crop, while potatoes were good and apples plenty. In some parts of New Hampshire snow fell to the depth of several inches in June, and in September corn froze to the centre of the cob, and apples froze upon the trees.

Mackerel Year, 1817.

So called because no meat being raised the year before, the people depended upon mackerel for animal food for themselves.

The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, 1721.

This wonderful phenomenon was seen for the first time in New England in 1721.

Great Freshet of 1824.

On the 11th and 12th of February, 1824, a great amount of rain fell, by which the streams in our section of the country were so swollen that many bridges were carried away. Salisbury, Boscawen, Warner, and other places suffered much loss, as well as Sutton.

Great August Freshet of 1826.

Scarcely any rain had fallen through the summer, and with the severe drouth came an innumerable multitude of grasshoppers which did immense damage. The great rain flood of August 28, however, which carried off so many bridges, carried off the grasshoppers as well, so that there was some reason for thankfulness even in the midst of the wholesale destruction caused by this freshet. On Monday, August 28, rain began to fall in the forenoon—that is, occasional showers, accompanied with thunder. From three o'clock till ten P. M. it fell in torrents continuously, more than twelve inches falling in six hours. The mountain streams, of course, rose rapidly, and in some their course was changed by the bursting through of their former barriers. Every bridge across the Blackwater except one (at Sweatt's mills) was carried away, and other streams, of course, in this vicinity fared no better. This was the freshet which caused the land-slide at the White Mountains whereby the Willey family lost their lives. The following account of the effects of this flood in Sutton was supplied by the recollections of Mr. Jacob Mastin, in 1867:

"The storm was more violent than any ever before known. The rain came down in sheets and floods. The grass- and potato- and corn-fields in the intervales were quickly covered with water four feet deep, and so great a deposit of gravel-stones and rocks was left that the fields were then supposed to be ruined, and many of them were not cultivated for twenty years afterwards.

"A torrent came roaring down Kearsarge mountain, bearing along whole trees and rocks weighing tons, tearing out a channel as wide as Connecticut river, and depositing all its frightful burdens in the valleys and intervales below. It changed the course of one of the main tributaries of Stevens's brook from the Warner to the Blackwater river. It carried away a log-house and a saw-mill from the base of the mountain so entirely that no vestige of them met the owner's eyes in the morning. It filled Merrill Roby's yard with stones, washed away every part of the foundation stones of his house, and deposited a pair of cart-wheels in place of them."

The awful gulfs and ravines created by this freshet are not even now obliterated, as a visit made in 1888 to the scene of the greatest of the land-slides fully testified. The vast chasm is not filled up, and loose gravel yet rattles down its sides, though great forests have had time to grow in the denuded valley below.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The first settlement was at Dover, in 1623. Other settlements followed, but they remained scattered and feeble, and in 1641 they united with their more flourishing and powerful neighbor, Massachusetts. This union continued till 1680, when, by the authority of the king of England, New Hampshire became a separate province, John Cutt, Esq., of Portsmouth, being appointed president. New Hampshire was again united with Massachusetts, under the presidency of Joseph Dudley, in 1686; also, under that of Andros, in 1687, and of Bradstreet, in 1689.

From 1692 New Hampshire had a separate government again, under Usher, Partridge, and Allen, for ten years, when Dudley was again appointed governor, having, also, Massachusetts under his charge.

The two governments were thus again united, and so continued from 1702 to 1741, at which latter date Benning Wentworth, a graduate of Harvard college, was appointed governor of New Hampshire. He was succeeded in this office by his nephew, John Wentworth, in 1767, whose term of office closed with the breaking out of the Revolution. New Hampshire continued under the Provincial government till 1775, when, by the flight of the governor from the province, the royal authority

was at an end, and the people assumed to govern themselves.

By a convention chosen for that purpose a form of government was adopted at Exeter, Jan. 5, 1776, and under this act a government was duly organized, which continued in operation till 1784, though there were unsuccessful attempts to change it in 1779 and in 1781.

In 1777 the subject of a form of state government was agitated in the legislature, and the sense of the people was requested to be taken on the subject. A convention was called to meet at Concord, June 10, 1778, to form a plan of government. The convention formed a plan of government, and sent it out to the people June 5, 1779; but at their adjourned meeting in September, the returns from the towns having come in, it was found to have been rejected by a decided majority, and the convention concluded not to act further upon the subject. By reference to the record of Sutton town-meeting, in September, 1779, it will be seen that, of the nine voters present, eight voted against the new plan of government.

Another convention was called, and met at Concord on the first Tuesday of June, 1781, to form a permanent plan, or system, of government. This plan, also, was generally rejected throughout the state, and the convention, when they met, found again their labors had been disapproved. They, however, continued their sessions, resuming their labors on the last Tuesday of December, 1782.

The existing form of government was only provisional. It was to continue only as long as there

was war. Accordingly, there being a prospect of peace, the legislature, at its last session, passed a resolution that, in case peace should take place, the present form of government should continue till June 10, 1784. This resolution was sent to the several towns in the state for their approval, and was ratified by a majority of the towns.

The articles of peace having been ratified by congress, our old form of state government was, by its own provisions, at an end. But this state of things, as just stated, having been anticipated by the legislature, in consequence of its action the Committee of Safety issued the following proclamation continuing the form of government for a specified period. Copies of this proclamation were sent to the different towns in the state. The copy sent to Perrystown is yet in existence, and in possession of the compiler of this History of Sutton, having been preserved among papers of Matthew Harvey, and was probably sent to him by the Committee of Safety, he being that year, according to the record, constable, and chairman of the board of selectmen. The proclamation is as follows:

State of New Hampshire } In Committee of Safety, Apr. 16, 1783.

A Proclamation.

Whereas the Form of Government agreed upon by this State in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred, and seventy six, was, (considering the then situation of affairs) established to continue only during the unhappy and unnatural contest then subsisting with Great Britain:

And whereas, the General Assembly of this State in their last Session from information they received, had a promising prospect of a speedy and happy termination of those contests, and establish-

ment of Peace; and taking into consideration the fatal consequences which might follow from being destitute of a regular Form of Government, did pass a Resolve recommending that the present Government be continued in its full force till the 10th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, notwithstanding a general pacification should take place in the meantime; provided a permanent Plan of Government for this State should not be established antecedent to that period;

And it was recommended to the Selectmen of the several towns and places in this State to lay said Resolve before the inhabitants at their next annual meetings, if received before such meetings were finished, if not so received then at meetings to be called for that purpose, and the inhabitants were requested to signify by vote their approbation or disapprobation of continuing the present Government according to said Resolve; and the Clerks of the several towns and places were required to certify the same to the Committee of Safety on or before the 15th day of April then next,

Which returns having been made and carefully examined by the Committee, it appears clearly to be the voice of the inhabitants of this State that the present Plan of Government be continued agreeably to said Resolve.

We therefore make known that the present Plan of Government for this State is continued in full force and effect until the tenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty four provided a permanent Plan of Government for this State should not be established antecedent to that period,

And All officers, civil and military, and all persons concerned, are to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

M. Weare, President,

By order of the Committee

J. Pearsons, Dep. Sect'y

The convention finished their labors, after nine sessions, Oct. 31, 1783, having, at last, produced a plan of government, which, being submitted to the people, was generally accepted throughout the state; and the convention published and declared this accepted plan of government to be "the civil constitution of the State of New Hampshire."

This constitution, adopted in 1783, continued in force (with slight amendments) until 1878, a period of ninety-four years. In 1791 a convention was called to revise the constitution. The convention met, and on the second Wednesday of February, 1792, finished revising the same, and sent it out to the people for them to approve, adjourning the convention to the fifth day of September following, to await the decision of the people.

On September 5, the convention having met, it was found that the constitution, as revised by them, had been accepted by the people, and it was declared to be the "Constitution of New Hampshire," and was to take effect the first Wednesday of June, 1793.

This constitution differed but little from that of 1783. It changed the name of the executive from president to governor; it provided for twelve senators, to be chosen from twelve districts, into which the state was to be divided by the legislature, instead of choosing the same number from not more than ten nor less than five districts, as before. And it provided that the council, of five members, should be chosen by the people, either from the counties, or from five districts into which the state might be divided by the legislature, instead of the same number of councillors, chosen by the senate and house from their members, as before. These were the most important alterations.

Hon. Josiah Bartlett was chosen governor, being the first chosen by the people of New Hampshire under a republican form of government. And the government of the state was duly organized at Concord on the first Wednesday in June, 1793.

In 1850 a convention was called to frame a new constitution, which was presented to the people in the form of fifteen questions; and in March, 1851, this was voted on, but was defeated.

The convention reässembled and presented certain amendments, which were submitted to the people in three questions:

1. On the question of abolishing all religious tests from the constitution, Sutton voted,—yeas, 64; nays, 160.

2. On the question of abolishing all property qualifications,—yeas, 82; nays, 104.

3. On the question of having amendments in the future proposed by the legislature, instead of by a convention,—yeas, 5; nays, 149.

In the state the second proposition only was carried. The property qualification existed no longer in the constitution. Joseph Harvey was the delegate to this convention.

Constitution of 1877.

Another constitutional convention assembled at Concord in December, 1876, and continued in session eleven days, framed a constitution, and submitted it to the people in the form of thirteen questions, which were voted on at the election in March, 1877. All the propositions, except the first and twelfth, were adopted by the regular two-thirds vote.

The first election under this constitution took place Nov. 5, 1878, at which time a governor, members of congress, councillors, members of the senate

and house of representatives, and county officers were elected for two years.

The town elections are held, under a law of the state, annually in March, as before.

Under this constitution, towns having a less population than 1800 are entitled to but one representative.

The questions submitted to the people were,—

1. Do you approve of striking out the word "Protestant" in the bill of rights, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas (in Sutton), 62; nays, 63.

2. Do you approve of so amending the constitution that the general court shall be authorized to provide for the trial of causes in which the value in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and title to real estate is not concerned, without the intervention of a jury, as proposed by the amended constitution? Yeas, 103; nays, 17.

3. Do you approve of the biennial election of governor, councillors, members of the senate and house of representatives, and biennial sessions of the legislature, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas, 83; nays, 15.

4. Do you approve of a house of representatives based upon population, and constituted and chosen as provided in the amended constitution? Yeas, 103; nays, 16.

5. Do you approve of a senate of twenty-four members, to be constituted and chosen as provided in the amended constitution? Yeas, 72; nays, 39.

6. Do you approve of the election by the people of registers of probate, solicitors, and sheriffs, as provided in the amended constitution? Yeas, 98; nays, 24.

7. Do you approve of abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas, 68; nays, 55.

8. Do you approve of prohibiting the general court from authorizing towns or cities to loan, or give their money or credit, to corporations, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas, 102; nays, 17.

9. Do you approve of changing the time for holding the state election from March to November, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas, 109; nays, 14.

10. Do you approve of authorizing the general court to provide that appeals from a justice of the peace may be tried by some other court, without the intervention of a jury, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas, 99; nays, 18.

11. Do you approve of authorizing the general court to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to one hundred dollars, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas, 83; nays, 35.

12. Do you approve of the proposed amendment prohibiting the removal from office for political reasons? Yeas, 58; nays, 60.

13. Do you approve the proposed amendment prohibiting money raised by taxation from being applied to the support of the schools or institutions of any religious sect or denomination, as proposed in the amended constitution? Yeas, 106; nays, 13.

There were no delegates chosen to the convention in 1876 from Sutton. After balloting twice, the town voted not to send. Moses L. Pillsbury and James R. Smiley were the candidates.

Committee of Safety.

This committee, in whose name and by whose authority was issued the proclamation regarding the continuance of the government established in 1775, which proclamation we have quoted, originated in this way. That government was soon found to be deficient in not having an executive head. This difficulty was foreseen by its framers, but at that critical period there was such an antipathy against the one man power, such as had been exhibited by the governors under the royal government, that the people were opposed to giving the executive authority to *one* officer.

To obviate this defect in part, and that there

should be an executive in the recess of the legislature, a Committee of Safety was appointed. These committees were chosen by every legislature, and were considered as the supreme executive of the state, and their acts were considered as binding as those of the legislature when in session.

Meshech Weare, whose signature, M. Weare, in his own handwriting, is on the printed proclamation alluded to, was chosen president of the committee on its formation in 1776, and Ebenezer Thompson, secretary.

Mr. Weare, and some of the other members of this committee, were continued in office, by annual election, until the alteration in the form of government in 1784. Mr. Weare was usually, but not always, president of the committee. Hon. Josiah Bartlett and Hon. Matthew Thornton, also Dr. Ebenezer Thompson, held the responsible office. The Committee of Safety for 1776 were,—

Meshech Weare, Hampton Falls
Philips White, South Hampton
Joseph Moulton, Hampton
Pierse Long, Portsmouth
Timothy Walker, Concord
Benjamin Barker, Stratham
Joseph Dudley, Raymond
} Rockingham Co.

Ebenezer Thompson, Durham
Otis Baker, Dover
John Smith, Durham
} Strafford Co.

Matthew Thornton, Merrimack
Wyseman Clagget, Litchfield
Matthew Patten, Bedford
} Hillsborough Co. which included what is now Merrimack Co.

Nathaniel S. Prentice, Alstead, Cheshire Co.

Adoption of the Federal Constitution.

In 1788 a convention was called to act upon the federal constitution for the government of the United States, which met at Exeter the second Wednesday of February. After discussing the subject some nine or ten days, the convention adjourned to the third Wednesday of June, then to meet at Concord. At the adjourned session the greatest anxiety prevailed, and discussion was continued until Saturday, when the question was taken upon the adoption or rejection of the constitution. During the call of the members the stillness of death prevailed in the house, and anxiety was depicted on every countenance.

At length the president announced the state of the vote, fifty-seven having voted for the constitution and forty-six against it, leaving a majority in its favor. According to a provision in the constitution, it was to go into operation when nine states should adopt it, and the action of New Hampshire, she being the ninth, was awaited with the greatest solicitude. She adopted it, and the result was hailed with delight throughout the state and country.

It is said that this result was attained by a pleasant artifice of Col. Walker, of Concord, one of the friends of the constitution. The colonel invited a number of the enemies of the measure to dine with him, together with some of its friends. Some little management was used, good wines being passed around after the cloth was removed, and the dinner was continued until after the vote was taken in the convention, thus securing a majority in favor of the constitution.

The End of the Old and the Beginning of the New Government.

December 2, 1776, taxes were collected in the name of the government and people of the state. The last warrant for Province tax was dated 9 June, 1775.

The question is sometimes asked, What power was it that bridged the chasm between the cessation of the royal government and the commencement of the people's government? Was it a power acting without any warrant except the *needs* of the occasion? By no means. As early as 1774, a Committee of Correspondence was appointed by the assembly, and when, for this act, the royal governor dissolved them, it was an easy thing for this Committee of Correspondence to reässemble the representatives when necessary. The representatives addressed circulars to the several towns in the province, instructing them to send delegates to a convention to be held at Exeter, for the purpose of selecting deputies to the Continental Congress, which was to meet at Philadelphia the ensuing September.

The province had been governed by a governor and council appointed by the king, and an assembly chosen by the people. By the prudent foresight of this assembly, in choosing and appointing the Committee of Correspondence, their authority could be exercised and made to hold over till all the people could be reached and brought into concerted action.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

First in their Special Business or Calling.

Ezra Jones made the first grist-mill and saw-mill.

Ebenezer Keyser was the first blacksmith.

Benjamin Wadleigh first shoemaker and tanner.

Samuel Ambrose, first settled minister.

William Martin, first settled doctor.

Benjamin French, first settled lawyer.

Robert Hogg, first school-master, probably.

Olive Whitcomb, school-mistress.

John Eaton, store-keeper.

Matthew Harvey and Caleb Kimball first tavern-keepers. It is not certain which was first.

The first brick-makers were Jeremiah Davis near the present Tilton farm, and Samuel Peaslee, near the Nathan Burpee place.

First mail-carrier, ——— Dimond, probably.

First maker of earthen ware, ——— Dimond probably.

First fiddler, Anthony Clark.

First dancing-school teacher, Henry Carleton.

First carpenter, Capt. William Pressey.

Wooden ware first made by Cornelius Bean and Ezra Jones.

First female physicians, Mrs. Ebenezer Keyser and Mrs. William Pressey.

First printer, Elder Lothrop.

First hatter, Aaron Sargent. Afterwards Hunt and Noah Peabody.

First captain, William Pressey.

First lieutenant, Joseph Wadleigh.

First ensign, Phineas Stephens.

First singing-master, Capt. Matthew Buell, of Newport. He taught here many years in succession, perhaps as many as ten.

Was teaching here in 1799, and before that time and afterwards. He used to teach three afternoons and three evenings in a week, one day at Matthew Harvey's tavern, one day at Enoch Page's tavern, and one day at Caleb Kimball's tavern. The recess between the afternoon and evening schools afforded a fine opportunity for the young men to display their gallantry by treating the girls to such good things as the taverns afforded. On one occasion Capt. Buell's Newport school, by special invitation, came down to visit the Sutton school;—had a supper together, and a fine entertainment every way.

Taverns.

Caleb Kimball, on Kimball hill.

Matthew Harvey, in the north part of Sutton.

Capt. James Taylor, foot of Kimball hill.

Joseph Greeley, at the south, on the Fishersfield road.

Capt. Enoch Page, South Village.

All five of these were in operation at the same time, at some part of their existence.

Capt. William Kendrick, at South Village. Morris Sargent, N. A. Davis, James Eastman, Ezra Corson—the four last named at the tavern owned by Dr. Robert Lane.

Joseph Harvey, North Sutton.

John Reddington on the Warner road.

Langdon Littlehale, South Sutton.

Carpenters.

William Pressey.
Enoch Page.
Joseph Jackson.
Moses Pillsbury.
William Hart.
Israel Andrew.
Joseph Bean.
David Moody.
William Howe.
Ransom R. Wheeler.
Adrian V. Williams.
Thomas Cheney.
Fred L. Howe.
George Chadwick.
John F. Chadwick.
Jacob Bean.
Stephen Woodward.
Daniel Woodward.
John Harvey, Sen.
Aaron Russell.
John Harvey, Jr.
John Pillsbury.
David Woodward.
John Persons.

Joseph Kezar.
Leonard H. Wheeler.
Horace M. Howe.
J. Harvey Merrill.
John Wheeler.
Dearborn Wheeler.
James Knowlton.
Albert E. Chadwick.
William H. Chadwick.
Edmund Blood.
Benj. Wells.
Gage Woodward.

Store-Keepers.

John Eaton.
Dea. Joseph Greeley.
Benjamin Evans.
Nathaniel Ambrose.
Hemphill & Armstrong.
Joseph Pike.
Bradbury Bailey.
John Taylor.
Joseph Harvey.
Nathaniel A. Davis.
Albert & Lewis Richards.
Truman Putney.
Perley & James M. Sargent.
Levi Ferrin.
Francis M. Richards.
James B. & Frank A. Richards.
Johnson & Harvey.
Carroll & Haile.
James B. McAllaster.
George Wells.
Fred Putney.
Greeley & Pressey.
Capt. James Minot.
Philip S. Harvey.
Isaac, Lewis & Enoch Bailey.
Daniel Carr.
Elbridge McCollom.
Hiram Watson.
David Brown.
Alfred Richard.
Carlos G. Pressey.
Benjamin Burpee.
Joseph Greeley, Jr.
David Cooper.
Joseph P. Nelson.
Hiram Davis.
Jacob S. Harvey.
McAllaster & Johnson.
George Robertson.
E. F. Eastman.
Dell P. Fifield.
James Taylor.
Mrs. J. M. Sargent, millinery and dry goods.

Blacksmiths.

Ebenezer Kezar.
Simon Kezar.
John Keyser.
Joshua Flanders.
Gordon Huntley.
Enoch Colby.
Edward Dodge.
Daniel Sargent.
James Fifield.
Frank Lane.

William L. Morgan.
William Andrews.
Charles Couch.
William Pressey.
John Hazen.
Frank Turner.
N. Chase.
Joel Stone.
James Buswell.
Micajah Pillsbury.
Dea. Joseph Greeley.
Reuell Miller.
Jonathan Fifield.
Daniel Whitcomb.
Benjamin P. Sargent.
Benjamin Fifield.
Walter P. Sargent.
Albert Durgin.
Frank Andrews.
Daniel Hazen.
Aaron Small.
Lorenzo F. Howe.
Asa Gee.
Stephen Hoyt.
——— Morgan.

Honorable Women.

While speaking of the first settlers, justice demands some mention of their wives.

The wife of Capt. William Pressey is remembered still as prepossessing in appearance, social, intelligent, and agreeable, even in old age, and noted for piety and goodness.

Mrs. Abraham Peasley was social, kind, and cheerful, and might be called a living encyclopedia. She had a wonderful remembrance of all events connected with the first settlements and everything else.

Mrs. Moses Quimby was noted for her care and interest for the sick and distressed. She performed most of the duties appertaining to a physician, and assisted at most of the births for twenty years.

Mrs. Cornelius Bean, who lived to be nearly 100 years of age, was always ready to assist the sick. She was cheerful and happy to the last; possessed a very strong memory.

Mrs. Benjamin Wells lived happy and contented to a great age.

Mrs. Samuel Bean had a family of eight sons and three daughters. All have had issue. Joseph moved to Canada, and lived to be more than ninety years of age. Reuben moved to Bangor, Me., where he died.

Mrs. Jonathan Davis, Sen., was remarkable for her patience, prudence, piety, and industry. She lived to a great age, and finally died from the effects of an accident.

Mrs. Josiah Nichols was a woman of strong mind, and a devoted Christian.

Mrs. Jesse Fellows lived almost a century; was remarkable for industry and cheerfulness.

Owners of Lots.

From a map of the town of Sutton, made in 1817, by Jonathan Harvey, the names of the owners of the following 160-acre lots were taken.

No. 8. Jonathan Bohonan.
9. Amos Felch.
20. Jonathan Harvey.
21. John Felch.
22. Samuel Keyser & Benjamin Wells.
23. Isaac and Joseph Bean.
24. Amos Pressey.
25. Moses Hill.
26. John King.
27. J. Chadwick & J. Woodward.
28. David Woodward & John Manahan.
29. E. Parker.
30. ——— ———
35. J. Shepard.
36. J. Emerson.
37. Josiah & Enoch Nichols.
38. James Todd & D. Butterfield.
39. Nathaniel Todd & Joseph Chadwick.
40. Ezekiel Knowlton & James Morgan.
44. P. Stevens.
46. Thomas Wadley, B. Philbrick & S. Russell.
47. Thomas Wadley.
48. Daniel Page.
50. P. Andrew.
51. J. Johnson.
52. Jos. Johnson.
53. N. Cheney.
54. Wright & Martin & D. Weeler.
60. J. Youring.
61. J. Adams.
62. J. Adams.
63. N. Andrew.

100-Acre Lots.

No. 30. W. Wadley.
31. ——— ———
32. S. Ambrose.
33. D. Woodward.
34. D. Andrew.
35. D. Andrew & M. Nelson.
36. A. Nelson.
37. A. Peaslee.
38. — Peaslee.
39. — Nelson.
40. — Nelson.
41. T. Peaslee.
42. J. Brocklebank.
43. " "

44. J. Pressey.
45. S. Ambrose.
46. J. Davis.
60. E. Page & C. Lewis.
61. E. Eaton.
62. Andrew Robertson & M. Harvey.
68. Benj. Wadley.
72. P. S. Harvey.
73. Jonathan Davis.
79. J. Pillsbury & J. Challis.
80. J. Pillsbury & T. Challis.
81. D. Page & A. Robertson.
82. M. Harvey.
83. M. Harvey & M. Nelson.

Third Division.

No. 2. Henry Dearborn.
5. O. Eastman.
14. D. Savory.
51, 52, 53, 54. Daniel Wheeler.
16, 18, 20. — Wright.
17, 19, 21. M. Wadley.
23, 24, 25, 26. I. Peaslee.

Lord Proprietors' Lots.

No. 1. Nathaniel Eaton &. Jona. Rowell.
16. B. Fowler.

Building the Pound.

March 14, 1803. Voted, to build a pound of stone 30 feet square, 7 feet high, 4 feet thick at the bottom, on the ground, with a hewed pine log on the top thereof, which shall be to the value of 12 inches square, with a good gate, and a good lock and key,—and said wall to be 18 inches thick on the top.

Voted, that said pound shall be built on the hill northerly of Capt. Ephraim Hildreth's barn, as near said barn as it can conveniently be set.

Voted, to set said pound up to vendue, to be struck off to the lowest bidder.

Voted, that nothing short of 20 cents shall be considered a bid.

Capt. James Taylor bid off said pound at 19 dollars and 50 cents, and agreed to build the same agreeably to the dimensions before named.

Samuel Bean and Phineas Stevens chosen pound-keepers.

Cheney and the Bear.

By Charles A. Fowler.

Between 1820 and 1830 there lived on the cross road, east of the present residence of the family of the late Sylvester S. Felch, a famous hunter, Isaac Cheney. He had 9 sons,—Harrison, Curtis, Marden, William, Daniel, Caleb, Benjamin, Isaac, and Stephen. The only daughter, Sarah, married Stephen R. Swett.

As my father's family were Cheney's nearest neighbors, I knew them well; I also distinctly remember Bose, their strong-limbed, heavy-bodied dog.

Mr. Cheney was a good-looking man, six feet tall, athletic and spry, and in a rough-and-tumble "set-to" usually came out first best.

But this tussle with the bear was the great event of his life. Early one morning,—I think it must have been in the winter of 1827–'8,—he rode up to our house on the old black mare, and accosted my father.

"Captain, I killed a bear yesterday on old Kiarsarge, sir. He bit my thigh, and I want to get some camphor to put on it."

It seems that bruin was discovered, backed partly under the roots of an up-turned tree, whereupon Cheney fired a charge of shot into his face.

The bear, apparently unhurt, started to run, when Cheney grabbed him by the hind legs. Bruin right about faced, raised himself on his haunches, and "pitched in."

> "Now, Isaac, hold thine own!
> No maiden's arm is round thee thrown:
> Together, down they came."

We never heard the bear's version of the case, but Cheney always maintained that the reason *he* fell was that his foot tripped in the brush.

Old Bose now valiantly tackled his bearship in the rear, and Cheney regained his feet.

At this juncture Ira Phelps came on the scene, with an axe. With much difficulty Cheney succeeded in getting hold of it. The bear was soon *finished.*

The next day he was drawn on a hand-sled to Nathan Phelps's shed, where he "lay in state" till all the inhabitants of all the region round about had found opportunity to view the remains.

I rode on the crupper behind my mother to see the bear.

Inventory of Estate of Ebenezer Kezar.

It has been thought best to copy this paper, first, because of the interest connected with all that concerns this man, so prominent in the early years of the town, and, second, because it gives some idea of the estimated value of various articles of personal property at the time of his decease, in 1793. He was a blacksmith as well as farmer.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
One saddle,	1	10	0	The red mare,	0	0	0
" "	0	9	0	The blacksmith tools,	3	9	6
1 old side saddle,	0	9	0	2 cows £3 each,	6	0	0
2 bridles,	0	2	0	6 sheep,	1	13	1
14 pounds chain,	0	7	0	1 colt,	4	4	0
1 set horse traces,	0	6	0	Horse Traces,	0	9	0
Axes,	0	3	6	Old iron dung-fork, and pitch-fork	0	18	6
1 calf,	1	0	0				
The black mare,					9	0	0

One saddle 15*s*, collar and tackling 6*s*, 1 gun 12*s*, 1 13 0

Pair boots 9*s*, pair hosen 5*s*, 0 14 0

Great coat 1£, straight bodied coat 18*s*, 1 18 0

Blue coat 14*s*, 2 pair breeches 17*s*, 2 jackets 6*s*, 1 17 0

Leather breeches, old coat, 2 shirts, two pairs stockings, 1 16 0

1 hat 15*s*, 1 kettle 6*s*, the pewter 15*s*, and 1 desk, 1 4 0

1 case drawers, 1£ 6*s* 0*d*, 1 table 4*s*, chest 2*s*, 1 12 0

	£	s	d	
1 bed and bedding	2	15	0	5 15 0
" "	2	5	0	
The other bed,	0	15	0	

1 pig 15*s*, 1 side-saddle 15*s*, small bell 1*s*, 1 11 0

Large bell 6*s*, augers, chisels 2*s*, and chaise tackling, 12*s*, 1 0 0

Saddle-bags 6*s*, steelyards 3*s*, 0 9 0

The sum total of the real estate, two hundred and eighty-seven pounds, ten shillings.

New London Petition for a Coroner, 1794.

To his excellency the governor and honorable council, in general court to be convened, at Concord, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of December, 1794. We, the petitioners of the town of New London, humbly showeth, that we labor under a great disadvantage by not having a coroner in said town, having been obliged to send several times for one at a considerable distance.

Therefore, we humbly pray your honors would take the matter into your wise consideration, and remove such difficulty by appointing Mr. Joseph Colby to be coroner for said town, and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

[Folded in with the above paper was found what was evidently the first draft of the same, and is much like it, and of the same date. It contains the following sentence, pointing a little more plainly to the immediate occasion of their exigency. "We have been obliged to send two times out of town for an officer on this occasion of late."]

The petition for a coroner is signed by

Jedediah Jewett.
Caleb Seegar.
Jeremiah Pingry.
John Sargent.
Abner Whittier.
Benjamin Woodberry.
Zebedeè Hayse.
Levi Everett.
John Slack.
John Ide.
Ebenezer Hunting.
Ebenezer Shepard.
Jesse Shepard.
Seth Gay.
Ebenezer Shepard, Jr.
Josiah Brown.
Peter Sargent.
Ezekiel Sargent.
Jonathan Everett.
John Adams, Jr.,
John Adans.
Peter Sargent, Jr.
Jeremiah Everett.
James Brocklebank.
Nathaniel Emerson.
Joshua Wright.
Anthony Sargent.
Nathan Goodwin.
Ebenezer Sargent.
Amasa Sargent.

[Some numbers of "Curtis' Pocket Almanac," of date 1800 to 1806, show that in 1800 Samuel Messer was a coroner in New London, and so continued several years. In 1805 Samuel Messer and Benjamin Woodbury were coroners in New London.]

Ownership of Farms.

Farms owned in 1792 which were in 1870 owned by the sons of the owners.

Abraham Peaslee, by son Abraham Peaslee.
Jona. Davis, by son Elisha P. Davis.
Jesse Fellows, by son Harrison Fellows.
John Eaton, by son John Eaton.
Moses Wadleigh, by son Thomas J. Wadleigh.
Jona. Johnson, by son Jona. Johnson and grandson Howard Johnson.
Reuben Gile, by daughter, wife of Daniel Mastin.

Farms owned in 1792, which were in 1870 owned by their grandchildren.

Oliver French, by Cyrus French.
Green French, by George S. French.
Matthew Harvey, by Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Knowlton.
Dudley Kendrick, by granddaughter Rhoda, wife of P. Harvey Wadleigh.
Caleb Kimball, by grandson John Eaton.
Jacob Mastin, by granddaughter Eliza, wife of Moses Moody.
Asa Nelson, by widow of his son Asa, and grandchildren.
Capt. William Pressey, by grandson William Pressey.
Silas Russell, by grandsons Aaron and Seth.
Benjamin Wadleigh, by grandson Erastus and great-grandson Milton B. Wadleigh.

One farm owned in 1792 was in 1870 owned by great-grandchildren.

Daniel Messer, by children of Moses Hazen, whose wife was a grandchild.

Farms owned in 1792, occupied in 1870.

Samuel Andrew, by Nathan Burpee and others.
Cornelius Bean, not known.
Samuel Bean, by Milton B. Wadleigh and John Pressey.

Isaac Bean, by James Brocklebank.
William Bean, by Harrison Fellows and Leonard H. Wheeler.
Nath'l Cheney, by Johnson Colby and Moses S. Blaisdell.
Theophilus Cram, by Nicholas Rowell and son.
Abner Chase, by Safford Watson and son.
Leonard Colburn, by J. P. Nelson, Erastus Wadleigh, and others.
Jona. Colburn, by James C. Eaton.
David Colburn, by James C. Eaton.
Ebenezer Crosby, by John Blaisdell.
Joseph Youring, by Daniel Smith.
Jacob Davis, by M. B. Wadleigh.
Jona. Davis and son David, by P. N. Little.
James Eaton, by John Felch.
David Eaton, by Moses Pillsbury and John Huntoon.
Daniel Emery, by T. W. Nelson (near the Ichabod Roby farm).
Obadiah Eastman, by Nath'l Clay.
Benjamin Fowler, by Ichabod Hazen.
Ezekiel Flanders, by the heirs of Joseph Barnard (near Daniel Mastin).
Ephraim Gile, by Dr. Robert Lane.
Reuben Gile, by Daniel Mastin.
Ephraim Hildreth, by George Tilton.
Matthew Harvey, by descendants.
James Hutchins, near Francis Richards.
Philemon Hastings, by Moses Peaslee.
Moses Hills, by Erastus Wadleigh and S. Morgan.
Ezra Jones, near Luther Dresser.
Joseph Johnson, by Francis Robbins.
James King, by John M. Pressey.
Simon Kezar, by Daniel Hardy and John Huntoon.
John King, by A. Morgan and N. Columbus Knowlton.
Samuel Kendrick, by John Colby.
Lot Little, by John Blaisdell.
William Lowell.
Isaac Messer.
Thomas Messer.
John Messer.
Jonathan Nelson—Mill Lot.
Philip Nelson, by E. and J. B. Nelson, grandchildren.

Josiah Nichols, by his son Josiah's widow, and grandchild Ruth, wife of John C. Little.
Amos Pressey, by Ervin Nelson and Parker Blodgett.
Benj. W. Philbrook, Jr., by Converse Gage.
David Peaslee, by John Eaton.
Samuel Peaslee, by F. Currier and son.
Peter Peaslee, by John Eaton.
Isaac Peaslee, by heirs of L. Cheney and others.
John Peaslee, by M. Peaslee and others.
Hezekiah Parker, by heirs of Samuel Felch.
Widow Hannah Roby, probably part of the Ichabod Roby farm.
James Roby, part of the Jona. Roby farm.
Ichabod Roby, by Sanborn Wadleigh and others.
Jona. Roby, by J. Morgan and others.
Jona. Rowell, by Mr. Sawyer and son.
Philip Sargent, by Isaac Fellows and W. A. Chase.
William Scales, supposed to be near Carlos Eaton's.
Phineas Stevens, by Moses P. Cheney and others.
Stephen Woodward, by John Huntoon and Moses Pillsbury.
Daniel Whittier, by E. Bailey and James Merrill.
Francis Whittier and Francis Whittier, Jr., by Moores Merrill.
Benjamin Wells, by Bean, Leach, and Kesar.
Joseph Wells, by Asa Bean and son.
Benj'n Wells, Jr., by T. B. Lewis.
Joseph Wadleigh, by Russell, Blanchard, and others.
Thomas Wadleigh, by Aaron Russell and others.
Ephraim Wadleigh, by Asa Sargent and others.
George Walker, by Levi Cheney.
Plummer Wheeler, by Thomas Morgan and son.

Value of Lots.

Price of a whole right, or proprietor's share, in Perrystown, being the one originally granted to John Barker.

The Lots belonging to said Right that are already drawn (in 1774) are No. 41 in the 1st. Div., and No. 20 in the 2nd Div.

This right was conveyed, as shown by the deed of the same, by Flanders to Matthew Harvey, for the consideration of 42 pounds, lawful money.

Another deed, Marshall to Harvey, dated March 15, 1775. The right originally granted to Asa Kimball, the consideration being 13 pounds, 15 shillings.

Another deed, Matthew Harvey to William Lowell, dated 1796, conveys No. 57 in the third division, the consideration being 42 dollars. Originally drawn to John Ayers.

Obligation to Settle upon and Improve a Lot.

Know all men by these presents that I Joshua Quimby of Courcy Sarge [Kearsarge] Gore, so called, in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, yeoman, am justly indebted and firmly bound unto Matthew Harvey of Sutton in said County and State, in the just and lawful sum of Fifty Pounds, Lawful money, the payment whereof I the said Joshua Quimby, my heirs, Ex'rs, and Adm'rs, and Assigns, do hereby oblige myself unto the said Matthew Harvey, his heirs, Ex'rs, Adm'rs, and Assigns, in seven months from this date. As Witness my hand and seal, this 15th day of June, 1786.

The condition of the obligation is such that notwithstanding what is above written, so long as the above named Joshua Quimby, or his heirs, Ex'rs, Adm'rs, or Assigns, or any other, by or under them, shall continue to settle, dwell or live upon, and improve on, a certain Lot of land lying and being in Courcy Sarge Gore, so called, which Lot is No. 73, as set forth in the Plan of said Gore, I say so long as the said Joshua, his heirs etc., shall continue to settle, dwell upon, and improve as above, that the said Matthew Harvey, his heirs, &c., do hereby oblige themselves that the above Bond or obligation shall never be put in execution, or improved to the hurt of said Joshua his heirs &c.

And upon the consideration of the said Joshua, his heirs &c.,

their fulfilling the settlement of improving said Lot as aforesaid, for the space of the seven ensuing years, the above obligation is to be void and of none effect, otherwise to stand in full force and virtue. As witness my hand this 15th day of June Anno Domini 1786.

Joshua Quimby

Witness present:
Thomas Kennedy
Philip Sargent

Bond for Deed.

It was not uncommon in the early years of the settlement of Perrystown, for the owner of a lot to give away one half of it to an actual settler upon it; first, perhaps, because he desired to have a neighbor, and second, because the settlement of one half raised the value of the other half, which he reserved for himself. Daniel Messer's deed of the northerly half of the 1st Div., Lot No. 49, was given by Enoch Marsh, and was a part of the original right of his father, David Marsh. The following copy of the instrument which put him in possession of the half of another adjoining lot is a curious specimen of orthography. The man who took these surprising liberties with the King's English was not an inhabitant of Perrystown.

At Kison [*i. e.*, Atkinson] Nov. the 28 day, 1779.

This day greed with Daniel Messer of Perrystown to settle my Hunderd Deaker Loot that lays bounded on the north end of said Messer's lot.

Said Messer is to settle said lot according to Charter, and said Messer is to have the one half of the lot on the south end of said lot that jines on to said Messer's.

And I Blige myself to give said Messer Warnt tea [*i. e.*, Warrantee] Deed, after said lot is settled.

J. P. jr.

John Currier
Dudley Currier

Copies of Receipts of an Early Date.

County Treasurer.

Amherst, Oct. 8, 1778.

Received of the Selectmen of Perrystown 1—0—0¾, it being their proportion of a County Tax raised Jan. 7, 1778.

Received per
Nahum Baldwin
County Treasurer.

Amherst, Oct. 7, 1779.

Received of the Constable of Perrystown by the hand of Capt. Stephen Harriman £6—0—4½, it being their proportion of a County Tax raised April 1779.

Per Nahum Baldwin
County Treasurer.

State Treasurer's Receipts.

Treasury Office
State of N. H.

Exeter May 29, 1779.

Received of Mr. Daniel Messer, Sixty three Pounds, fifteen shillings, in part for the State and Continental Tax for the present year, 1779

Per
Nicholas Gilman

£63. 15.

Exeter, Dec 6. 1779

Treasury Office
New Hampshire

Received of Mr. Daniel Messer Constable of Perrystown, One Hundred and Eighty-Seven Pounds and seven pence half penny In Full for the Balance of the present year, 1779. Also the Sum of Forty-seven Pounds eleven shillings and five pence, in part payment of the second Continental Tax for the present year, 1779.

Nicholas Gilman
Treas'r.

187 : 0 : 7½
47 : 11 : 5

242 : 12 : 0½

Treasury Office
New Hampshire

Exeter, Jan. 31, 1780.

Received of Mr. Daniel Messer, Constable of Perrystown, Four Hundred and three Pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight pence ½. In Full of the Balance of the last Continental Tax of said town for the year 1779. per. Nicholas Gilman.

403 : 16 : 8½.

N. B. The foregoing heavy taxes were paid in war time. The following receipt, dated ten years later, shows a great reduction of tax.

Treasury Office }
New Hampshire }

Exeter Feb. 12, 1793.

Received of Mr. Daniel Messer (per Mr. Levi Harvey,) Eleven Pounds, eleven shillings & five pence In full for the Tax of Sutton for 1790. J. T. Gilman, Treas'r.

£11—11—5.

Money Scarce.

During the later years of the last century so little money was in circulation that almost all trade was carried on by barter, and contracts for labor and its remuneration were frequently written out, with every specification, and with such minuteness of detail as seems to us, at this day, needless and almost absurd. The following is a sample of this kind:

Received one swine of Matthew Harvey supposed to be worth 5 dollars, and for said swine, I, Jacob Gile, promise to break and swingle all the flax said Harvey raised in the year 1789, the best way and manner of doing flax fit for combing. And said Harvey is to find said Gile food while he is doing said flax, two meals the day, dinner and supper or breakfast; and said Gile is to eat as Harvey's family eat, and when they eat. Said flax is to be completed at or before the last day of March 1790, and if I fail of fulfilling my promise by that time, I, the said Gile, promise to make said Harvey good from damage. As witness my hand,

Jacob Gile.

Sutton, Nov. 4, 1789.
Witness, Hannah Clough.

Sutton, Sept. 8, 1794.

For value received I promise to deliver to Elizabeth Quimby or order, one two-year-old a coming in three, a heifer that shall be middling likely, in good order and expects to be with calf,—and if she shall fail, to make her as good as to girt four feet, eleven inches, and a half inch. To be delivered at my dwelling-house at or before the first day of Nov. next.

Witness my hand,

Jacob Davis.

Sutton, Sept. 21, 1787.

For value received I promise to pay to Robert Presson or his order six dollars and a half, to be paid in labor at the common price on demand.

Sutton, Oct. 6, 1794.

For value received I promise to pay to Jeremiah Emerson or order, 12 bushels of Indian Corn, 3 bushels potatoes, half a bushel of peas, and a peck of beans, with Interest till paid.

Sutton, Oct. 17, 1789.

This is to testify and show that I do hereby promise to work out Jacob Hadley's Penny-Acre Rate upon 50 Acres of land, it being by virtue of a note of hand.

Sutton, April 3, 1792.

Benjamin Critchet, Sir, Please to pay to Daniel Messer three shillings in Rie at four shillings per bushel, it being for value Received.

As elsewhere stated, the meeting-houses were built by individual subscriptions, each man giving his note to the amount of his subscription, to be paid in "Indian Corn, or Neat Stock, or good merchantable Rie," but here, at last, is evidence of a money transaction.

Sutton, Jan. 23, 1796.

This day Received of the Building Committee of the North Meeting-house Five Silver Dollars In Full of all demands upon said Committee from the beginning of the world to the present day. As witness my hand.

Samuel Messer.

Resolutions and Votes passed in Town-Meetings.

1806. *Drift Road.* *Voted*, That the road which leads from Emery's Hill to the road that leads from Mr. Kezar's to Esq. Hills' be a Drift Road four months in the year.

1811. Motion being made, *Voted*, To allow Mr. Jona. Roby his highway tax to lay out on the Drift Road leading from his house out to Mr. Ichabod Roby's house.

1817. *Voted*, Mr. William Wadleigh be allowed his highway tax to lay out on his drift way out to the road, under the direction of the Surveyors.

Voted, David Davis be allowed his highway tax to lay out on his Drift Road out to the road.

The term "Drift Road" seems to signify, usually, a road which the town was not obliged to keep open through the winter, being a man's private road from his own buildings and through his own land out to the public road. But in the first case quoted,—the one under date of 1806,—there was apparently a public road, but its location was so greatly exposed to wind and storms that it would probably "be a Drift Road four months in the year," with or without the vote of the town, and it was considered too difficult to try to keep it open through the severe weather. The individuals who were accommodated by the road could keep it open if they chose, and be allowed their share of the public highway tax for doing so.

Two years before this, in 1804, this same piece of road was the subject of special legislation.

In warrant for town-meeting, Aug., 1804, is the following article:

To see if the town will vote to discontinue the road that leads from the top of Emery's Hill, so called, on to the road that leads from Mr. Kezar's to Esq. Hills', or let it be kept as a Drift Road.

Voted, not to discontinue.

Supplies for Muster Day.

1815. *Voted*, That each non-commissioned officer and private soldier enrolled in the train-bands of this town be furnished at the next general muster with one pound and one-fourth of good boiled beef, one pound of fine bread, one gill of rum, and one-fourth pound of powder,—the whole [*i. e.*, the company] to be furnished with one barrel of good cider. All to be carried on to the field of parade. Musicians, and such as do not bear fire-arms, are not to be furnished with the one-fourth pound powder each.

Mr. Samuel Kendrick contracted to furnish the above for the next general muster for $39.

1819. Soldiers on Muster Day to be furnished 25 cents in money, or the usual provision as they choose. Moses Nelson contracted to furnish the same.

Hogreeves. Chose the following,—they having all been married during the year preceding. Benjamin Putney, Stephen Johnson, Henry Adams, Ezra Littlehale, John Littlehale, Thomas Davis, Asa Nelson, Moses Pillsbury, Abraham Peaslee, Benjamin Bean, Isaac Bailey, Jonathan Woodward, Benjamin Lovering, Joshua Wright, and Smith Downing, were severally chosen, all being eligible to and duly qualified for that office, they having been married the year preceding.

The above record was made by Hon. Jonathan Harvey, he being town-clerk that year.

The custom of appointing to this unimportant office those men who had been married during the year preceding each annual town-meeting was considered a good-natured joke, and was not taken offensively by the victims; in fact, they would have felt a little slighted if this customary allusion to their recent marriage had not been made.

Burying-Grounds. Motion being made, *voted*, that two persons be appointed to take the care and keep the keys of the meeting-houses, and to dig and fill all the graves. And they are to have the privilege of pasturing all the graveyards with creatures that will not injure said yards. [They were granted leave to pasture sheep in the graveyards, not altogether for economy's sake, but because the easiest way to keep the yards clear of bushes was to let the sheep feed them down.] Joseph Peaslee undertook the care of the South meeting-house and graveyard for the ensuing year at $4. Philip S. Harvey took the North for the same price.

Motion being made, *voted*, that no person being the owner of any horses, cattle, or sheep, shall suffer any of them to run at large within one mile of either meeting-house.

March 11, 1840. *Incorporations. Resolved*, by the legal voters of the town of Sutton, in town meeting duly holden, that our representatives in General Court be instructed to vote against incorporations of every description whatever, and that the above resolution pass.

March 9, 1842. *Voted*, that it shall be the duty of the several sextons to keep the fences around the graveyards,—to cut the bushes (except the ornamental) and shovel paths in case of deep snows. Isaac Peaslee bid for the South at ten dollars,—Tappan Sanborn, for the Centre at two dollars and fifty cents. John C. Little bid for the North at four dollars and fifty cents,—Israel A. Palmer, for the Gore at seventy cents per grave.

Nov. 4, 1844. *Capital Punishment.* To take the sense of the meeting on the question, "Shall capital punishment be abolished?" On motion, *Voted*, to poll the house to take the sense of the legal voters of said town, and there appeared eighty-two in favor, and ninety-eight against its abolition.

In warrant for town meeting, March 12, 1844, the following article was inserted upon petition of Hiram W. Savory and others.

"To see if the town will instruct the selectmen not to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits to be used as a beverage.

Voted, to pass over the article.

Sexton at Mill Village for 1844. The office being set up at auction, considerable underbidding followed the first proposal, till the price offered became ridiculously low, when Mr. Joel Stone, perhaps in joke, offered to undertake it "for nothing." It was immediately struck to him, "he being the lowest bidder,"—as the record has it.

The playful spirit in which all this was done and recorded is, however, painfully contrasted with the record that was made before his year was out, viz., the death of Mr. Stone. He was a blacksmith at the Mill Village.

In 1845 the sextons were,—at the South, John Brockway; at the North, John Harvey; at the Mills, Tappan Sanborn; at the Gore, Moses Page.

March 10, 1846. *Voted*, to have the expenses of said town and its disbursements printed in detail, and have the same a standing vote till otherwise ordered.

March 9, 1847. "Shall the Militia Bill prepared by the committee of the Senate of the Legislature become a law?" For the bill to become a law there appeared thirty-five votes; against the same, one hundred and forty-two.

March 11, 1848. *Wilmot Proviso.* The following resolution was introduced and passed:

WHEREAS, we, the citizens of the town of Sutton, having full faith in the justice and expediency of the doctrine set forth in the Wilmot Proviso, and also in the doctrine that the people have a right to instruct their public servants,—therefore, be it

Resolved, by the citizens of the town of Sutton, in town meeting assembled, that our representative in the General Court of the state of New Hampshire, this year, be instructed to use his influence and advocate the principles set forth in that Proviso.

Same date. *Prohibition of Liquor Selling.* "Is it expedient that a law be enacted by the General Court, prohibiting the sale of wines and other spirituous liquors except for chemical, medicinal or mechanical purposes?" *Voted*, sixty-two in favor, seventy-three against.

1852. *Voted*, that no horses, cattle or sheep be allowed to feed or range within any of the burying grounds in town. Sexton at the North, for $8.50, was Warren W. Davis; sexton at the South, for $9.00, was Jonathan H. Nelson; sexton at the Mills, for $4.50, was Samuel T. Trumbull; at the East or South-east, referred to the selectmen.

March 13, 1849. *Liquor Selling again.* A resolution was introduced and accepted by vote of the town, viz.:

Resolved, That the selectmen be requested not to license the sale of spirituous liquors for the ensuing political year, for any consideration or purpose whatever.

Nov., 1852. To take the sense of the legal voters by ballot upon the following question, to wit: "Is it expedient that the Bill entitled 'An Act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops' be enacted into a law?" Motion being made, that the article be passed over, a vote was taken and decided by the moderator in the negative, on which vote a poll was requested by seven legal voters, before proceeding to any other business, and the moderator proceeded to poll the voters present,—and there appeared in favor of passing over the article, forty-two voters, and against passing over the article, seventy-three voters: so the motion did not prevail. On voting, it appeared that eight voted for the bill, and seventy-five against the bill.

Nov. 8, 1853. "To see what the town will do to more effectually protect the interest and welfare of the town and individuals from the deleterious effects of intoxicating drinks."

1859. *Voted*, That the money we draw from banks as literary funds be divided in town according to the number of scholars in each district.

1860. *Voted*, That the town purchase a hearse and build a house to keep it in. *Voted*, That the same be kept at Mill Village.

1861. *Voted*, That any person wishing to use the hearse can do so, paying damage to the town if injured. Agent appointed to take care of it.

1860. *Voted*, To appoint no liquor agent.

March, 1861. *Voted*, That the town furnish Dodge's map of New Hampshire and keys for every school district in town.

1869. Benjamin F. Pillsbury elected overseer of the poor; Reuben B. Porter Superintending School Committee.

1871. "To see if the town will vote to authorize the moderator to prohibit smoking in town meeting, under penalty of removal from the hall, and $5 fine." *Voted*, To pass over the article.

1878. *Tramps.* WHEREAS, by an act to punish tramps approved August 1, 1878, authorizing and requiring selectmen to appoint special constables, whose duty it shall be to arrest and prosecute tramps, we, the selectmen of Sutton, do appoint for that office, James Whidden, Enoch P. Davis, William Flint.

March 12, 1878. Meeting called to order by Benj. F. Pillsbury,

first selectman. [This was perhaps Mr. Pillsbury's last official act in Sutton, as he removed to Minnesota the same year.]

Nov. 5. 1878. [Under the new constitution.] To choose a board of supervisors of the check list. Those chosen were John Pressey, who had 193 votes, George C. Eaton, 194, and Benjamin Johnson, 191.

July 31, 1878. Motion to approve Act to purchase maps of New Hampshire for each school. Indefinitely postponed.

March 9, 1880. *Voted*, To apply what money accrues from the taxation of dogs, over and above the sum required for their damages to domestic animals, for school purposes.

Nov. 2, 1880. Supervisors of check list.—George C. Eaton, who had 133 votes, Benjamin Johnson, 134, and Charles S. Watson, 130.

1884.	Whole number of votes for		Representative,	276
Nov. 5. 1878.	"	"	Representative,	283
March 10, 1846.	"	"	Governor,	289
"	"	"	Councillor,	294
"	"	"	Register of Deeds,	295
"	"	"	County Treasurer,	295
"	"	"	Senator,	292

Of the votes cast for senator, Asa Page had 172.

In 1859, the whole number of votes for Representative was 367.

Aug. 21, 1862. *Bounties.* The town votes to pay Bounties to enlisted men of $125 each; also *Voted*, To pay to parents of enlisted men who are minors, according to the law of 1861, if dependent on said enlisted men. *Voted*, To pay this to all credited to Sutton, under the call for 600,000 men. *Voted*, The selectmen be authorized to hire money at the credit of the town to pay bounties and families according to vote passed.

Sept. 26, 1863. *Voted*, To authorize the selectmen to hire money to pay $300 to men who are or may be drafted, or their substitutes.

Nov. 30, 1863. *Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to hire such sums of money on the credit of the town as may be necessary to advance all bounties now offered by Government, both state and national, and also to pass such sums additional as may be found necessary to hire men or volunteers or substitutes enough to fill the quota of this town under the last call of the President for soldiers,

and also that the selectmen be instructed to hire the quota of this town as soon as practicable, or as soon as they deem it for the best interest of the town.

June 11, 1864. At a legal meeting, duly notified and holden, at Nelson's Hall in Sutton, Moses Hazen, selectman, presiding, chose, by ballot and majority vote, Charles A. Fowler, moderator, who, being present, took the oath prescribed by law. *Voted*, That the selectmen be authorized to pay such bounties as shall be necessary, not exceeding $1500, to each recruit or volunteer who may enlist to fill the quota of this town under any future call for men for the service of the United States, and that the selectmen be authorized and empowered to hire such sums of money on the credit of the town as may be necessary for the foregoing purpose.

Voted, To choose an Agent whose particular business it shall be to procure volunteers and fill the quota of this town under any call that may be made. Chose Benjamin P. Burpee for agent.

Voted, That the selectmen be discharged from further duty of procuring volunteers and hiring money, and that the agent be authorized to hire such sums of money, on the credit of the town, as shall be necessary to procure the volunteers to fill all the calls that may be made for men for the service of the United States.

Benjamin P. Burpee took the oath of office as prescribed by law.

Aug. 6, 1864. Town offers $100 for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years men; also, voted to pay $200 for every drafted man.

Sept. 2, 1864. *Voted*, To raise and pay as bounty to each man who may be be drafted and mustered into the United States service from this town to fill its quota under the last call of the president for 500,000 men, the sum of $200 for each year's service, and to each inhabitant of this town, who may have heretofore or who shall hereafter be duly mustered into the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, and counted on the quota of this town under the said last call of the president, the sum of $800 for one year, $1100 for two years, and $1400 for three years.

Voted, To aid the families of all persons, residents of this town, agreably to a law approved July 16, 1864.

March 10, 1868. *Public Library. Voted*, To establish and maintain a Public Library, and raise money therefor, and choose the necessary officers as agents to establish and manage the same.

Voted, To raise $50 for Public Library.

Voted, That Moses Hazen, Erastus Wadleigh, Johnson Colby, be a committee to carry out the provisions for the library.

March 9, 1869. Chose the same men to be directors of the library for the ensuing year.

April 18, 1868. *Voted*, The library be kept at Erastus Wadleigh's the ensuing year.

Voted, Nov. 3, 1868. That the town of Sutton accept the Sutton Social Library according to a vote of said (old) library.

In the by-laws of the new library; "Proprietors of the old libraries, not residents of Sutton, shall have a right to take out books that they own a share in, subject to the regulations of the town library."

March 8, 1870. *Town Library.* Report that not much has been done owing to the financial embarrassments of the town which admonish the directors not to ask a further appropriation at this time. Private contributions solicited.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

There was no poor-house in Sutton till 1837. Previous to that time those who became dependent on the town were boarded in families, the town paying the expense, the contracts being made from year to year at the annual town-meeting. The board of each one separately was put up at auction and struck off to the lowest bidder, due regard, of course, being had to the reliability and general character, as well as to the house conveniences, of the person so contracting; for the town stipulated that these poor should be made comfortable in sickness and in health, if possible. If any of them were able to perform any labor, the contractor had the right to demand a reasonable amount from them; and if any thought themselves not well treated, they had, at any time, the right of appeal to the selectmen.

Here, perhaps, is as as good a place as any to make the statement which common justice requires, namely, that not all of those whose names are found on the records as being provided for at the annual meeting by the town were actual and absolute paupers. It sometimes happened that a man owning a farm became too old to work it profitably, and relinquished it to the town, which, assuming the ownership of the property, became, at the same time, responsible for his support. Those who took

this course certainly could not, with justice, be considered paupers; they became simply the wards of the town.

This was the case with Jacob Davis, whose children became insane after reaching manhood, and when he was too old to work his farm any longer without their help. He conveyed his farm to the town, and the town took care of him. His farm is the one several times named in the town records as the "Town farm or Davis farm," and concerning which there was some legislation about the time the project of having a poor-house became a subject of discussion.

The same is true also of Francis Como. He lived to become very aged. He had sons, but they had all removed to Canada and settled there. He gave up his farm to the town, and the town took good care of him till his death.

Soon after 1825, the question of having a poor-house arose, it having become known that the experiment had been tried in some other places, and was considered satisfactory. In town-meeting, March 15, 1826, a committee, consisting of John Harvey, Robert Lane, and Benjamin Wadleigh, was chosen "to examine into the best modes of supporting paupers, and report thereon."

The following is their report:

The committee appointed by the town of Sutton to examine into the cheapest and most effectual mode of supporting town paupers, having attended to that duty, ask leave to make the following report:

They have made inquiry from various sources in this state and in Massachusetts, and find that the evil of pauperism is the common lot of towns, although the burden presses more heavily on some

places than on others. We find also that the general method of their support has hitherto been similar to the long established mode in the town of Sutton, which is to set them up at auction, at their annual town-meeting, to the lowest bidder; and the person who takes them is entitled to all the profits of their labor. But to this general rule we find exceptions, which we believe to be a great improvement on the old system. Some instances of this we will name. In the old town of Haverhill, Mass., which for many generations has been burthened with a heavy pauper tax, they have within a few years purchased a small farm, with suitable buildings, to accommodate their paupers, and have employed an overseer to superintend the same. This establishment is now in successful operation, so that they have lately enlarged the farm by the purchase of numbers of acres, and calculate that instead of a tax it will soon be a source of profit to the town. The town of Chester, this state, has adopted a similar method with success.

In several other towns that have adopted the method of mantaining their paupers on a farm, the expense has been reduced nearly one half, and in some cases to nothing.

When we take into view the enormous tax which the town of Sutton has paid for the support of paupers, amounting to the sum of more than 1800 dollars for the last four years, we believe that one half might have been laid out on a farm and poor-house, and the other half would have supported the paupers, which, if our estimates are correct, would have saved to the town a clear gain of a house and farm in four years.

We are authorized to state that in several towns that have adopted the poor-house plan, the wholesome discipline of these establishments has evidently had a salutary influence on the morals of the idle and intemperate of those places. It operates as a penitentiary on such characters, while it affords a comfortable and permanent residence for those who are simply unfortunate.

Under these considerations we do not hesitate to recommend to the town of Sutton to provide a farm and poor-house for the maintaining of the paupers.

JOHN HARVEY, for the Committee.

Which report was accepted March 14, 1827.

The following items, copied from the records, show what action the town took on this matter:

Mar. 10, 1829. Dudley Morrill and others petition the town to build a poor-house on the Davis farm.

Voted, To build a poor-house on the Davis farm. Committee chosen to make a plan and estimate the cost of the same, John Harvey, Dudley Morrill, John Pillsbury, John Adams, and Amos Pressey, the committee to attend to said duty free of expense to the town.

March 11, 1835. *Voted*, The selectmen have the care of the Davis farm.

1837. Another petition for the town to make arrangements to build a poor-house on the Davis farm, and voted to do so.

Later in 1837. *Voted*, That the selectmen be directed to sell and convey seventy acres of the town farm, commonly called the Davis farm, in the manner which, in their opinion, will best serve the interest of the town.

Mar. 15, 1837. *Voted*, The proposal of Edward Dodge for a poor-farm be accepted.

Voted, The selectmen contract for the support of the poor until the 1st of April, and then they be removed to the poor-house.

Voted, The selectmen hire an agent to carry on the poor-farm, and purchase stock and farming tools.

Voted, The poor-house be a house of correction.

March 14, 1838. *Voted*, To give Mrs. Hubbard, mistress of the poor-house, ten dollars as a deed of charity. [Those who remember this circumstance say that the wording of this vote, as it is on the record, does not express the intent and full meaning of the vote. The gratuity to this lady was in recognition of her good management of the house and of her kindness to the inmates.] She was the wife of the poor-house master, John Hubbard, who held the position several years.

1848. John Huntoon had charge of the poor-house.

1849. John Felch was in charge of town-farm till March 25, 1750. Salary, $175.

James P. Wells till 1853. Salary, $205.

Asa Bean till March, 1854.

David M. Morse till March, 1855.

Sewall B. Prescott till March, 1857.

James M. Nelson till March, 1860. Salary, $219.88.

The selectmen praise his administration in spite of rumors set going against it by malicious persons. They suggest the introduction of straw braiding for children and others who can do it.

Nathaniel L. Clay took charge Feb. 11, 1860, and held the place for several years. The following statements complimentary to his administration are found on the Town records :

1864. We are happy to say that the appearance of the poor establishment is highly satisfactory, reflecting great credit on the agent and his lady in the management of the establishment the past few years.

1866. *Poor-House.* All seems to be in good order about the buildings, and much credit is due to the agent and his lady for their neatness, economy, and perseverance in managing the establishment the past year.

1866. Ditto in every respect.

1898. We believe the farm has been well managed, the crops harvested at the right time, secured in good order, and well taken care of. Order, economy, and cleanliness throughout the whole establishment was not the exception but the rule, and the agent and matron deserve and should receive much credit for their earnest endeavor to promote the best interest of the establishment and consequently of the town.

John W. Blodgett had charge in 1868 and 1869 ; Wyman P. Kimball, 1869.

In 1870 Henry F. Presby had charge.

In 1871, '72, John W. Blodgett again.

In 1873, '74 '75, Charles L. Andrew.

In 1876, James L. Colby.

In 1877, '78, Charles C. Sawyer.

In 1879, Jason H. Watkins.

In 1880, James L. Colby and James D. Prescott

In 1881, James D. Prescott.

In 1882,

In 1883, Edgar R. Perkins.

In 1884, Hiram B. Raleigh.

In 1885, '86, '87, Charles L. Andrew.

In 1888, '89, Ellen A. Andrews, wife of Charles L. Andrews.

Surplus Revenue, 1837.

In 1836, the national treasury of the United States was overflowing. For several years the country had enjoyed great prosperity, business of

all kinds had been good, the revenue had largely exceeded the expenses, the national debt had been extinguished, and yet millions remained in the treasury for which the government had no use. Under the apprehension that it might be used for bad purposes, congress very properly decided to deposit it with the states. On the first of January, 1837, $36,000,000 was thus disposed of, each state receiving a sum proportioned to its electoral representation. Some of the states carried the idea further, and distributed the money to their several towns and cities. In some cases the towns appear to have been as much afraid of it as were the state and nation, and did not at first wish to receive it. Sutton passed a vote not to receive it, and also voted that the state treasurer be notified to that effect, but a little later voted to receive it and use it to purchase a poor-house and farm, and also voted that Enoch Page be the town's agent to receive the surplus revenue.

The Sutton records do not contain anything to show the amount that came to Sutton in this distribution, neither do the records of the state treasurer show the amount. Fortunately the fact is supplied by the recollection of Benjamin F. Pillsbury, for the last ten years a resident of Minnesota, but for many years living in Sutton and doing a large share of the public work. In answer to a letter of inquiry on this subject, he says,—'The town of Sutton received about $2,500 of surplus revenue, and bought the poor-farm with it. The town has since sold that farm and bought the one they now occupy with the money received from the sale of the old one."

The old poor-house and farm were sold, and the new establishment purchased in 1856. The committee to purchase and sell were John G. Huntoon, Stephen Hoyt, and Philip Little. The new one was bought for $3,000 and the old one was sold for $2,344.73, the deficiency of $655.27 probably being made up from what was left over from the surplus revenue fund when the first poor-farm was purchased. That there was something left over is shown by the following article in the warrant for town-meeting:

March 11, 1848. To see if the town will vote to distribute the fund in possession of the town, and known as the surplus revenue, principal and interest, equally among the resident tax-payers of this town, on or before the first day of September.

Voted, To indefinitely postpone.

As the question does not come up again, the probability is that the remainder of the surplus revenue fund was devoted according to the vote of 1837, that is, to the purchase of the poor-house and farm.

Votes Concerning Maintaining Town Poor.

1814. On motion, *Voted*, the maintaining the town poor be put up at vendue, and struck off to the person who will do the same for the least sum, said poor to be boarded, nursed, fed, and lodged, to be furnished with all the necessaries of life as well as everything else calculated to make them quiet and content both in health and in sickness, the doctor's bills to be paid by the town; said poor to be kept till the next annual meeting,—the clothing and bedding to be furnished by the town. And the person or persons who engage to keep any or all of said poor shall immediately procure satisfactory bondsmen for the faithful performance of the above requisitions; and the selectmen shall, at all times, have the charge and direction of said poor; to put to new places at any time when, in

their opinion, they are illy used, and whenever their comfort and convenience requires it, the persons engaging to keep said poor to be entitled to all the reasonable services of said poor, so long as they remain with them. Mr. Ebenezer Simons agreed to keep Francis Como [sometimes spelled Coomer] and wife for $1.33\frac{1}{3}$ per week the ensuing year.

Voted, To sell the Coomer farm.

1817. *Voted*, The interest arising from the sale of the Coomer farm and the common lot be always used to defray town charges till otherwise ordered by the town.

In warrant, 1814. To see what method the town will take to carry on the Davis farm, that Jacob Davis now lives on.

Voted, That the selectmen be directed to procure a room and comfortable accommodations for Mr. Jacob Davis and his wife, if agreeable to their wishes, and that such provision be made for the remainder [*i. e.*, the insane] of the family as, in the judgment of the selectmen, they require. Probably Mrs. Coomer died in 1817, as her name does not occur after that date.

Feb. 2, 1839. On motion, *Voted*, that the purchase of a cooking stove, for the use of the town poor-house, be referred to the selectmen.

Nov. 2, 1880. The question came before the meeting, "Shall the poor-farm be sold?" *Voted*, To keep it, and in March following *Voted*, To raise $1000 to repair the buildings on the same, purchase furniture for the house and the necessary tools to carry on the farm.

March, 1865. "Is it expedient to purchase a farm and buildings for a county poor-house?" Yeas, 2; nays, 85.

March 12, 1867. "Is it expedient to abolish pauper settlements, and throw the entire support of paupers on counties?" For the measure, 8; against it, 108.

April 12, 1878. "Are you in favor of a return to the plan of supporting all paupers who have ever had a settlement in any town or city in the country by such towns or cities instead of by the present plan?" 107 unanimous in favor.

"Are you in favor of rebuilding the county buildings recently destroyed by fire and continuing the county farm?" 99 unanimous against rebuilding.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

In town-meeting, March 29, 1791,

Voted, That the selectmen shall get a conveyance of a piece of land for a burying-ground on the lot of land that Mr. Littlehale lived on in said town.

This vote has reference to the South burying-ground, in which, however, interments had already been made.

Also at the same meeting,

Voted, The said selectmen shall procure a place for a burying-yard in the northerly end of said town, near the mouth of Kezar's pond, so called.

Aug. 27, 1798. *Voted*, That Samuel Bean and Simon Kezar shall serve as a committee to consult with Esq'r Matthew Harvey concerning a deed of a piece of land for a burying-yard in said town.

At the time the last vote was passed, Mr. Harvey was quite feeble, having been for several months failing with consumption.

As Mr. Kezar and Mr. Bean, the gentlemen composing the committee, were not the kind of persons to assume a trust and fail in the execution of it, we may take it for granted that they did interview Mr. Harvey on this subject, but what understanding was reached between them is not recorded.

The writer remembers to have been told by Mr.

E. Wadleigh that no deed of conveyance of the North burying-ground to the town had ever been found. It is probable that the right of the general public to use for a burial-ground the present North Sutton graveyard was founded on just what the sons of Mr. Harvey always believed and declared it to be, viz., a verbal understanding that their father gave the land for its present use, so long as it is used for that purpose and for no other. And the same was true, as they believed, concerning his gift of the land whereon stand the school-house, and also the meeting-house and the common around it.

When the committee consulted Mr. Harvey on this subject, it is quite likely that the latter, realizing that his own death was so near at hand, might have had a feeling which made him shrink from the thought of selling the very ground which was about to take into its quiet care and keeping his own mortal body. The purchase-money he did not need for himself nor for his children, and his principal object, the permanence of its use as a burying-ground, being assured by the many interments already made there, he probably at that time had not much further interest in the matter.

The custom of making a private family tomb or graveyard on one's own estate, so much in vogue at an early period in the older towns of Massachusetts, had been tried long enough to be proved unsatisfactory in a country where estates so frequently change owners. The private burying-ground on the estate, however sacredly regarded by the family, is felt to be greatly in the way when

the estate passes into the possession of those not of kindred blood, and may even become an obstacle in the way of transfer. What is true of almost everything we undertake to establish in this world seems to be especially true of a burying-ground, viz., that to ensure its continuance we must give to others an equal interest with ourselves in its preservation.

The father of Mr. Harvey was Jonathan Harvey, one of the earliest settlers in Nottingham, N. H. He died, not having greatly passed middle life, and, being the first person who died in the remote and mountainous district in which he settled, was buried in a corner of a field. His wife and children long survived him, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to show us that the remembrance of the father's lonely grave in the field caused the son to feel strongly the propriety and importance of setting apart, as he did, at an early period, a suitable piece of land for a graveyard, and committing it to the public for its continued use and preservation.

Soon after the death of Mr. Harvey, the town appears to have assumed the care, if not the ownership, of the North burying-ground as well as that of the South. The record says, under date of March 3, 1801,—

Voted, To fence the burying-yards.

Voted, To choose a committee to see that the burying-yards are fenced. Asa Nelson, James Taylor, Jonathan Roby, Benjamin Wadleigh, Jonathan Eaton, and Benjamin Fowler were chosen committee for this purpose.

Voted, That the fence shall be a four foot and a half wall, with a good gate.

Voted, That the work shall be done by the tenth day of September next.

Voted, That all the work that has been done on the South yard, which is thought to be beneficial by the committee, shall be credited to the doers of it.

In warrant for town-meeting, March 24, 1801. To see if the town will vote to exchange a piece of land with Mr. John Harvey, in order to bring the graveyard at the North meeting-house into a square form. [The John Harvey referred to was father of Dea. Joseph Harvey. The estate he owned and occupied adjoined the burying-ground.]

Voted, That the committee chosen to see that the graveyards are fenced shall have the liberty to exchange lands with Mr. John Harvey, if they shall think it is absolutely necessary for the benefit of the town.

March 13, 1804. *Voted*, That the inhabitants of this town who have done labor in fencing the South burying-ground shall have fifty cents a day for said labor.

Voted, To allow Jonathan Eaton two dollars for work done on the burying-yard fence near the North meeting-house.

The South Burying-Ground,

as the town records show, was on land purchased from Ezra Littlehale. Many interments took place in the ground before any purchase was made, which probably occasioned its being made a public burying-ground at a later period. The records show that neither of the burying-grounds was fenced by the town till about 1801. The first person known to have been buried at the South graveyard was the wife of Jonathan Wadleigh, who died in 1772. The next persons known to have been buried there are Benjamin Mastin, his wife, and daughter Betsey, who all died of dysentery in a few months after coming to Perrystown in 1776.

The cemetery at Sutton Centre was laid out in

1841, and the first interment made there was that of Mrs. Elizabeth (Wadleigh) Nelson, wife of Dea. Asa Nelson, Jr.

Eastern or Gore Burying-Ground.

Residents in the eastern part of the town found it was necessary to have a burying-place nearer than either of those named, and hence what is spoken of on the town records as the Gore or Eastern burying-ground was opened. According to the recollection of Miss Merriam Palmer, an aged lady and a life-long resident of that section of the town, this was laid out in 1832, and the first one buried there was a son of Jonathan Palmer, not named. The next one buried there was the wife of Ira S. Palmer. Her maiden name was Abigail Hoyt. She died in July, 1832. The town records show that the town assumed the care of this burying-ground by appointing a sexton for the same as early as 1835.

Many years ago, some graves were discernible in a piece of land on the right of the old road, about a mile below the North Village, supposed to be those of some of the Heaths, who died in town before any grave-yard was laid out, and it was thought that some others might have been there buried.

Penacook Cemetery.

And now, in closing this account of the Sutton cemeteries, we should not do right if we fail to mention one which, if priority of existence give

any claim to priority of notice, should have been spoken of first of all. We allude to the Indian burying-ground, on the west shore of Kezar's pond, by a curious chance about opposite the white people's burying-ground near the eastern shore. Unmistakable evidences of the fact of that locality's having been used for the burial of their dead were found there by the early white settlers. When it was first laid out for that purpose no record will ever be found to show, but it is probable that the last interment there was made not many years before the white settlers came to Perrystown.

This region was a favorite one with the red men, and was one of the very last to be abandoned by them, and traces of their comparatively recent occupation of it were plainly discernible when the white settlers came. Slowly retiring before the whites towards Canada, they eventually became merged in the Saint Francis tribe of that region, but they were originally of the Penacook tribe. Hence we will, for their grave-yard, venture the name of the "Penacook Cemetery."

APPRENTICES AND "BOUND OUT."

Indentures between Matthew Harvey and Nathaniel King (afterwards Rev. Nathaniel King, who became eminent as a clergyman of the Freewill Baptist denomination).[1]

This Indenture witnesseth that Nathaniel King son of James King of Perrystown in the State of New Hampshire and County of Hillsborough Husbandman; hath put himself, and by these Presents, and with the consent of his father doth put and bind himself an apprentice to Matthew Harvey, in the State and County and town aforesaid, to learn the Art and Mystery of the Husbandry Business; and with the said Matthew Harvey after the manner of an apprentice to serve for and during the term of six years to be completed and ended; during all which time the said Apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands gladly everywhere obey. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor suffer it to be done by others, without telling or giving notice to his said master.

He shall not waste his said master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit fornication, nor contract matrimony during said term.

At Cards, dice, or any other unlawful game he shall not play whereby his master have damage with his own goods or the goods of others. He shall not absent himself by day or night from his master's service without his leave; nor haunt Ale Houses, Taverns, nor Play Houses. But in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do toward his said master during said term.

And Matthew Harvey, the said master, doth hereby covenant and promise to teach, instruct, or cause to be done or instructed in the Art and calling of a Husbandman, the said apprentice by the best way or means he may or can.

And if the said apprentice be capable to learn, finding unto him sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel: and learn him

[1] See sketch of Freewill Baptist Church.

to read and write and cypher; and keep him in sickness and in health during said term.

And, at the expiration of six years, the said master is to give unto the said apprentice two good suits of apparel both linen and woolen, according to the custom of such apprentices, and suitable for him. And, furthermore, the said master is to give the said apprentice at the end of six years, Thirty Pounds, lawful money, old way [old tenor], to said apprentice at the end of said term.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of April, 1782.

Witness:
David Eaton
Philip Sargent

Matthew Harvey
Nathaniel King.

Another "Indenture."

Sutton, Aug, 10, 1796.

By an agreement made between Matthew Harvey and Thomas Persons, both of Sutton, said Persons is to live with said Harvey until he is twenty-one years of age, and be obedient to all his lawful commands, and to be faithful in said Harvey's service,

And for what past time said Persons hath lived with said Harvey and for what time is here mentioned yet to come, Harvey is to give to said Thomas clothing, and to take care of him in sickness and in health; and at the end of said term Harvey is to pay him Eighty Dollars in stock estimated as six-foot oxen, one pair to be estimated at 12£. or other stock agreeable thereto.

Also said Thomas is to be middling well instructed in Arithmetic as far as through the Rule of Three,

And to have two suits of clothes, one for Meeting, the other for common wear about labor.

The following memorandum, which is marked "Thomas Persons Clothes," was found folded in with the indenture, and is here copied as showing what constituted "two good suits of clothes" at that date.

THOMAS PERSONS' CLOTHES.

One Meeting Coat
One Surtout
One Pair Cotton Overhauls
Two Waistcoats
Two Jackets,
Three Pair Stockings
One Pair Footings
Three Shirts
Four Pair Overhauls, (two were old.)
One Pair old shoes
One Pair new shoes, for Meeting.

The apprentice system was much in vogue at that day, as a means whereby a boy growing up to manhood might acquire a thorough knowledge of some mechanical trade, or of the "art and mystery of husbandry."

The practice had its origin in the needs of the times, the first and principal need being that every person possessed of a pair of hands of sufficient size and strength must work for his living. In this young colony of enterprising men and their sons there was no place for idlers. But it sometimes happened that a man had more sons than he could find work for on his own land or at his own business, while with another man these conditions were reversed, so that he needed the very boy who was one too many in his own father's family.

The condition of apprenticeship had in it no implication whatever of social disadvantage to the youth so engaging. He became a member of the family of his "said master," and his wants and his welfare were therein considered, while his good qualities, if he had any, could have opportunity to

manifest themselves. A mutual regard and affection, perhaps of lifelong continuance, was the not infrequent result.

In the indenture of Nathaniel King, the repeated mention of "his said master" grates a little on our modern ears, the term *master* being offensive not only to young America but also to old America at the present day, and we try to escape the need of using it whenever we can, at least in conversation, by substituting the ugly word "boss," which we have borrowed from the German, the significance of which, however, is the same.

The young man, arriving at twenty-one years of age, was not badly prepared to begin life on his own account,—some money, a fair education, two good suits of clothes, and a knowledge of some good trade or business were his if he kept faithfully his part of the contract.

Thomas Persons served the time specified in the agreement with Deacon Harvey, and afterwards married, April 30, 1799, Abigail, daughter of Elder Samuel Ambrose, and lived where Mr. John Huntoon now lives. They had four sons and five daughters,—John H. Pearson of Concord being their son. This John H. was born in Sutton, and removed with his parents to Corinth, Maine. Coming of age he returned to this town, and here spent some years. Removed to Northfield, near Franklin village, and went into trade there. Also traded in several other places, and was for many years a leading merchant in Concord. He married a daughter of Hon. Samuel Butterfield, of Andover.

It will be observed that in the agreement between

Thomas Persons and Deacon Harvey no mention is made of either parent of Thomas, although he is therein shown to be under twenty-one years of age, which makes it evident, or at least probable, that neither of them was then living. The Persons family were early settlers in Sutton, or, rather, Mrs. Persons and daughters, Polly and Betsey, and sons, Thomas, John, and Joseph, came. It is known that Mr. Persons came in 1777, but died soon after coming.

Mrs. Persons's lot, which she received from her husband, was what is now the North Village. Afterwards Deacon Harvey bought the northerly half of the lot.

The three sons of Mrs. Persons married in Sutton, and continued to live here for several years, but finally went to Corinth, Me., and settled there. John married a daughter of Phineas Stevens; Joseph married Ednah, daughter of Capt. William Pressey; Polly married Francis Whittier, Jr.; Betsey married ——— Hunting, of New London.

Polly, daughter of Thomas and Abigail, a very lovely girl of fourteen, died of spotted fever when it raged here in 1816. She was sick only two hours.

Young girls were sometimes bound out in families, their period of service being limited to the age of eighteen years. In return for their labor they had their home in the family, instruction in the various branches of work customary for women, their support and clothing, some school education, and, if about being married, a present for a wedding outfit was not lacking.

The following memoranda of the clothing and other things provided for two young girls, who at different dates had been thus located in the same family as the two young men before named, were found bound up in the same package with the others, and are in the handwriting of Mrs. Harvey, who appears to have managed the female side of the house herself.

The things that were paid by Matthew Harvey and his wife to their sister, Jane Sargent, for her services done for them before she was 18 years old.

July 20, 1794—
One Chintz Gown
Four Home made Gowns
Four Short wrappers,—middling good.
Two Woolen Aprons and two Linen Aprons.
One checkered Apron, and one old apron
One Black cloak
One mean [medium] Red Skirt
One Green Skirt—half worn.
Two every day coats [skirts] more than half worn.
One Shawl, and Black Handkerchiefs
Three Home-made Handkerchiefs,—one white one,
Three Pair Stockings
Two Pair old Shoes—One Pair New Shoes.
Three Shifts—One Old White Skirt, One Hat.
One Coverlid—Two Sheets, Two Pillows and Pillow cases
One Chest, with a Drawer
Six Chairs—No bottoms to two of them.
One year-old Heifer
Six Sheep—One Pig.
One White Table. One Bedstead.
Thirteen Pounds Flax
Twenty-four Pounds Feathers
Four Plates, One Frying Pan, One Fire Shovel.

This Jane Sargent married Jonathan Eaton, and became the mother of eleven children. She was a

very good woman, much respected, and died in 1864, having reached the great age of 91 years.

MEMORANDUM NO. 2.

Jenny Cram's Clothes when she left my family, Nov. 1796.
New Cloak
Chintz Gown
Home-made Gown
Two Waistcoats
Two Old Woolen Coats [Skirts]
One outer Skirt
Three New Wrappers
Two New Aprons
Two Old Aprons
Three New Handkerchiefs
Three single Handkerchiefs
One White Handkerchief
Two pair Good Shoes
Four pair good Stockings,
Two Good Shifts
Two Old Shifts
One hat
One pair Gloves
One pair Buckles.

In these modern days, when clothing and the material from which to make it are so easily obtainable, it seems very strange that a piece of half-worn clothing should be thought worth mentioning. But we must remember that most of the cloth then in use was hand-made, and every yard of it represented a great deal of labor, from the raising of the flax and the wool to the finished garment. The *chintz* gown was probably the only piece of "boughten" goods in the above list, and was as highly valued and as carefully kept as a silk dress is at the present day.

An Infant's Wardrobe.

People who could obtain a handsome outfit for a baby were just as willing to do it long years ago as are the people of the present day to do the same, but some could not get what they admired, and, of course, got what they could. An aged lady, who twenty years ago was living in Sutton, related the following:

I once went to see a neighbor with her new-born infant. The first time it was ever dressed it was clothed in a black woollen petticoat and short gown, with an apron of checked blue and white linen tied around its waist, with the strings brought forward like a woman's apron. I nursed the mother for one week, which was as long as any one ever thought of keeping a nurse, and she paid me therefor fifty cents' worth of butter. Fifty cents per week was as much as any nurse at that time expected to receive for her pay.

The same informant said,—

The first calico dress I ever had was when I was fourteen years old. It was bought in Newburyport, and paid for in tow cloth, which I spun and wove myself. The dress lasted me for years. It was kept carefully in a drawer, and only worn to "meeting."

Joseph Towne kept a store in Hopkinton, and many of the Sutton people went there to trade. Afterwards Esq. Bartlett opened a store in Warner, and got most of the Sutton trade.

After the spinning and weaving for the family were all done, the next thing was to manufacture a web of thirty or thirty-five yards of tow, cotton, or linen cloth, the best of which would sell for forty-two cents per yard. Some one, usually the male head of the family, would take the roll of cloth on the horse behind him, with the saddle-bags filled with oats for the horse, and luncheon for himself, and proceed to the nearest store at Warner, Hopkinton, or Newburyport, and exchange the cloth for tea, coffee, spices, &c., enough to supply the moderate wants of a family for a year, fill his saddle-bags with those groceries, and return without paying out any money for expenses on the road except for lodging for himself and horse, the saddle-bags not being capacious enough to furnish that.

The way in which the girls used to become owners of their cows was like the following account by the same lady:

When Grandfather Sargent, of Amesbury, came to make his annual visits to our mother, he was wont to present myself and sister Polly with a quarter of a dollar each. This money was kept for us till we had together fifteen shillings. Then father took it and bought a calf with it. The calf he kept till it was itself a cow and the mother of a calf. Then he let out both "to double," as it was termed, *i. e.*, at the end of four years there was returned to him two cows and two calves, and the man that took the first cow and calf from him had the same number of cows and calves,—three cows and four calves being the descendants of the original calf."

The two following cases illustrate how young men could establish themselves for life:

Ebenezer Eaton came from Haverhill to serve his minority with Deacon Joseph Greeley, soon after the latter moved into Sutton. The boy was then fourteen years of age, and he served seven years. In the time he received his food, clothes, and a knowledge of the trade of blacksmith. After his term of apprenticeship expired, Deacon Greeley hired him two or three years for a hundred dollars a year. This money he saved almost entirely, and bought some land where it was cheap in the town of Lebanon, went there and built his house, principally with his own hands. For such parts as he could not do himself he paid the carpenter by working at blacksmithing for him. Being a blacksmith, he could make his own nails, latches, &c. During the time of his residence with Deacon Greeley he made the acquaintance of Miss Susan Colburn, daughter of Leonard Colburn, who worked at spin-

ning in the same family. When his house was ready for occupancy they were married and removed to Lebanon. She made him a most excellent wife, and he became, for that time and place, quite wealthy—worth four or five thousand dollars.

Asa Stevens, a son of Phineas Stevens, went to work for Deacon Greeley, perhaps about 1800, for fifty dollars a year and his board. For the first year's work he received for his pay a yoke of oxen, then valued at fifty dollars. He continued to work about five years, saving all his money. At the end of that time he bought his wild land, costing probably about $250, and was then an independent and well-to-do farmer. He married Miss Lydia Heath, and lived in the south part of the town, near his father.

MILLS.

Tradition and circumstances indicate that Ezra Jones built the first grist-mill where recommended by the committee of 1761. Previous to the existence of Jones's mill, Sutton settlers went to Davisville, Warner, to get their work done. Jones's mill was partly made by voluntary aid of settlers.

Quimby's mill, at Mill Village, was made soon after by Moses Quimby.

In 1784, soon after the incorporation of the town, several roads were made to and from these mills, and we find no record of roads made in town till about this time. The grantees made roads from settler to settler, or rather spotted lines, *i. e.*, they marked trees to indicate the course through woods, which answered the purpose of guide-boards, not only for men but for oxen also. Mr. Jacob Mastin remembered to have heard the aged people say that the oxen soon became very expert in reading the directions and way-marks thus pointed out. When a man was going through a piece of cleared land he would drive his oxen yoked together, and when he came to woods again, he would unyoke them, and, carrying the yoke himself, let them go singly through the forest. In making this transit, they used much sagacity, carefully turning their eyes from side to side in search of the spots made by the axe of former pioneers.

About this time there were, perhaps, eighty or ninety tax-payers in town.

Jones's mill was succeeded by mills farther up—near the meadow.

We find, in 1799, Daniel Andrew (Mr. Quimby having died), Ezra Jones, Ezra Jones, Jr., Ichabod Roby, and Jacob Quimby, were taxed for mills.

Also, in 1801, James Harvey (clothier works), Samuel Bean, Jacob Davis (near W. Little's shop), and Jonathan Eaton, had saw-mills.

In 1803, Benjamin Fowler, Benjamin Wells, Jonathan Harvey, Joseph Pearson, widow Quimby, and Stephen Woodward had mills.

Daniel Andrew became owner of Quimby's mills, he being son-in-law of Quimby.

Ichabod Roby had a saw-mill on Stevens brook.

Jonathan Eaton's mill was where Kezar's mill is, and was subsequently owned by Jonathan Harvey, Stephen Woodward, Benjamin Wells, Nathan Leach, Jacob Bean, and others.

James Harvey was a clothier. His works were below the upper dam above the Couch saw-mill.

Deacon Fowler's saw-mill was on Fowler's brook, a little above the bridge between S. S. Felch's and Thomas Roby's.

Clothing-mills and carding-machines came into use rather early in this century.

Carding, spinning, and weaving were formerly done by hand. In the clothing-mills the cloth was taken from the hand-loom, fulled, colored, and pressed, ready for the tailor. The first factory in the state was built in 1803, at New Ipswich.

About 1820 a cotton factory, run by Mr. Hale of

Haverhill, was in operation a short time in the extreme south part of Sutton.

The clothing-mills of James Harvey and Philip Nelson, Jr., were made previous to 1810.

Henry Carleton, John Harvey, and Joseph Greeley owned the upper mills at Mill Village.

Joseph Peters carried on the clothes works and grist-mill nearly fifteen years, till the clothing-mill was abandoned.

Ephraim Bean and John Andrew built clothing works about 1820, a little below Putney's saw-mill, at the foot of the falls, on the east side of the stream.

Capt. Enoch Page owned Jones's mills in 1812.

The carding-machine just above the N. A. Davis grist-mill was taken away about 1840, by which date most cloth was made in factories.

Linen cloth from flax was much made and used in the early part of this century.

About 1826 Joseph Pike bought the Andrew mills and the farm therewith connected.

Near the same time N. A. Davis purchased the Nelson clothing-mills, and soon after introduced the circular clapboard-mill and shingle-mill.

The Ichabod Roby saw-mill was torn down, or left unoccupied, about 1830.

The Fowler mill was burned down soon after this time, and another built by the Hazens on premises now owned by Thomas Roby. This has now gone to decay.

Col. Philip S. Harvey had a saw-mill on what has since been the Capt. Emery Bailey farm.

The Ordway saw-mill was on Stevens brook,

near the old Reddington place. It has now gone to decay.

The George C. Eaton mill, made much later, was below the Ordway mill. It burned down.

The Adams mill, below South Sutton, and now owned by Elliott & McAllister, was built near 1823, and was owned by Joseph and Henry Adams.

A saw-mill at the outlet of Long pond, partly in Bradford, was owned by Hezekiah Blaisdell and his son John. It has been removed. At the time of the great freshet of 1826, a saw-mill stood a few rods south-east of Moses Moody's house, and was washed away, and also a house near by.

A grist-mill was erected at Mill Village by N. A. Davis about 1841, and since owned and used by W. H. Marshall & Son for carriage manufacturing and other mechanical purposes.

Quimby's mill was abandoned, and another made where Couch's saw-mill stands.

In 1829 this mill was torn down, and another one made. This grist-mill was torn down and a saw-mill erected by Capt. Nicholas Rowell.

The present saw-mill (D. Couch) was made by Story and Rowell about 1855.

Capt. Nicholas Rowell erected a grist-mill after the abandonment of the upper mill, below Nelson's excelsior shop (and also a rake shop), where Durgin's has since been. Subsequently the mill was converted into a saw-mill, and owned by Stephen Woodward, T. J. Chadwick, O. G. Story, and others,—and afterwards was used as a bobbin shop by Carroll & Putney and Parker & Nichols, and was burned down while the latter firm owned it.

The lower excelsior shop of Joseph P. Nelson was erected by Oren Nelson. The shop previously erected by Oren Nelson as a bobbin shop was burned.

The upper excelsior shop of Joseph P. Nelson was made by Stephen Woodward, but Mr. Nelson made several additions to it.

William Little's clothes-pin shop was made by him and his brother, H. K. Little. The site of the old Andrew saw-mill, sold to Pike, then to T. Sanborn, then to D. Couch and others, is now (1887) owned and occupied by Fred Putney, and has a circular saw, planing machine, shingle machine, and other machinery.

The present grist-mill was erected by George Chadwick, and owned by his brother, Harvey W. Chadwick.

The old Jonathan Eaton mill above Kezar's pond has several times been rebuilt, and has passed through the hands of many owners. For the past few years it has been owned by J. H. Kezar, who, with his sons, manufactures a great amount of lumber into boxes of various kinds for packing goods. He has planing-machines and all other machines suitable for his purposes and business.

In 1814 Rev. William Dodge owned the lower mills below the South Village. Joseph and Moses Pillsbury once owned them. Dudley Morrill and B. F. Adams built mills and clothier's works, including carding-machine, and subsequently sold them to N. A. Davis, who sold them to Rodney J. Bingham. These mills have been removed or destroyed.

D. R. Abbott's shop, Mill Village, was built by William Hart and W. H. Marshall about 1841,

subsequently owned by Asa Gee and used as a blacksmith-shop, then sold to Eri Colby, who sold it to Moses Woodward who used it as a carriage-shop, who sold it to D. R. Abbott. It has since been removed.

A shingle-mill was built below South Sutton on the Warner road, and owned by Captain John Pillsbury, and afterwards by others. It is now removed or gone to decay.

A shingle-mill was made below North Sutton, at the junction of the Wilmot and Warner roads, owned by Hezekiah Davis and Elisha Davis, and by others. It is now gone to decay.

Formerly there was a shingle-mill near the Palmers, not far from Warner line. A shingle-mill owned by James Buzzell was located on the stream in the woods below South Sutton.

The early saw-mills were of rude construction. The foot- and head-blocks were stationary. They had overshot water-wheels, and the water was poured on to them from a trough. Ezekiel Davis carried the crank of one of them, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, over Kearsarge, from where is now Franklin, to Sutton.

The corn-mills had no bolt, and but one run of stones. They were built on planks over the rocks below. The hopper was in the upper story, and the meal ran into a box below.

TANNERIES.

There were several tanneries in town,—one owned by Henry Dearborn where N. Clay lives, one owned by Enoch Page at South Sutton, one

near the present residence of John Huntoon, very early; about 1830 one at North Sutton, owned by Dea. Benjamin Farrar and Moses Putney (near Mrs. B. P. Sargent's). A little later there was one at Mill Village, owned by John Pressey and Benjamin Peaslee.

POTASH MAKING.

There were in 1823 two potash manufactories, one at North and one at South Sutton. Previously there was one at Mill Village owned by J. and P. Nelson, and one at foot of Kimball hill owned by Captain James Taylor.

The making of "salts" was an early and necessary business of the first settlers. This was often done in the primeval forests, where the ashes were made by burning the trees cut down to clear the land for cultivation. With the rudest implements and utensils the lye was extracted and boiled down to salts in large potash kettles, and afterwards the salts were melted and refined for market.

In 1823 there were in town three grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two being on Stevens brook and one on Fowler's, three clothing-mills, one carding-machine, three bark-mills (propelled by horse-power), and three tanneries.

In 1880 Sutton had one grist-mill, four saw-mills, two carriage-shops connected with water-power, two excelsior-shops, one clothespin-shop. All these mills are on the stream running into and out of Kezar's pond. Two of the saw-mills have planing-mills, and all have shingle-mills, and circular saws for making laths and for other purposes.

WARNING OUT OF TOWN.

By a law of the province of New Hampshire, passed in 1719 and continued in force till long after the Revolution, all persons having dwelt in a town for three months without being legally warned to depart became inhabitants, and, in case of inability to support themselves, from sickness or other cause, must, on their application, be relieved by the town. By the same law the town could protect itself from the risk of liability to support new comers by warning them to leave town within three months after their first coming, providing against the increase of paupers by this harsh process.

By an act passed in 1771 the time for this warning to leave was extended to one year. The warrant for this "warning out," as it was called, was issued by the selectmen to a constable, commanding the new comer to depart from the town within a time fixed in the warrant; and in case of his neglect to leave, the law authorized the issuing of a second warrant for his removal to his former residence, passing him from constable to constable if need should be, as each officer reached the limit of his own town or district. If the person so removed afterwards returned, he could be dealt with as a "vagabond," and sent to the house of correction.

It is very evident that the persons so "warned" did not ordinarily obey this summons to leave, nor

does it appear that they were expected to do so. In some cases their continued residence in town proved fortunate for the town, they becoming some of its best and most useful citizens.

It is but just to say here that the province laws, which sanctioned this barbarous custom of "warning out" prospective paupers, also provided for the election by towns of overseers of the poor to provide for their wants.

As the years passed on the law regarding warning out became practically a dead letter before its erasure from the statute-book, as have several other laws, which, though founded in what was considered a wise prudence, have proved cruel in their operation.

It does not appear to have been enforced to any great extent in Sutton. Capt. Amos Pressey, however, informed the writer many years ago that he was once called upon as constable by the selectmen to serve their warning upon a certain I. D., thus notifying him that his room was considered better than his company. In his own quaint, inimitable manner, Capt. Pressey related the details of his performance of this duty:

"The man subsisted," he said, "by begging, petty thieving, and, when these methods failed, by a little desultory work. I found him, for a wonder, at work in a stony field, barefooted and hatless, hoeing a little unpromising-looking corn. As I approached him, and my eye and my mind took him and his conditions all in,—he so mean in appearance, so despicable, so utterly incapable of doing any great harm,—a very poor subject he seemed to be whereon to exert and assert the majesty of the law. In fact, I felt much impressed with the *profound littleness* of the law, and the extreme meanness of the whole proceeding in relation to it. Furthermore,

I concluded that in case other towns should do the same as we were doing, the man would find no resting-place for his bare feet, and he might as well be warned off the face of the earth at once, and *done with it.* Filled with this idea, I drew near him, and half jestingly and half in earnest made known to him the nature of my errand by saying in a somewhat solemn, portentous tone,—

"'Mr. D., I have come to warn you off the face of the earth!'

"Not perceiving the joke, and probably having private reasons for dreading the presence of an officer of the law, never dreaming that I had in any way exceeded my authority in my style of addressing him, the man looked up in consternation, speechless for a few minutes, and then found the use of his tongue enough to utter the petition, stammering and trembling, 'Won't you let me get my hat before I go?'

"'O yes,' I answered, 'no need of any especial hurry,' and I tried to remove his fears. He, however, made tracks for the house, and I never saw him again. He disappeared from the town, and his mother and sister, with whom he lived, soon followed. Whether they were ever permitted to find a resting-place on earth before they found one beneath it, I never knew. At any rate, Sutton people heard no more of the D's."

All localities and communities, however elevated may be their social and moral standard, have sometimes in their midst exceptional persons, who seem connected with nobody, to come from nobody knows where, or for what cause or purpose, and to belong nowhere, who, by reason of thriftless habits and moral delinquency, become as the scum on the social waves, mere drift-wood on the tide of life. If Sutton has, now and then, found within her borders one of these nondescripts, it is not surprising, but one thing is sure, that very few persons have ever lived here who *deserved* to be "warned out of town."

DEBTS AND DEBTORS.

During the first quarter of the present century very little money was in circulation, and the credit system of doing business was universal. Consequently, lawyers found enough to do. Almost everything, of any value whatever, could be attached for debt.

The property exempt from attachment was as follows: Wearing apparel, one bed, bedstead, and bedding, Bibles and school-books, one cow, one swine. If the debtor was a mechanic, twenty dollars in tools instead of the cow was exempted. In 1811 a further exemption of six sheep and their fleeces was made.

The following is a copy of a Writ of Attachment for Debt:

State of New Hampshire. Merrimac ss.

To the sheriff of any county in this state, or his Deputy.

We command you to attach the goods or estate of P. N. jr., of Sutton in said county, to the value of Thirty Dollars, and for want thereof to take the body of the said P. (if he may be found within your precinct) and him safely keep so that you have him before our justices of our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Concord within and for said County of Merrimack on the 2nd Tuesday of April next then and there in our said Court to answer unto J. T. of Charlestown in our County of Cheshire, joined in a plea of the case that the said P. at Hopkinton to wit at Concord on the tenth day of February Anno Domini, 1823, by his Promissory note in writing of that date by him subscribed for value received promised one

Andrew Leach to pay him or his order the sum of fourteen dollars and eighty three cents with interest for the same sum till paid and the said Andrew Leach then and there afterwards to wit on the same day at Concord by his endorsement of the same note in writing with his own proper hand subscribed for value received ordered the contents thereof then due and unpaid, to be paid to the Plaintiff, of all which the said P. had notice and thereby became liable, and in consideration thereof then and there promised the Pl'ff to pay him the contents of the same note according to the tenor thereof and the endorsement thereon, Yet the same P. though requested, has never paid the same, but neglects and refuses so to do, To the damage of the said Pl'ff as he says in the sum of Thirty Dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this Writ with your doings thereon.

Witness, Arthur Livermore, Esq. at Concord the 15th day of October Anno Domini 1826.

M. Eastman, Clerk.

THE SHERIFF'S "DOINGS THEREON."

Merrimack s. s. Feb. 29, 1827.

By virtue of this Writ I have attached 1 Pitcher, 4 Vials, ½ pound Coffee, 1 skimmer, 1 Junk Bottle, 2 Inkstands, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Pair shears, 2 Sugar Bowls, 1 Flask, 1 Bowl, 1 Tea Pot, 6 Plates, 1¼ sett Teas, 10 Edged Plates, 1 Tunnel, 1 Gimlet, 6 Spoons, 2 Tin Pepper Boxes, 1 Tin Trumpet, 1 Silver Teaspoon, 12 Knives, 4 Forks, 1 Table, 1 Spike Gimlet, 4 Towels, 2 Scale Beams, 1 Sett Scales and Weights, 1 Axe, 1 Auger, 1 Pitchfork, 1 Shovel, 1 Bag Dried Apples, 1 Scythe, 1 Iron Pot, 1 Sheet, 2 Woolen Wheels, 1 Wheel Head, 1 Linen Wheel, 1 Clock Reel, 1 Churn, 1 Under Bed, 1 Table, 4 Chairs, 2 Baskets, 1 Sap Bucket, 1 Gouge, 3 Toast Irons, 1 Bread Tray, 1 Bédstead & Cord, 1 Gridiron, 1 Pillow Case of Salt, 1 Sieve, 1 Kettle, 1 Spider, 1 Steel Trap, 1 Gal. Bottle, 3 Buckets and Paint, 2 Boxes and Bread Dish, 1 small Cask and Whiting, 1 Jug, 1 Pot, 1 Tub Flour, 1 Pork Barrell and Pork, 1 Stone Jar, 1 Tub, 1 Keg, 1 Toast Dish, 1 Meal Chest, 1 Chest Drawers, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Flour Barrell, 1 Feather Bed, Bedstead, Bedding and Cord,—Property of the within named P. N. and the same day left him a summons at his last and usual

place of abode in Sutton with my name endorsed on the back of it, as the law directs. Fees,—Service, 23
Travel, 78
Expense of Moving and securing Property, 1.50. Total 2.51.
John Harvey, Dep. Sheriff.

Suing Time.

If a man was to be "sued," in order to make the transaction lawful, it must be performed a certain time before the session of the court.

This period, "suing time" as it was called, was much dreaded by delinquent debtors. As it drew near many and perplexing became the worries of those who knew themselves liable to be overtaken by the *legal* justice of those days. In serving the foregoing writ it appears that the strong arm of the law, being stretched out, was able to grasp enough pepper boxes, inkstands, and other small wares to satisfy all the demand. But not always was it thus fortunate. Occasionally the housewife, getting some knowledge or suspicion of the sheriff's approach, would manage to save her kettles and pans and some other household gods by burying them in a convenient snowdrift, or hiding them in the hay, or even in the earth of the cellar bottom. Viewed in the light of our modern ideas her dishonesty seems quite pardonable, and we can scarcely find words to rebuke it; nor should we have done so, perhaps, even in those ancient days, unless it had happened that the debt was due to ourselves, and we became losers to the extent of what that snow-drift concealed.

The word *distress*, used as a term in law to signify the property taken by *distraining* or suing,

suggestive of pain though it be, is at the same time a little ludicrous.

If there was not to be found on the premises of the debtor enough property to satisfy the demand, that is, if the sheriff, when he came, did not find "sufficient distress," he must make it by committing the body of the delinquent debtor to jail. However, in comparison with the number of debtors, cases of imprisonment for debt were not frequent. When we learn that at one period, as the law then stood, the creditor could cause the arrest and imprisonment of the debtor for a debt exceeding $13.33, it seems to us that there must have been a constant call for increased jail accommodations. The action of the creditor in this respect was, however, greatly modified by the circumstance that he must himself become responsible for the prisoner's board while he kept him in jail. The jailer refused to take debtors unless the creditor gave bonds for the support of the debtor. The debtor, upon taking the "Poor Debtor's Oath," was to be discharged unless the creditor or some one pay the jailer five shillings per week for the support of such debtor. Subsequently, debtors were allowed the liberty of the jail-yard, as it was termed, upon taking the "Poor Debtor's Oath." By the jail-yard was understood a certain distance from the jail, within the limits of which the debtor was a free man to live with his family and work for the support of the same. The Merrimack county jail was located in Hopkinton. In 1825 the limit of the jail-yard was Putney's hill, about two miles from the jail. Later, the jail-yard embraced the whole county.

The present writer is in possession of the first draft of Governor Matthew Harvey's message to the legislature. A few extracts from these sheets will show that at that date, 1830, the public mind was, and had been for some time, considerably stirred on this subject, as well as showing plainly his own view of it.

There is another subject to which I would invite the attention of the legislature, and that is Imprisonment for Debt. Our law in reference to delinquent debtors still retains that odious feature which identifies it with measures that originated in times less enlightened than the present, but, by reason of amendments and various modifications, the object originally intended is now rarely accomplished. The entire control over the personal liberty of the debtor was formerly given to the creditor, to compel payment either by the terrors of a jail before commitment or the misery of confinement afterwards.

This power in the hands of an unfeeling creditor was often exercised with severity, and fell indiscriminately upon the honest and the dishonest; and, whether the debtor had been deprived of the means of payment by the exercise of bad judgment or by inevitable misfortune, or had fraudulently placed his effects beyond the reach of his creditors, when once committed to prison was confined for life without the possibility of a discharge, except by the mercy of the creditor, by payment of the debt, however embarrassing this might have been to friends who moved by sympathy would sometimes do it, or however oppressive to an already miserable and destitute family. This severe operation of the law was not long tolerated by public opinion when more liberal views began to be entertained on the subject. It then commenced a remedy by producing various enactments for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

This ameliorating policy has been continued so far that although the power of imprisonment still exists, very few of those results which formerly furnished arguments in support of the principle now remain. It is now rarely found that the debtor committed to prison ever calculates on being discharged by payment of the debt.

Since the last provision of the law on this subject, which extended the limits of the jail yards to the extreme boundaries of the towns in which prisons are located, so far as my observation has extended, about seven eighths of all persons committed to prison for debt on execution have been discharged on application to the commissioners of Jail Delivery.

Imprisonment within the chartered limits of a town has so little real restraint about it, and the facilities for obtaining a Poor Debtor's Oath are so great, that persons indebted and possessing effects of small value are induced to divest themselves of their property so far that the amount remaining in possession shall not prevent the discharge provided by law rather than to increase it by honest industry with a view to the payment of debts.

The inevitable consequence is a diminution of the quantity of labor, industry, and economy always essential to the welfare of society, an accumulation of unnecessary cost, and an increase of poor and idle persons who are ultimately supported at public expense. That there should be some change in the law on this subject there seems to be very little doubt. If the power of imprisonment is indispensably necessary for the purposes of trade and commerce, sound policy would seem to require that all modern provisions for the relief of poor debtors should be repealed, and the law placed on the same standing it held ten or twelve years since, in order that the restraint of imprisonment might be realized and felt, and produce its originally intended effect.

But if the right to imprison for debt is not necessary, and I am decidedly of this opinion, the same policy would seem to require that the remnant of the law as it now exists on this subject should be repealed, so far as it regards all contracts hereafter to be made.

Should this course be adopted it would be in perfect accordance with those enlightened and liberal views which have been so far manifested in the proceedings of the legislature.

Provisions favorable to the poor, as well as to the imprisoned debtor, have followed in uninterrupted succession, while none are found of an opposite character. This circumstance furnishes strong evidence that the progress of public opinion has been favorable to the repeal of the law authorizing imprisonment for debt.

But (although I entertain no doubt on the subject) the question is referred to the legislature whether the time for such a repeal

has arrived, or whether any alteration should be made in the present law at this time, and the decision, when formed, resulting from the collected wisdom of the state, will undoubtedly be founded in good reason and sound policy."

Long before the date at which this governor's message was written,—forty years, at least,—lived those who, taught perhaps by their sympathies, perceived that the law authorizing imprisonment for debt was severe and unwise, as the following letter will show:

Warner, March 24, 1794.

To Deacon Harvey at Sutton.

Dear Brother Harvey,

After my regards to you and family would inform you that at the request of brother C. F. I have been to his principal creditors about here and at Hopkinton, and have obtained a letter of license for him to go abroad and carry on his business and try to pay his just debts, for the space of two years, which letter you will receive with this letter, wishing you to use your influence to obtain the same liberty of those in your part, or about you, as in so doing there appears more likelihood of advantage to his creditors as well as to himself to have him about his business that he may be doing something towards discharging his debts rather than for him to go away or be confined. Therefore I wish you to endeavor to obtain the like liberty of those amongst you.

And I subscribe myself your unworthy brother in Gospel bonds

Nathaniel Bean.

The above mentioned creditors are only Reuben Gile and John Harvey.

This was the John Harvey who framed the North meeting-house.

Nathaniel Bean, or Esq. Bean as he was commonly called, was a native of Amesbury, became in or about 1775 a resident of Warner, and a person of much influence and importance as a business man

and citizen. He represented the classed towns in 1782. He was also a religious man, and was considered to have a "gift" for preaching. Other letters which passed between him and Dea. Harvey show that he sometimes preached to the church and people of Sutton.

On one occasion a sheriff was taking a Sutton man to jail at Hopkinton for debt, arriving late at night and calling the jailer up from his bed. "Who have you there?" demanded he from the window. "I have so-and-so," replied the officer. "Then you may take him away again," said Mr. Leach. "He has been here before, and I have never received any pay for his board, and he shall not come into this jail again!" The sheriff and his prisoner, who, by the way, was an old friend and neighbor, departed together, well pleased at the result; and the old man who had not credit enough to keep out of jail nor yet to get into it, was soon restored to the bosom of his rejoicing family.

EARLY ROADS.

Previous to 1784 no roads had been laid out except from house to house. This lack of public roads was a great inconvenience, and, in fact, formed a considerable impediment to speedy settlement and progress. The first public road built in town of which we have any authentic record was laid out in 1784, from Fishersfield line (now Newbury) on by the Burpee place over Dodge hill to South Sutton village, thence to the foot of Kimball hill, and over the same to Warner line, passing diagonally through the whole width of the town. This road became the main travelled road from Warner to Fishersfield and the towns above. About the same time (1786) another main road, passing through Croydon, Springfield, and New London, was extended through this town, from the New London line on by Dea. Matthew Harvey's to Kezar's pond, thence on by Daniel Messer's (the Moses Hazen place) to the foot of Gile hill; thence to the foot of Kimball hill, to intersect with the road from Newbury to Warner. This road was the great outlet of the town.

The newly opened public roads having made taverns a necessity, Caleb Kimball built and opened a public house on the road from Newbury to Warner, and Matthew Harvey did the same on the road from New London.

In 1784, also, a road was laid out from the Dea. Nichols place to the east end of Kezar lake, North Sutton, thence on the south side of the lake over Wadleigh hill to Quimby's mills at Mill Village, thence to the road from Fishersfield to Warner.

Also a road from the John Pressey residence to the William Bean farm on King's hill.

Also one from Samuel Bean's house (near Milton B. Wadleigh's) across Benjamin Wadleigh's land to the top of Jeremiah Davis hill, so called, east of the brick-yard, into a road leading from New London to Jones's mills.

In 1785 a road was laid out from Mill Village through Capt. Pressey's farm to Fishersfield (or Newbury) line; also from the Philip Nelson farm to Mill Village; and one from Phineas Stevens's (Moses Cheney place) to South Sutton; also one from Joseph Johnson's on by Silas Russell's house to Benjamin Philbrick's over Dodge hill to Mill Village near King's bridge.

In 1788 a road was laid out from where T. B. Lewis lived to Mill Village.

In 1789 a road was laid out from T. B. Lewis's to the Fisher or 'Squire Hill farm.

This road was laid out in 1793, from Samuel to Abraham Peaslee's.

In town-meeting, 1806, voted to discontinue the road from Samuel Peaslee's (E. Lear) to Abraham Peaslee's (near S. Rowell's). Voted to lay out a road from Jonathan Roby's house (on Birch hill) to Ichabod Roby's house (gates to be kept up till fenced).

Voted to discontinue the road from Joseph

Bean's barn on Fishersfield line (at the bend of the road near F. Blodgett's) to Philip Sargent's (now T. B. Lewis's).

In town-meeting, 1808, voted the road from Joseph Johnson's to Warner, by Nathaniel Cheney's, be opened. Also, same meeting, voted John Harvey (father of Dea. Joseph Harvey) to take care of North meeting-house, and Enoch Page the South.

Early Perambulations.

Oct. 30, 1800. Lines perambulated by the selectmen of Sutton and New London, acting jointly, and bounds found standing to the satisfaction of both parties.

The same record and of same date between Sutton and Kearsarge Gore. The selectmen who perambulated the lines were Green French and Moses Hills for Sutton, Benjamin Woodbury and Joseph Brown for New London, and Benjamin Cast and Thomas Cross for Kearsarge Gore.

1814. Lines perambulated and bounds renewed between Sutton and the following towns, viz., Wilmot, Fishersfield, and Kearsarge Gore. Report signed by the selectmen of each town as follows:

Samuel Kimball and Obadiah Clough for Wilmot.

Jonathan Perkins for Fishersfield.

Abner Flanders and Tappan Evans for Warner.

Isaac Palmer for Kearsarge Gore.

1805. Green French, Anthony Sargent, Levi Harvey, for New London.

1820. Nathan Herrick, for New London.

June 28, 1798. A beech stump named as the witness tree. (See charter of Perrystown.)

Whereas we, the subscribers, being appointed by the towns of Fishersfield and Sutton, by a vote in their annual town meetings, to inspect and establish a Bound at the northeast corner of Fishersfield and Northwest corner of Sutton, which bound was cut down,—pursuant to said vote we have this day met on the ground, and agreed to establish a Beech Stump as a Bound, around which is a heap of stones, which appears to be the original Bound.

Moses Hills	Selectmen for Sutton.	John Burns Joseph Webster	Selectmen for
Thomas Wadleigh.		Paul Towle	Fishersfield.

Railroad Communication with Boston.

The first railroad from Boston to Lowell was opened in 1833, its principal object being at the time understood to be for the purpose of transporting the goods of the cotton manufacturing companies. An extension of this road was made to Concord in 1843, ten years later.

Sept. 21, 1849, the Concord & Claremont Railroad was formally opened to Warner; and soon after, the road was completed to Bradford, which remained the terminus for several years, it being considered by many a thing impossible to carry the road through the immense Newbury ledges. This was however finally accomplished by the aid of steam drills, and in 1871 the road was opened to the Connecticut river at Claremont. The first regular train from Bradford to Claremont was run on Sept. 16, 1872. This road touches Sutton at Roby's Corner, where there is a station used mostly for freight purposes, passengers not sure of conveyance from that station going on to Bradford station, whence a regular stage route to Sutton accommodates them.

People living in or going from the north-easterly part of Sutton usually avail themselves of the railroad accommodations offered by their nearer vicinity to the Potter Place station in Andover, on the Northern Railroad. This road was opened to Andover in the winter of 1846–'7.

THE NORTH VILLAGE.

The first dwelling-house in what is now the North Village, was owned and occupied by John Harvey, father of Dea. Joseph Harvey, who lived many years on the place, and sold it to the present owner, Joseph Greeley, being situated close to the North meeting-house.

Mr. Harvey was a carpenter, and had the job of framing the meeting-house. He moved into this house, and boarded the men who worked on the sanctuary. Among them were John Persons and Israel Andrew, who were then his apprentices. He had also a carpenter-shop on his premises. A school-house formerly stood near the Gile pond, on the road leading from Benjamin Wadleigh's to Daniel Messer's, at its intersection with the old Pound road. This school-house was probably built by Mr. Harvey soon after his coming to this town in 1790. About the time of commencing to build the meeting-house he bought this school-house, and moved it to his own land, and, by making an addition to it, constructed therefrom his dwelling-house. This account is probably correct, although some have supposed that the present school-house in the village is the original one that once stood where we have stated, near the Messer (Hazen) place. In 1803 the town "voted to class the school-district where widow [Matthew] Harvey lives with district

where Daniel Messer lives, provided the inhabitants will furnish themselves with a good school-house." This extract from the records fixes the date of the location, if not the erection of the building, on its present site.

The next place built was the one commonly spoken of as the Cooper place, by Gordon (or Gurden, as it was pronounced) Huntley, a blacksmith, who also had a blacksmith-shop on his premises. Mrs. Huntley was a daughter of Elder Nathan Champlin. Reuell Miller, an ingenious blacksmith, who lived in Sutton several years later, learned his trade with Mr. Huntley.

Next after the Huntley house, Col. Philip S. Harvey built the house on the hill now known as the Smiley cottage, and lived there and kept store in the same building. He afterwards sold out to Aaron Sargent, a hatter, who converted the store part into a hatter's shop and manufactured hats for persons who brought him their wool for that purpose. They could thus have their hats made to order as to size, shape, and thickness.

Col. Philip S. Harvey built afterwards the James M. Sargent place, and lived and kept store there quite a number of years. Afterwards sold out to Joseph Pike. He also built the Dr. Lane-Smiley house, and lived there some years, doing some farming. This house was burned, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1889. The Hemphill house and store stood on the site of the present Walter Sargent place (which last named was for several years the property of Elbridge G. King, and was built by him). The Hemphill house was built by Nathaniel Ambrose.

He traded there about a year, then sold out and went to New York.

Daniel Davis built the John Andrew house, and lived there several years. The wife of Mr. Davis was a daughter of Rev. Job Seamans, of New London. There was once a printing-press in the shop part of the John Andrew house. Elder Lothrop, a Baptist minister, lived there about 1818, and on this press he actually printed some Testaments and other small books, some almanacs and primers.

It is supposed that Daniel Davis also built the Fifield house. Benjamin B. French, Esq., a young lawyer, came there to live about 1824 or 1825, and opened a law office, the first one in town. Mr. French was also appointed post-master when a post-office was established in North Sutton in 1825.

Samuel Worth built the Col. John Harvey house some time prior to 1820, as is shown by the fact that about that date he sold it to Col. Harvey.

Dea. Benjamin Farrar built the Farrar house and tannery, on the corner behind the Joseph Greeley house and store, opposite the burying-ground. He was tanner and shoemaker, and did considerable business for some years, not far from 1830. His buildings were taken down many years ago.

Jacob Bean, Jr., built the house on the hill above the Col. John Harvey house, about 1840. Daniel Whitcomb's family bought and owned it some years. Then Dea. Levi Cheney became purchaser, and it is still owned and occupied by his widow.

The house just at the base of the hill beyond where the Farrar house stood was built by Moses Putney, who took the tannery of Dea. B. Farrar.

It was much enlarged and beautified by Dea. Benjamin P. Sargent, who owned and occupied the place for several years previous to his decease, and is still in possession of his heirs.

The Baptist parsonage was first built by Gilman Greeley near the pond, in the village of Kezarville; was moved to its present location and enlarged about 1875.

Dea. Joseph Harvey built for a tavern the two-story house which stands on the South road. It was first built as an addition to his house near the meeting-house, and was brought on a line with the store, but the opening of the railroads through our vicinity made that, like most of the country taverns, of no further use as such, and the building was moved away to its present site about 1850.

Daniel Whitcomb built the next house beyond the tavern, and also had a blacksmith-shop close at hand.

Stephen B. Carleton built the Daniel Sargent house about 1835. It has been much enlarged and improved. Mrs. Carleton was a daughter of Dea. Joseph Greeley. William Howe built the house near it which he occupies still, while Dea. Nicholas Rowell built the small house on the opposite side of the street, a few years prior to his death.

Another modern built house on the same side as the last named is the one owned by Willis Howe.

On the New London road, the first house beyond the burying-ground was built by Joseph Greeley, 2d, and was occupied by him at the time of his decease in 1873.

Next to that is the house which for several years,

about 1849, was owned by Dea. Joseph Harvey. Then comes the house built by Col. Philip S. Harvey about 1840, and beyond that, on the same side, is the house built for Jane Davis, and which she owned at her decease in 1874. On the opposite side of the road is the pretty house built by Sargent Kimball—subsequently owned by Daniel Putney and Olney Kimball. At some distance above this is the house built by Abel Wheeler about 1840, and now owned by the widow of his son, Leonard H. Wheeler.

KEZARVILLE.

First comes the house of J. Harvey Kezar. This house was built by Joseph Greeley, 2d.

Next to this is the house of John Kezar, son of J. Harvey Kezar, a very convenient and tasteful residence and nearly new. Next is the house lately owned by George French, another tasteful residence, occupying the site of one which Col. John Harvey, Joseph Greeley, 1st, and Stephen B. Carleton successively owned and occupied.

This pretty house was also built by J. Harvey Kezar. Further up on the hill is the Prospect House, which is so constructed as to be an attractive summer hotel and boarding-house, and yet a very comfortable winter home. This hotel is owned and managed by John Kezar and Fred Putney. A house built by Joseph Greeley, 2d, and afterwards owned and occupied by Moses Pillsbury, and since that time by others, occupied the site of the Prospect House.

Next is the house of John Huntoon, originally a farm-house, being once the property of John Kezar, father of Mrs. Huntoon. It is now enlarged and beautified, and makes an attractive and much sought for home for summer and even winter boarders, which is crowded to its fullest comfortable capacity every season.

Further on, down the other slope of the hill, is the Daniel Hardy place, once owned by Simon Kezar, an original settler. This place was also for many years the residence of Hon. Reuben Porter.

A little below the Prospect House, on the opposite side, and close to the pond shore, are two houses, one owned by J. Mark Felch, and the other for the last forty years by Charles H. Kohlrausch, of Billerica, and used by the family for a summer residence.

A portion of the Felch house was built many years ago by Jonathan Nelson, on the west shore of the pond, and was after some years drawn over by oxen in the winter on the ice.

Close to the spot where this house was built, on the west shore, another beautiful house has, within a few years, been built,—the Penacook House, a summer hotel also. The situation is very romantic, being on a little promontory jutting out into the pond, and commanding a fine view of water and mountain.

From the Daniel Hardy place a cross road strikes out and climbs King's hill, and a branch from this road passes the Penacook House, and follows the shore all around the west and south sides of the pond, till it brings the tourist again to the North Village on its eastern shore.

The potash factory, which once stood on the pond shore near the school-house and which was burned down about 1830, was built by Joseph Bartlett, Esq., father of Hon. Levi Bartlett, of Warner. Mr. Bartlett was a merchant and business man in Warner before there were any stores in Sutton, and was a man of much enterprise. In this factory the Bartletts, father and son, sometimes worked, and made "salts," which were converted into potash. Mr. Bartlett was well known to the people of Sutton, many of them doing their trading at his store in Warner, where he was in business about thirty years.

BUILDING THE MEETING-HOUSES.

The charter of Perrystown, granted by the Masonian Proprietors of the New Hampshire lands, contained their customary stipulation that the grantees should, within a specified time after receiving it, erect a meeting-house and settle a minister, which things the Perrystown proprietors by their acceptance of the charter, knowing its conditions, certainly covenanted to do. The Indian wars which followed immediately after, by preventing the settlement, of course prevented the carrying out of all the specifications regarding time. But after the renewal of the grant and during the progress of the settlement years afterwards, neither early nor late did they fulfil their obligations concerning minister or meeting-house. They had, however, made but little money out of their purchase. Much hard work had to be done; some roads must be made and some streams bridged in order to make settlement possible, even after they had offered a bounty to settlers to go there. Taxes were heavy and their burdens were great. If they shirked what they could, it is scarcely to be wondered at.

What they did to promote the settlement was of course done to enable them to sell their lands, and really the settlers did not have from them much to be grateful for. The School Right of land and the Minister Right (so called), which have been of so

much benefit and help for so long a period of years, were not the gift of the Perrystown grantees. The Masonian Proprietors who gave the grant, in their wise foresight reserved those rights for public use.

It is said that at an early period some of the inhabitants of Perrystown erected a rude log structure which was used for public worship for a few years. It was in what is now Mill Village. Itinerant ministers were occasionally in this region, of whom Belknap says, in his History of New Hampshire,—

> In some of the new towns where the people were not able to support a minister, it was the custom for clergymen of the older towns to make itinerant excursions of several weeks, to preach and baptize. Such itinerations have always been acceptable, and served to keep up a sense of religion in the scattered families.

But it is believed that to the Warren Baptist Association of Massachusetts Sutton is indebted for her first resident clergyman, Elder Samuel Ambrose.

In 1786, two years after incorporation, the town

> voted to build a meeting-house and to raise £30 to be laid out on said house this year. Voted Daniel Messer, David Eaton, Samuel Bean, Caleb Kimball, and Thomas Wadleigh, shall serve as a committee to see to the building of said meeting-house, and to provide such things as shall be wanting for the building of said house upon the town's cost.

This vote does not seem to have been acted upon, and in the warrant for the annual meeting, March, 1792, is the following article:

> To see if you will vote to build a meeting-house the present year, and if voted, to see what method you will take to build the same. Voted to build a meeting-house. Voted to see whether it is best to

build more than one meeting-house in town or not, and to appoint the place or places where said houses shall be set. Voted that Moses Hills, Capt. Pressey, Caleb Kimball, Silas Russell, Francis Whittier shall serve for the above mentioned Committee.

In warrant for town meeting Apr. 1, 1793. To see if the town will vote to build a meeting-house in said town, and if voted, to see what method they will take to effect the same. Voted in the negative.

In warrant 1794, March 17.

To see what provision the town will make for the building of a meeting-house in the centre of said town. Voted not to build a meeting-house the present year.

In warrant for town meeting May 28, 1795.

To see if the town will vote to support a petition now in the General Court, praying for a tax to be laid on all the lands in said town for the purpose of building a meeting-house in said town.

At the meeting held in pursuance of the above warrant, Voted to support the petition.

The petition was granted, and the town authorized to collect the Cent Tax, so called.

In warrant for town meeting Sept. 2, 1795. To see what method the town will take to lay out the Cent Tax so called. Voted that the Cent Tax shall be equally divided and laid out upon the two meeting-houses. Voted to choose a committee to run out the lines between the Lord Proprietors' land and the other lands adjoining said Lords' land, on consideration of the inhabitants living on said Lord Proprietors' land paying all the cost of running out said lines, and fixing the bounds of the same. Committee chosen were Amos Pressey, Obadiah Eastman, Thomas Wadleigh.

Copy of the petition, praying for the tax on lands to assist in building a meeting-house.

State of N. H. and County of Hillsborough.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives at Concord convened Dec. 26, 1794.

Your Petitioners humbly show in behalf of the town of Sutton that they labor under many and great inconveniences by not having a meeting house in Sutton. We would beg leave to inform your

Honors that the proprietors of said town obligated themselves to build a meeting-house in a certain time, which contract was never done in the least tittle. And our town being seven miles and eighty rods in length, and but five miles in width, being mountainous and extremely broken, which causes the repair of our roads to be a great cost, and the centre of said town being so inconvenient, the land poor and broken for two miles each way, not fit for settlements, nor no leading road by said centre, so that said house would be useless for a great part of the year.

There are two main roads already laid out, leading through each end of the town, which serve the country and the inhabitants of the town better to build two meeting houses one on each main road which we think will better accommodate the inhabitants. And upon this consideration we have gone forward to build two small meeting houses: and we think when they are completed they will raise a higher value on all the lands in said town.

Therefore we beg leave to inform your Honors that whereas there are some Gentlemen that own large tracts of land in said town who never gave away any part of their lands for settling, who are non-residents, and the inhabitants have been making farms by their lands, and making roads through their lands, raising the value of their interest by our industry, and have undergone great fatigues and distress in settling said town, being poor, Therefore we pray your Honors would take into your wise and prudent consideration our case, and empower said town to lay a tax upon all the non-improved lands of three pence per acre, to be laid out upon building said meeting houses, to be equally divided between them; or any sum you in your wisdom shall think proper. And your humble petitioners in duty bound shall ever pray.

Thomas Wadleigh
Moses Hills } Selectmen.
Asa Nelson

The Same Petition Modified.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire convened at Concord Dec'r 26, 1794. The Petition of the Selectmen of Sutton for and in behalf of the inhabitants of said town Humbly show that the proprietors of said town obligated themselves to build a meeting house in said town which

was never fulfilled we are therefore still destitute of a meeting house; and the town is so situated, being seven miles in length and five in width, and the centre thereof so mountainous and broken that a meeting house built in the centre never could be accommodated with any road, nor the inhabitants be accommodated thereby; and there are two roads through, one at each end of said town, which have been made with great expense to the inhabitants, and without any assistance from the Proprietors; the inhabitants have agreed to build two meeting houses, one on each road, which will if completed accommodate all the inhabitants of said town. But they have been so burdened by making roads through said town that they do not feel themselves able to complete said houses without some assistance from the proprietors whose lands will be more valuable if they be completed. Therefore we pray your Honors to take our case into your wise consideration, and grant us leave to assess all the land in said town (Public Rights exempted) with three pence per acre, for one year, to be applied to the sole use of building said meeting houses, to be divided equally between them, and such regulations as you shall think proper. And we etc.

Third form of the same petition:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court convened at Concord the 1st day of January 1795.

The Petition of the Selectmen of Sutton in said State for and in behalf of the Inhabitants of said town Humbly showeth. That the Inhabitants of said town have for a long time been grievously oppressed by heavy State, County, and Town taxes.

And large tracts of land in said town have contributed towards the same but very little, and having been destitute of any house for public worship through all our hardships, through the neglect of the proprietors of said town who promised in their Charter to build a Meeting House within a certain time therein stated and agreed on which has been neglected; and as the value of the lands in said town owned by non-resident proprietors is greatly increased by our labor. We therefore pray your Honors to grant a tax of three pence per acre upon all the land in said town Public Rights and eighteen shares reserved by the Masonian Proprietors excepted, to be appropriated to the sole use of building a meeting house in said

town, as said proprietors have not complied with their contract in said Charter. And we &c.,

Sutton, Dec. 30, 1794.

Moses Hills
Thomas Wadleigh } Selectmen for Sutton
Asa Nelson

It will be apparent to the reader that the object of these three petitions is the same: they all pray for a tax on some portion of the lands in town to aid in building the meeting-houses. Though not worded precisely alike, the real difference is as to *what* portion of the land in town shall be assessed.

The first one prays for a tax of three pence per acre "or any sum you in your wisdom shall grant" to be laid on all the non-improved land in town, which would, of course, include all the rights of the Masonian proprietors, which, by a provision of the charter they gave to Perrystown proprietors, were to be exempt from taxation till sold. The second petition prays for leave to assess all the land in town, public rights excepted; while the third petition asks for a tax on all the lands in town, Public Rights and the eighteen shares reserved by the Masonian proprietors excepted.

These three petitions were found bound up together among the papers of Mr. Harvey, the representative for that year, to whom they had been entrusted, probably with discretionary power as to which one of them he should attempt to carry through the "General Court."

Enclosed in the same package is a remonstrance against the proposed tax by some of the citizens who were opposed to it, and also a letter from Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., which will serve as a sort

of explanation to the Remonstrance. A copy of his letter is here presented with the wish that it were possible at the same time to present a copy of this gentleman's neat penmanship and really elegant autograph:

To Deacon Harvey,

Sir, After my regards to you I would inform you that I understand that about thirty of our inhabitants are preparing to send in a remonstrance against the petition which the town voted to support at our last town meeting, praying for a tax to be laid on the lands in said town for the purpose of building a meeting house in said town. I understand they have set forth in their remonstrance that said meeting was not legal, because it was kept secret from them so that they did not hear of it till it was past.

I cannnot think they will prepare to make any opposition against said petition, but if they should, I herein send you the Warrant which the Selectmen gave Mr. Robey to warn said meeting, and also the Warning that Mr. Robey put up, which may be some help to you.

I am Sir you Humble Servant

Thomas Wadleigh

Sutton June 6, 1795.

The Remonstrance to the Tax.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives for the State of N. H. in General Court convened at Hanover the 13th of June 1795

The Petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Sutton in the County of Hillsborough, and state aforesaid, Humbly showeth that whereas the General Court at the Sessions holden at Concord in December last grant a day of hearing on a Petition preferred by the Selectmen of Sutton, praying for liberty to assess all the lands in said town Public Rights excepted with three pence per acre for the purpose of building meeting houses in said Sutton ; and they have since had a kind of *Muggletonian* meeting in a private manner, and voted to build two meeting houses in said town (which is very poor) contrary to the will or wish of a majority of the inhabitants (who were not notified of said meeting) we pray that your

Honors will not grant the prayer of their (so private) Petition. And as in duty &c.

The signers to this Remonstrance were Jonathan Rowell, Thomas Rowell, Dudley Kenrick, Jonathan Colburn, Peter Peaslee, David Peaslee, Benjamin Williams, Abner Chase, William Lowell, Benjamin Evans, John Peaslee, Daniel Emery, Stephen Richardson, John Philbrick, Benj'n Philbrick, Philemon Hastings, Ezra Jones, Jr., Ezra Littlehale, Ezekiel Davis, Joseph Johnson, Isaac Peasley, Leonard Colburn, Samuel Peaslee, Abraham Peaslee, William Scales, Benjamin Kenrick, Jona. Stevens, Thomas Walker, Peter Cheney, John Emerson, Jr., Hezekiah Parker, Ezra Jones, Daniel Colburn.

In town-meeting, Sept. 2, 1795, three of the above remonstrants, viz., Peter Peaslee, Daniel Emery, and Stephen Richardson, were, by a vote then taken, freed from paying any part of said tax.

The selectmen for 1795 were Thomas Wadleigh, Caleb Kimball, and Moses Hills. A letter of the last named is found in the package with the other papers. It is as follows:

To Deacon Matthew Harvey at Hanover.

Sir, After compliments I would inform you that I understand there are some ill-minded persons who are about sending a remonstrance to the General Court against that Petition for the Penny Tax, and Capt. Wadleigh has informed me that they have set forth in their Remonstrance that the meeting held to see if the town would vote to support the Petition was not legal.

Therefore to prove that it was legal he has sent you the Warrant we directed to the Constable, and the notification which the Constable posted up. If you want any other help, or assistance of any kind send me word, and I will make you all the help I possibly can. Excuse errors and weakness. From yours &c.,

Moses Hills.

Sutton June 6, 1795.

N. B. This Remonstrance they have kept very secret. I knew nothing about it till very lately.

Mr. Harvey seems to have had the full sympathy and support of those who had commissioned him to do his utmost to carry to its successful accomplishment the scheme in which they were all so ardently engaged.

To help him show that the town proprietors had failed to do their part of the contract, they fitted him out with the following depositions. They were found enclosed in the certificate of Bond Little, Esq., the justice before whom they were sworn to.

This certificate is directed to the "clerk of the Honorable General Court of the State of New Hampshire sitting at Hanover the first week in June, 1795."

Sutton May 29, 1795.

Then Ephraim Gile, Samuel Bean, and Benjamin Wadleigh personally appeared, and made Solemn oath to the enclosed depositions, by them signed, to be the truth and nothing but the truth.

Before me—Bond Little, Justice of the Peace.

The Deposition of Benjamin Wadleigh of Sutton in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire of lawful age testifieth and saith that he was one of the first settlers in Sutton and he has no knowledge that ever the proprietors of the township of Sutton ever did anything towards building a meeting house in Sutton.

Benjamin Wadleigh.

The deposition of Ephraim Gile is to the same effect. That of Samuel Bean is as follows:

The deposition of Samuel Bean testifieth and saith that he has lived in Sutton three or four and twenty years, and he has no knowledge that ever the proprietors of the township of Sutton ever did any thing towards building a meeting house in Sutton.

Samuel Bean.

The idea of taxing Proprietors' lands for public needs was not a new one. In 1782 the legislature

imposed what was termed the "Penny acre tax" upon wild lands for support of the war. Some of the non-resident proprietors disregarded this tax, and their lands were sold by the collector at a very low figure in some of the towns.

It will be noticed that in Esq. Moses Hills's letter he speaks of this cent tax as the Penny tax. People had as yet scarcely become accustomed to the change from English money to Federal money because the change was so recent. Cents were first issued in 1793, and gold and silver money in 1794, by the United States. This new tax was spoken of both as the Cent tax and the Penny tax.

Some Votes concerning the Cent Tax.

In Warrant for town meeting following the granting of the Petition Sept. 2, 1795, To see what method the town will take to lay out the Cent Tax so called. Voted that the Cent Tax shall be equally divided and laid out upon the two meeting houses.

At annual meeting March 7, 1796, Philemon Hastings chosen Constable and Collector. Voted that said Hastings shall have two pence 2 farthing on one pound for collecting the taxes in this town the present year. Voted that said Hastings shall not have anything for collecting the non-resident Cent tax.

At annual meeting 1797, Voted that Moses Hills and Daniel Page shall serve as a committee to make a final settlement with Ichabod Roby and Philemon Hastings, being Collectors for said town on account of the Cent Tax committed to them to collect.

The question as to whether the town would vote to build a meeting-house came up in town-meeting several times in the ten years following incorporation.

In Warrant for annual meeting March 1792. To see if you will vote to build a meeting house the present year, and if voted, to see what method you will take to build the same.

Voted to build a meeting house.

Voted to choose a committee to see whether it is best to build more than one meeting house in town or not, and to appoint the place or places where said house or houses shall be set.

Voted that Moses Hills, Capt. Pressey, Caleb Kimball, Silas Russell, Francis Whittier shall serve for the above mentioned committee.

In Warrant for town meeting April 1, 1793. To see if the town will vote to build a meeting house in said town and if voted to see what method they will take to effect the same. Voted in the negative.

And the question does not appear again on the records. The town in its corporate capacity did not build the meeting-houses. Recognizing the fact that in order to accommodate all the people two houses must be built, the great expense was deemed more than their means would warrant.

The people of the two sections of the town, the north and the south, each forming themselves into a society for the purpose, went to work to build their own house. Individual subscriptions and contributions in labor, or in corn and grain, were almost universally made by the people, and accepted by the building committee of the society. Very little money was contributed, for very little money was in circulation in town or state at that time. The committee who received the corn and grain could exchange a portion of it for money, perhaps, but mostly for material to go into the house—glass, nails, hinges, paint, etc. Many of those things were purchased, as some of the old bills yet in existence show, at Hopkinton, of Benj. & Timothy Wiggin, and of Joseph Towne, who were almost wholesale dealers at that time.

The timber was of course plenty at home, and it

is said that the frame of the North meeting-house was the product of the ground it stands on. Both houses were handsomely underpinned with hewn stone, for which, also, there was no need to send out of town.

Each section of the town raised its separate building fund, and elected its own building committee. The building committee for the South meeting-house were Thomas Wadleigh and probably Micajah Pillsbury and Daniel Page. The Record-book of the South meeting-house has not been found, but some papers left by Esq. T. Wadleigh indicate that these gentlemen were the committee. For the North meeting-house the committee were Samuel Bean, Matthew Harvey, and John King. The individuals subscribing to the building fund gave their notes to the committee to the amount of their subscription. The following are specimens of those notes:

Sutton Sept. 22, 1794.

Upon demand for value received I promise to pay twelve shillings to the Committee in Rye at 4/ or Indian Corn at 3/ per bushel, or work at 3/ if called for, for building a meeting house at the lower end of Kezar's pond, so called. As witness my hand

Thomas Walker.

For value received I promise to pay to the Committee Samuel Bean, Matthew Harvey, and John King, the sum of four Pounds lawful money, to be paid in Neat stock, or good merchantable Rye, or Indian Corn. To be paid the first day of October 1795.

Benjamin Wells, jr.

Subscription List (North).

The sum of money each man has subscribed for the purpose of building a meeting house in the North part of Sutton at the lower end of Kezar's pond, so called.

Daniel Messer	$11.34	William Bean	$6.08
Cornelius Bean	5.00	Matthew Harvey	15.00
Ephraim Gile	6.67	Eliphalet Woodward	1.00
Hezekiah Parker	5.34	John Emerson	1.00
George Walker	3.34	Simon Kezar	8.34
Jonathan Davis	4.00	James Eaton	3.00
Francis Whicher	1.67	Theophilus Cram	1.00
Stephen Nelson	2.00	John Harvey	2.00
Francis Whicher, Jr.	3.34	Benjamin Fowler	3.00
Jacob Mastin	5.00	Jacob Davis	5.00
Reuben Gile	10.00	Joseph Chadwick	2.00
Isaac Mastin	4.00	Jacob Bean	4.00
Thomas Walker	2.00	Benjamin Wells	3.34
John Emerson	2.00	Moses Bean	2.00
Ezekiel Flanders	8.67	Stephen Woodward	2.00
Joseph Pearsons	3.34	Philip Sargent	6.67
Peter Cheney	2.34	Moses Hills	3.34
Moses Davis	3.34	Amos Pressey	3.00
Josiah Nichols	1.00	Aaron Davis	3.34
John King	6.08	Willard Emerson	1.50
David Davis	2.34	Francis Como	4.00
Jonathan Davis, Jr.	3.34	Jesse Fellows	3.50
Isaac Bean	3.34	Ezekiel Davis	2.00
William Hutchins	2.00	David Eaton	9.00
Thomas Messer	4.00	Daniel Whicher	2.00
Adam Messer	2.00	Benjamin Wadleigh	5.00
Samuel Bean	8.00		

This subscription list was dated August 28, 1794, Sutton.

The fractional sums set against each man's name seem at first almost whimsical, but the sum is doubtless the estimated value of farm produce or labor for which he gave his note.

By the conditions with the committee, the house was to be built according to the New London meeting-house with some small alterations, as the committee saw fit. The pew ground was to be put up at vendue—Samuel Messer, vendue-master.

The committee is empowered to find Rum for the Vendue and for hewing the timber for said house at the expense of the society.

Voted that all the subscribers to build the house shall give their notes to the Committee for the sum they have subscribed for to be paid in grain or corn at 3/ and 4/ per bushel, or Neat Stock.

Sept. 22, 1794. The Vendue Sale of the Pews in the North Meeting-house took place, nearly all being thus sold in advance of their construction, at the following prices:

No. 7, Philip Sargent	$54.00	No.28, Theophilus Cram	$33.00
" 2, Matthew Harvey	53.00	" 34, Cornelius Bean	32.00
" 1, James Eaton	52.00	" 22, Reuben Gile	28.00
" 8, Simon Kezar	52.00	" 33, Samuel Bean	29.00
" 4, Daniel Messer	52.00	" 23, Benj'n Philbrick	28.00
" 32, Samuel Bean	50.00	" 27, Benj'n Philbrick, Jr.	30.00
" 31, Ephraim Gile	47.00	" 13, George Walker	34.00
" 24, John King	44.50	" 20, Stephen Woodward	30.00
" 3, Benj'n Philbrick	43.00	" 21, David Davis	29.00
" 9, Simon Kezar	39.00	" 19, Benjamin Fowler	29.00
" 17, William Bean	38.00	" 26, Ephraim Hildreth	27.00
" 10, Thomas Wadleigh	37.50	" 16, Benjamin Philbrick	25.00
" 5, Francis Whittier	35.00	" 29, Benjamin Philbrick	26.00
" 18, Hezekiah Parker	35.00	" 14, Moses Bean	25.00
" 6, Amos Pressey	34.00	" 25, Levi Harvey	22.00
" 12, Moses Hills	34.00	" 31, Simon Kezar, Jr.	20.00

July 17, 1802, the following sold.

Pew No. 30 was struck off to Jacob Mastin for $17.00
" 23 " " Jonathan Eaton for 8.00

In 1816, Aug. 31—Elisha Parker bought Pew No. 36 for $37.00. At same time bought Pew No. 37 for $28.00, and Benjamin Farrar bought Pew No. 38 for $25.50, and John Chadwick bought Pew No. 39 for $25.50.

Copy of Deed of Pew No. 4. Daniel Messer.

Know all men by these Presents that we Samuel Bean, Matthew Harvey, and John King being chosen a committee to build a meeting house in the North part of Sutton the pew ground of No. 4 in the ground pews was set on an open fair sale and struck off to Daniel Messer who was the highest bidder for the same. So consequently became purchaser of the same. We therefore as committee, for ourselves our heirs and assigns do warrant and secure the pew ground to him the said Messer his heirs and assigns so long as said house shall continue. In witness whereof we do hereunto set our hands and seals this 6th day of October A. D. 1794.

Samuel Bean
Matthew Harvey } Building Committee.
John King

Deed of Pew, No. 30. Jacob Mastin. [Twelve years later].

Know all men by these presents that we Jonathan Eaton, Amos Pressey and Jonathan Harvey all of Sutton in the County of Hillsborough and state of New Hampshire in our capacity as Committee for the Society to build a meeting house in the northwardly part of said Sutton, for and in consideration of twenty dollars before the delivery hereof paid by Jacob Mastin of said Sutton state and county aforesaid, having bargained and sold to the said Jacob all the pew ground of No. 30, on the lower floor in said north meeting house, we promising in our said capacity to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of any persons whomsoever until said house is dissolved. Given under our hands and seals this 30th day of June A. D. 1806.

Jonathan Eaton
Amos Pressey } Com.
Jonathan Harvey

The North meeting-house, begun in 1794, was nearly completed in 1797, as the following notification will show. The paper has in it yet at the corners the small holes made by the pins used in posting it up.

To the Inhabitants belonging to the Society which have been building a Meeting House at the North end of the town of Sutton. We your Committee who were appointed to warn meetings for the future when thought necessary, therefore in our capacity do notify and request all the voters that belong to said Society to meet at said Meeting house on Thursday the twenty second instant at one o'clock in the afternoon to act on the following articles :

1. To choose a Moderator to regulate said meeting.
2. To choose a Clerk.
3. To see if the Society will accept of the Meeting House from the Committee so far as the building of the pews as their time is almost expired wherein they engaged to build said house.
4. To see if the Society will make choice of a Committee to settle all matters with the above said committee concerning said house.
5. To see if the Society may think best to sell the house John Harvey now liveth in making a repair of the same, till said Meeting house is finished.
6. To see what the Society will order shall be done with the securities of those that are delinquent of paying their engagements.
7. To see what shall be done with the pew ground yet to be sold in said House.
8. To act on any other article that may be thought proper when met.

Sutton Sept. 8, 1797.

Samuel Bean
Matthew Harvey } Com.
John King.

The labors and responsibilities of this committee had been many and perplexing, and were necessarily increased by the fact that scarcely anything needed to go into the construction of the house, except the stone and lumber, was obtainable at home. Everything else must come from quite a distance, and the heavy and bulky material they had to offer in exchange, the corn and grain, must of course be transported the same distance over poor roads, while even to negotiate such tradings required no

little skill and prudent management. See what an infinity of trouble and vexation they had about a lock for the house.

First, Mr. Harvey avails himself of the aid of some one who is going to Weare, to get him to call on a Mr. Stevens of that town to see if he can make a lock and a pair of pulpit hinges. Mr. Stevens sends back word that he will do it, but must first have a pattern for the lock. Without waiting for it, however, he makes the lock, and sends Mr. Harvey word that he has done so, and that the charge is five dollars. Mr. Harvey declines the lock as being too expensive. Mr. Stevens gets angry, and soon after Mr. Harvey receives from Baruch Chase, Esq., a lawyer of Hopkinton, the following letter:

Hopkinton March 19, 1798.

Dear Sir.

Soon after you left my office this day Mr. Thomas Stevens of Weare left in my hands an account for making a lock for Sutton Meeting House. He has charged it to you as his employer, and begs for payment. Your friend and Servant

Baruch Chase

The following is Mr. Harvey's reply:

Sutton March 20, 1798.

Dear Sir,

I received your kind letter, and information concerning Mr. Stephens. Sir, the fact is I spoke to some person going to Weare to speak to Mr. Stevens to make for Sutton Meeting House a pair of pulpit hinges and a lock for one porch door. Mr. Stephens sent back word he would make them when I should send a pattern, or inform him how I would have them made. I sent to the joiner that did the work on the house to send down a pattern, but by inquiring I learn that he has not yet done it. Sir, Mr. Stephens told me yesterday at Hopkinton he had made the hinges and had sold them, but the lock he had on hand, and would sue me if I did not take it.

I asked him his price; he told me five dollars. I told him I should not give it. He threatened me so I thought him beside himself, and said no more to him. But Sir, he has sold the hinges and made such a lock that I am not allowed to take it for the Society, but any time when he shall make a common lock worth eight or nine shillings, that is good, I wish to take it, and will pay him the money, and not sooner. From your humble Serv't

Matthew Harvey.

The last letter in this series is from James Hogg, of Dunbarton, who seems to have served as a board of arbitration in the matter:

Dunbarton May 19, 1798.

Sir. I received your letter of the 15th instant, and observed what you said respecting a lock and have been with Mr. Stephens this day, and he says you agreed to take a lock worth five dollars, and he has it made for you, and as it is made he has agreed with me to abate one dollar in the price rather than to have any dispute with you. And the meanest stock lock he makes fit for a Meeting House is worth 15/. As the odds will be only 9/ I think you had best take the 4 dollar lock, as it is a good one.

You will not repent if you conclude to have it I will pay for it, and send it immediately.

From your real friend and humble Serv't

James Hogg.

This gentleman's view of the case was finally accepted by the building committee, and so the lock found its way at last to Sutton North meeting-house porch door.

The idea of building two meeting-houses in a town which, according to the statement of the remonstrants, was "very poor," had seemed a heavy undertaking, but the people really built three. The building of the North and the South meeting-houses, conducted by the same methods, was commenced about the same time, and they were

finished in about two years or more. But a great misfortune befell the one at the South. Being nearly completed, it had been thought safer to remove the shavings from the building, and the removal had been partially effected, but a trail of shavings was carelessly left by the way. By some unknown accident the pile that had been carried away got on fire. The fire followed the trail till it reached the mass of shavings remaining under the house, which by this means caught fire and was soon reduced to ashes. Not discouraged, however, the people, that same night, raised by subscription enough to build another house, which was quickly completed, and ready for occupancy nearly as soon as the one at the North.

Daniel Page was the framer and master builder of the two houses at the South, and John Harvey (father of Dea. Joseph Harvey) of the one at the North. All three were of the same dimensions, 40 by 50 feet, with porches at the sides. The present house at the South was built in 1839.

In the North meeting-house much of the finishing, as well as the framing, was also done by John Harvey, but there was one thing which was never finished, and that was the gallery floor. This gallery ran round three sides of the building, the inside or lowest step being furnished with bench seats and a few pews. Outside of this all was empty space, calculated, doubtless, to be taken up by seats and pews which should be built afterwards as they should be needed. None were ever built, however. The gallery was so constructed that if an outside row of seats had been made they would have been

much higher than the inside seats, the floor of the gallery being an inclined plane, with the inclination, of course, towards the inside. By reason of this great inclination of the floor, as steep and sharp as the roof of a house, it was truly an awful operation to take one's place in the singing seats. To climb the many stairs leading up through the porch, to reach the upper porch at last all out of breath, to look in at the gallery door and step up on the slippery threshold, to follow with the eye the sliding floor worn as smooth and shiny as glass, to feel the almost absolute certainty of slipping, and as you glanced at the seats already filled, to realize that if you tripped and fell your misfortune would not go unwitnessed,—all this required more courage than usually falls to the lot of women, or men either, unless they made the descent barefooted, which in those days was not at all contrary to law. Women of course could not even then go to meeting barefoot. Neither could they wear the old shoes wherein lay some small chance of safety. New shoes meant meeting-shoes, that and only that. So, even if they walked barefoot through the woods till just before they came in sight of the village, they stopped there and put on their shoes preparatory to entering the sanctuary, thus completely reversing that custom of the Jews of old, which required the people to put off the shoes from the feet when standing on holy ground.

In doing this, however, they knew they were risking the chance of a tumble in the very place where they least desired to slip or fall. Standing in that gallery door-way, one saw that his choice lay

between rolling, sliding, and running to his seat. Of course he chose the latter, or at least a walk so rapid that it amounted to a run, though he well knew that the operation, even if attended by no especial mishap, must inevitably be heard by every one in the house, by reason of the louder clattering of the loose boards under his feet. These loose boards, unmatched and untrimmed, which formed the single floor of the gallery, were of immense length and width, and were never fastened down. Waiting for the additional seats which were never made, they lay there, and clattered under every foot-step ever taken across them, telephoning the same all over the house for sixty years, till they were removed at the rebuilding of the temple in 1855.

Many women have been born in North Sutton, have lived there and grown old, and when their time was come have there given up the ghost. But some are living yet who can remember to have experienced all, yea more, of shame and terror than is here described, in making that transit from the gallery door to the singing-seats. Let them all speak now who can, and say if it does not at this day seem the greatest earthly marvel that in all those sixty long years no one ever thought to put up a strip of board for a hand-rail, or even to throw a rope across to hold on by, or to nail on a cleat here and there to the floor to check its downward tendency, or lay down a rag-mat? or, better than all other expedients, why did they not get up a donation party and devote the proceeds to finishing the galleries?

As has already been said, the gallery passed

around both ends and one side of the house; on the other side, which was the north side, was placed the pulpit, midway of the house. In front of the pulpit, and raised a little above the floor, was the narrow slip termed the deacons' seat, wherein sat sometimes, though not always, the deacons during public worship. Over the pulpit hung the sounding-board, made in imitation of a bell, but cased up entirely. It was suspended by an iron rod passing up through a beam overhead and secured by an iron nut, so that it could not by any possibility fall and crush the head of the minister standing directly beneath it,—a catastrophe which the children in the congregation confidently expected some day would take place. It was supposed to assist the speaker in making himself heard. It was made of very thin boards. Whether of any real use or not, it was a graceful and not unpleasant object for the eye to rest upon. The front of the gallery as well as the pillars which supported it, the pulpit, deacons' seat, and sounding-board were painted a brilliant green, which afforded a pleasant relief to the eye, the house being extremely light on account of its white walls and almost innumerable windows, two tiers of them, without ever a blind or a curtain. To these windows it was due, doubtless, that, although the house was without a chimney and never warmed artificially, it really was not cold in winter. There being no carpets or cushions to fade, the sun had at all times free access to all parts of the house, and the air within was therefore dry and pure. Sometimes people brought with them to meeting a foot-stove to keep their feet warm. This was a tin box

perforated with holes, and set in a square wooden frame, containing a pan of hard wood coals which would retain their heat till the meeting-house services were nearly through.

The pews were square: the seats, passing around the whole of the inside except the door, were provided with hinges so that they could be raised during prayer-time when the congregation remained standing. Considerable noise and slamming usually attended the letting of them down again, but this was not the fault of the women, who always cautioned the men and children against such irreverent and ill-bred carelessness, giving them private lessons at home. For a finish around the top, the pews had a row of small wooden pins, prettily turned, a few inches high and about the same distance apart, the ends inserted in an upper and an under board.

This open-work finish gave the pews a pleasanter and less exclusive appearance, and also gave the children a chance to do a little mischief to relieve their nerves weary with sitting so still. The pins not being glued into their sockets, could with a little effort be made to turn around and creak, and so break for a moment the monotony of prayer or sermon.

The broad aisle led directly from the front door to the pulpit, and another aisle passed around the body of the house inside of the wall pews, and of course afforded access to the body pews as well. The porches gave admission to the lower floor, and also by a stair-way to the galleries. The house was high-posted, so that when it was remodelled in

1855 the upper or gallery floor was fitted up for the church, while the lower floor affords a convenient town hall. In 1870 a belfrey was added and a bell hung therein, which was rung for the first time on the morning of July 4th, to the great delight of every man, woman, and child within hearing distance of it, not only of the constant residents, but those of us who, having left town years before to seek our fortunes, or more strictly speaking to earn our living, had managed to get home for this day, and more than anything else for the sake of hearing this bell rung for the first time. And "how happy were our ears to hear this joyful sound," which, if not exactly "kings and prophets," yet, most certainly, Kings and Peasleys, and all the other ancestral families, "had waited for, and sought but never found."

With no little self-complacency we congratulated ourselves on having lived to greet this day, as if it was something rather meritorious in us to have done so. We compared this day with the old times, when even faintly to hear the New London bell, if by chance a favoring wind brought the sound of it down into our valley, was an event worth naming.

Not thus, however, was it with the cattle that were quietly feeding on the common and in the neighboring pastures. At the first sound of that awful clangor high up in the air above them, they threw up their tails and ran violently in all directions, frightened as if for them the day of doom had surely come, and if the rocks and mountains would only fall upon and hide them, they would be very much obliged to them.

The bell, however, was rung several hours that day, different parties relieving each other at the rope, and so they had opportunity to become accustomed to the sound, and by nightfall their terrors were all over.

A centennial celebration was held at the North Village that day, during which, among other ceremonies, portions of some of the early chapters of this history of Sutton were read to the assembled people,—the readers being first, Theresa Harvey, second, Charles A. Fowler, third, Erastus Wadleigh, Esq. The chaplain was Prof. Knights of New London Institute. Benjamin Fifield was marshal of the day, and Matthew Harvey, of Newport, presided at the stand.

The cost of bell and belfrey was $1,152.58. Of this sum $800 was raised by the men, who organized under the name of the "Bell Company," and $350 by the women,—the result of work and entertainments of a knitting society formed by them for the purpose. The friends of this enterprise worked earnestly and faithfully for its accomplishment, and in the years since have found their efforts repaid in the weekly and sometimes daily use of the bell, and in the enjoyment of its rich and melodious tones.

Travelling on the Sabbath.

Originally the office of tythingman was of very great importance. In some of the earliest settled towns in Massachusetts one tythingman was appointed for every ten families, his duty being to compel the attendance on public worship of every

family in his district, as well as to maintain suitable behavior while in the sanctury; and to make this possible in some of those early settlements, every householder was required to locate his dwelling-place not more than half a mile from the meeting-house.

Such stringency of religious obligation of course could exist only in a more thickly settled community than ever got foothold in our rocky, mountainous town, and in fact had become essentially modified in the places where it originated long before they sent out colonies to build up towns in central New Hampshire. Still, in the early years of the present century tythingmen were annually elected, and one part of their duty was to put a stop to unnecessary travel on Sunday. A man travelling out of town on Sunday without a "permit" was liable to be put to the trouble of detention by the tythingmen of the places he passed through on his journey.

The writer remembers to have seen one of these "permits," dated 1814, which had been preserved as a curiosity. It read as follows, being simply an order from the tythingmen of Sutton to tythingmen on the route proposed to be passed over:

> Permit the bearer, John Harvey, to pass from his house in Sutton to the house of Joseph Emerson in Hopkinton on this Lord's Day, he behaving as becometh.

The passage of the Toleration Act by the legislature in 1819 put an end to compulsory support of preaching, and most effectually took the wind out of the sails of the tythingman. Though annually chosen for several years afterwards, his importance

diminished year by year, and there was so little for him to do that when he ceased his official existence scarcely any one knew of it.

Singing in Meeting.

To know what was said or sung at public worship in the more ancient towns of eastern Massachusetts is one and the same thing as to know what our own remote ancestors said and sung, our section of the country having been largely settled by emigrants from those towns, the history of whose civil, religious, and social life really forms a sort of prefatory chapter to the history of Sutton. Therefore a few facts, showing the progress of church music from the beginning, will not be out of place in this connection.

The Pilgrims brought with them Ainsworth's Version of the Psalms, which was used in the churches for many years (from 1620 to 1732). A version of the psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins was also used at an early period. In 1640 the Bay Psalm Book was published, and it was in use for more than a century. It was revised and improved in 1758 by Rev. Mr. Prince, pastor of the old South Church in Boston, and was then reinstated in some places where it had been abandoned.

In 1741 an edition of Watts' Psalms and Hymns was published by Benjamin Franklin, and was extensively used, as was also "Tate and Brady's Book of Psalms and Metre" which appeared about the same time.

In 1714 Rev. John Tufts, of Newbury, Mass.,

published a small work on music, entitled "A very plain and easy introduction to the art of singing psalm tunes with the Cantus or trebles of twenty-eight Psalm Tunes contrived in such a manner as that the learner may attain the skill of singing them with the greatest ease and speed imaginable, by Rev. John Tufts. Price sixpence, or 5 shillings a dozen."

This book was the first publication of the kind in New England, if not in America. As late as 1700 there were not more than four or five tunes known in many of the congregations in this country, and in some not more than two or three, and these were sung altogether by rote. These tunes were York, Hackney, St. Mary's, Windsor, and Martyrs. To publish at this time a book containing as many as twenty-eight tunes was a daring innovation on the custom so long in vogue, and the book had to make its way to public favor through much prejudice. The attempt to teach singing by note was strenuously resisted by those who believed that religion should be purely spiritual, and that religious worship should have in it nothing sensational, nothing for show. A writer in the New England *Chronicle*, in 1723, observes, "Truly I have a great jealousy that if we once begin to sing by rule, the next thing will be to pray by rule and preach by rule, and then comes popery." The tunes in this book were in three parts, and purely choral.

In 1721 Rev. Thomas Walter, of Roxbury, published a work on music entitled "The grounds and rules of music explained, or an introduction to the

singing by note fitted to the meanest capacity." In his preface he says, "The tunes sung now in our churches are tortured and twisted into a horrid medley. No two churches sing them alike, all being left to fancy and the unskilful throats of the singers." In 1764 Josiah Flagg, of Boston, published a book containing one hundred and sixteen tunes and two anthems, the first book printed in America with the music in four parts. At a little latter period, 1770, a singing book by Mr. Billings was published which became very popular. During the closing years of the last century hymn books were introduced, and with them came the bass viol and other instruments.

Of those who have led the singing in meeting in Sutton, old Mr. Jacob Davis was long remembered as a very excellent leader, with a beautiful voice for singing. Jonathan Harvey was an excellent leader, and his brother Philip also: the latter used to play the bass viol. Dea. Josiah Nichols was also a superior choir leader. Daniel Whitcomb used to lead the singing for the Universalists and on other occasions, being competent, and always ready when needed, owing to his fondness for music.

Religious Meetings before the Meeting-Houses were Built.

As elsewhere stated in this work, James King and William Pressey owned the first frame houses built in this town. Ezra Littlehale's was the third frame house built in Sutton. The owners of these

houses were very hospitable, and before there were any meeting-houses built, willingly opened their doors for the purpose of religious worship. In the winter the meeting was held in the house, and if, in the summer, the house could not accommodate all, the barn was used. James King not only had them meet on his premises for worship, but gave all who could stay to partake of it, their suppers before they left.

Mr. Littlehale was a very neat man, and his well kept barn was by no means a bad place to hold meetings in,—the floor being cleanly swept, seats all around with an alley-way through, the minister about midway, and the great doors open at each end to let in the summer air and light.

Mrs. Col. John Harvey remembered to have been present in that barn on the occasion of the baptism of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Greeley, Sen. It was a lovely summer day, and all the people went in procession from the barn to the brook where baptism was administered, singing as they went. After the baptism, they had the communion in the barn. The minister on this occasion was Elder Bial Ledoyt, then located, temporarily at least, in Newport, a man who had great success as an itinerant revivalist preacher. According to her remembrance of his appearance, he was a short, thick man. This took place about 1793.

Ministerial Fund.

This town has a fund arising from the sale of lands, reserved by charter for the support of the gospel, the interest of which has amounted to sixty

dollars a year. Each religious body draws annually from this interest a sum proportioned to the number of its members. The following table, made out for 1848, shows what was the *relative* strength of each body :

In 1848 the Universalists drew	$27.06
Free-Will Baptists,	15.85
First Baptists (Calvinists),	7.58
Second Baptists (Calvinists).	3.68
Methodists,	2.81
Second Adventists,	3.02
In 1868—twenty years later—the Universalists drew	14.72
Free-Will Baptists,	22.51
Calvinist-Baptists (two churches reunited),	4.37
Methodists,	3.22
Second Adventists,	10.35
Spiritualists,	4.83
In 1887 the Free-Will Baptists drew	27.28
In 1886 the Calvinist-Baptists drew	5.35
In 1884, '85, and '86 the Spiritualists drew	19.10
In 1886 the Second Adventists drew	5.72
In 1845 the Universalists drew	19.56
In 1874 the Universalists drew	13.60
In 1866, '67, and '68 the Methodists drew	9.41

The Methodists have existed in town, as a body, for many years—sixty or seventy—though, as the preceding tables show, they are not numerous.

Christian Baptist—A small society, in existence for several years.

The Spiritualists organized in 1858. Their steady increase for several years drew largely from the ranks of the Universalists.

The Adventists—There were some in town as early as 1841. Their number increased so, that in 1847 they organized.

Ordination of Elder Nathan Champlin at Lyme, Connecticut, February 13, 1800.[1]

The Baptist church of Christ under the pastoral care of Elder Jason Lee, having received reasonable satisfaction that our brother Nathan Champlin jr, is called of God to the work of an evangelizing preacher, and therefore proceeded as follows to set him apart by prayer and the laying on of hands. The church chose Elder Jason Lee to make the first prayer and lay on hands with Dea. Reuben Chadwick and brethren Samuel Tinker, Edward Austin and William Tinker to give the Right hand of Fellowship, and brother William Tinker to make the last prayer, all of which was performed in decency and profound solemnity.

The Charge.

We charge you to preach the Word. Be instant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine, but watch thou in all things,—endure affliction; do the work of an Evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry. Furthermore we charge you to administer the ordinance of Baptism to such as shall give scriptural evidence of their faith in Jesus Christ, by immersing the whole body, all over, under water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Furthermore we charge you to break the bread and pour out the wine to the church of Christ, which he purchased with his own blood, wherever God, in his providence, shall call you to travail.

Furthermore we charge you to keep this charge unexceptionable and unrebukable until the coming of the Chief Shepherd, who is the only Potentate, King of kings, and Lord of lords, Amen.

Signed by order and in behalf of the chh.

Jason Lee, ch. Clerk.

[1] See Sutton Calvinist Baptist Church Records.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Universalists.

The first Universalist Society in the state of New Hampshire was formed in Portsmouth as early as 1781. The first in our section of the state was formed in Boscawen in 1802, being composed of persons resident in Boscawen and a few from other towns in the vicinity. From this date Universalist sentiments continued to spread; and in 1805, June 13, those professing and adopting the belief were recognized as a distinct religious sect by the legislature of the state. The object of the Universalists, as well as of all the other Christian denominations in this state, which, about the same date, made their successful effort to secure this same official recognition, was to protect their members from obligation to pay for the support of any preaching except that according with their own choice or belief. This could be secured by presentation of a certificate of membership of some one of the recognized religious denominations by the individual so desiring. Not till the passage of the Toleration Act in 1819 were the people of New Hampshire freed from individual legal obligation to support preaching by a minister of some one of the recognized religious sects.

The earliest attempt at association for the purpose of securing some liberal preaching in Sutton

seems to have been made in 1817. At that date a few individuals drew up and subscribed their names to the following constitution.

This association was the nucleus around which gathered what afterwards became the Universalist society and church. It commenced its existence under the name of

"The Universal Friendly Society."

More than twenty years prior to his death, Dea. Joseph Harvey, of the Universalist church, called the attention of the writer to this document, and requested that it might have a place in the History of Sutton.

Constitution.

We, whose names are underwritten, believing in the universal love and benevolence of God to a dying world, and that the doctrine of impartial salvation of human nature is calculated not only to exalt the character of God, and humble the pride of man, but it is also calculated to inspire man with true love and piety towards God, and love to one another; and feeling impressed that it is our indispensable duty to use our best endeavors to support and maintain this heavenly doctrine as it is exhibited in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which proclaims peace on earth and good-will toward men;—

We, therefore, for the purpose of favoring the design of promoting and encouraging the preached Gospel, have thought fit, and do hereby covenant and agree to form ourselves into a religious society, to be called and known by the name of the Universal Friendly Society in Sutton: and we agree to adopt the following rules and regulations as the constitution of said society:

[Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 relate merely to money and business matters, and need not be here transcribed.]

Article 7. Any person desirous to become a member of the society, by his subscribing his name to these by-laws, and conforming

to all the rules and regulations thereof, shall be considered a member, and be entitled to all the privileges of said society.

Article 8. Any person who shall be desirous to leave said society, and withdraw his or her membership, and shall manifest the same to the society, shall have full liberty to do so by his or her paying all dues to the society, and their names shall be erased from these by-laws.

Article 9 relates to alterations of by-laws.

Article 10. The first three persons who shall subscribe their names to these by-laws shall be considered authorized, and are hereby directed, to call the first meeting of said society.

Dated at Sutton, February 11, 1817.

Thomas Pike.
John Harvey, Jr.
Joseph Pike.
Gordon Huntley.
William Bean.
Amos Pressey.
James Brocklebank.
James Brocklebank, Jr.
Eliphalet Gay.

The date of organization of the Universalist Society in Sutton has not been learned by the present writer. But Farmer & Moore's *N. H. Gazetteer*, for the year 1823, under the head of Sutton, says "There is here a society of Universalists."

In 1848 the Universalists of Sutton had so increased in numbers that they drew of the town's Minister money, as their proportion of the same, $27.06, nearly one half of the whole amount.

Soon after that date, the rapid increase in the Spiritualists' ranks drew largely from the Universalists.

Since their existence as a Society, the Universalists have held a respectable rank, numerically and morally. They, like the other religious bodies in town, have usually sustained preaching a certain part of the Sundays in every month, though, like

most of the others, there have occurred interregnums of greater or less duration. They have occasionally been favored with sermons from some of those who have been, and still are, considered the Fathers of their faith and bright lights in their denomination. The writer remembers to have heard him who is now the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston, preach in the North meeting-house more than once. Streeter, Ballou, and Whittemore have also preached occasionally in the same place.

Rev. Joseph Sargent preached here about 1840, and for some years afterward. He was a resident of the town during his term of service here, which very few of the Universalist ministers have been. He was quite talented as a preacher, and was much respected as a citizen. During Mr. Sargent's period of service here the Universalist church was formed. The following is the record of its formation:

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH IN SUTTON.

The friends of Universalism in the town of Sutton and vicinity met at the Mill village meeting-house in said Sutton, on Thursday, the 15th day of December, 1842, for the purpose of organizing a church.

After listening to a sermon from Rev. Wm. S. Cilley, of Stoddard, the following constitution was adopted and subscribed to:

CONSTITUTION.

We, whose names are affixed to this instrument, believing that it is our duty to make a publick profession of our faith, and feeling sensible that our happiness and our growth in virtue and grace depend in a great degree under God upon our obedience to the divine requisitions and upon our observance of the ordinances and institutions of Christ, do hereby unite ourselves into a church that we may

watch over each other in love, and enjoy all the advantages of the visible church of God on the earth; and we adopt the following profession of faith and form of church government:

Profession of Faith.

1. We believe in the existence of one God, the Creator of the universe, Giver of life and every blessing, who is infinite in wisdom, power, and goodness, and in every possible perfection.

2. We believe in Jesus the Christ, the Son of God, the promised Messiah, and Saviour of the world.

3. We believe in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as being a revelation from God, as containing rules for the regulation of our conduct in all the relations and circumstances of life, as declaring the character and government of God, the rewards of virtue, the punishments of vice, and also revealing the great truth of the final reconciliation of all things to God, so that he at last shall be all in all.

4. We believe it to be the duty of Christians to meet together on the first day of the week for publick worship, to seek their advancement in knowledge and virtue by reading the Scripture and attending to the means of grace, to abstain from vice of every description, and to imitate as far as possible the perfections of God and the examples of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Form of Church Government.

Article 1. The church shall hold an annual meeting for the purpose of choosing officers and transacting such other business as may be brought before it, and deemed necessary to its prosperity.

Art. 2. The officers of the church shall consist of such a number of deacons as shall be thought requisite, of a clerk and treasurer. These officers shall be chosen by ballot annually, except the deacons, who shall continue in office during good behaviour, or until they resign. The duty of the clerk shall be to keep a true and faithful record of all the proceedings of the church; also, a list of all the members. The duty of the treasurer shall be to take care of all the furniture of the church, to receive all money collected on communion days, and to keep a regular account thereof. The duty of the deacons shall be to furnish the table, to assist in the celebration of the Lord's supper. It shall also be their duty to inquire into and

relieve the wants of the poor of the church and society as far as they may be enabled so to do by collections taken for charitable purposes.

Art. 3. Any person giving assent to the profession of faith, and desiring to become a member of this church, may make his or her request known to the pastor of the society, or to either of the deacons. After one month he or she shall become a member if approved by a majority of the members present at any meeting of the church. Each member shall sign the confession of faith and form of church government.

Art. 4. If any member wishes to withdraw from the church, by making their request known in writing they shall have the privilege of so doing.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the church to deal with offending members according to the directions given by our Saviour in Matthew xviii, 15, 16, 17, and Luke xvii, 3, 4. The church, however, disclaims all authority over obstinate offenders, except the mere withdrawal of fellowship.

Art. 6. Any of the foregoing articles of Church Government may be altered, amended, or stricken out, or others may be annexed by a vote of two thirds of the members of the church.

Members of the Church.

Reuben Porter.
Reuel Noyes.
William Currier.
Hannah Russell.
Seth Russell, Jr.
Mary Porter.
Johnson Colby.
Polly I. Blaisdell.
Asa Page.
Mehitable Harvey.
Francis F. Blaisdell.
Nancy Bean.
Ebenezer Stevens.
Theodore Abbott.
Mr. and Mrs. Edmond P. Dodge.
Nathan Burpee.
Moses Nelson.
Belinda Bohonan.
Levi Flanders.
Dolly Nelson.
Jonathan Johnson, Jr.
Miranda Martin.
David Bohonan.
Mary Jane Harriman.
Harris Burpee.
Sarah Hoyt.
Noah T. Andrews.
Lucretia R. Withee.
Sarah F. Flanders.
John Andrew.
Sarah Johnson.
Uriah Ager.

Margaret Ager.
Benj. E. Harriman.
Lucinda Sargent.
Stephen Davis.
Sally Andrews.
Joseph Harvey.
Mary S. Bean.
William Porter.
Mary Abbott.
William T. Norris.

February 18, 1843.

Met agreeable to adjournment; after prayer, proceeded to business.

Voted that the annual meeting be held on the first Saturday of January, at 12 o'clock noon.

Voted to choose two deacons.

Chose Levi Flanders first deacon.

Requested Johnson Colby to serve as second deacon until one is chosen.

Chose Johnson Colby clerk.

Chose Reuben Porter treasurer.

Voted, the third article of the Church Government be amended so as to read three weeks instead one month.

Voted, the clerk make out twelve copies of the articles of faith and a list of the names of members for distribution.

Voted to raise a subscription to procure church vessels for communion.

Voted to take a collection to defray incidental charges, and received $1.33.

Voted to celebrate the Lord's Supper once in two months.

Voted, that members be received into the church by formally extending to them the right hand of fellowship.

Feb. 17, 1844. Chose Johnson Colby clerk, and Reuben Porter, treasurer.

April 19, 1845.

The church met agreeable to notice. After prayer by Bro. Sargent, chose Asa Page, moderator; Johnson Colby, clerk; Reuben Porter, treasurer; Johnson Colby, deacon.

Voted to suspend balloting for deacon, and requested Joseph Harvey to serve as deacon.

Voted, The treasurer furnish the emblems for communion.

Voted to accept the following resolution:

WHEREAS, we unite in church fellowship for the purpose of promoting the doctrine of universal grace and salvation, improving our

own souls and inculcating all the moral principles of the Christian religion—Therefore resolved, that the capacity of a church member is a sacred and holy capacity.

Resolved, that we should live in peace and harmony, guarding against all bitterness; should aim to live in union and true Christian fellowship.

Resolved, that in carrying out the principles of temperance and liberty, and in exercise of our political rights, we do not wish to trammel or control the mind or conscience of any brother or sister, but are willing that all should have the full and free exercise of their consciences, provided they live within the requirements of the gospel.

No further records found on the church books.

The church finally disbanded.

Reference to the record-book of the society shows the following named persons to have preached here at different times:

Rev. Robert Stinson. (See sketch.)

Rev. Robert Bartlett.

Rev. E. W. Coffin, 1862–'63–'64.

Rev. Joseph P. Atkinson, 1865.

Rev. Thompson Barron.

Rev. ——— McKenney.

Rev. Sanford P. Smith, 1875.

Rev. ——— Milburn.

The record shows that others have preached for the society whose names are not given, there being frequent mention in the treasurer's report of money paid for "pulpit service" in different years.

Universalist Society.

February 25, 1860, the following officers were chosen:

Asa Page, President.

Benjamin T. Putney, Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Thomas W. Nelson, George W. Roby, Jacob B. Nelson, Seth Russell.

1861. Benjamin T. Putney, Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Committee—George Putney, Asa Page, George W. Roby, Jacob B. Nelson, Johnson Colby.

1862. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Jacob B. Nelson, George Putney, Johnson Colby, John Pressey.

1864. Lewis Richards, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Lewis Richards, Ervin Nelson, Josiah P. Nelson, John Pressey.

1866. Lewis Richards, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Lewis Richards, John Pressey, Harris Burpee, Jacob B. Nelson, Asa Page.

1867. John Pressey, Chairman.

Albert Nelson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Jacob B. Nelson, Lewis Richards, Seth Russell, John Pressey.

1868. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Lewis Richards, Moses S. Blaisdell, Johnson Colby, John Pressey.

1869. Executive Committee—Asa Page, Lewis Richards, George Fellows, John Pressey, Josiah P. Nelson.

1870. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—George Fellows, Asa Page, Josiah P. Nelson, John Pressey, Joseph K. Nelson.

1871. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Moses S. Blaisdell, John Pressey, Josiah P. Nelson, Johnson Colby.

1872. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Moses S. Blaisdell, Asa Page, Daniel Hardy, Jacob B. Nelson, Johnson Colby.

1873. John Pressey, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Moses S. Blaisdell, John Pressey, Jacob B. Nelson, Daniel Hardy.

1874. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, John Pressey, Moses S. Blaisdell, Josiah P. Nelson, Johnson Colby.

1875. Asa Page, Chairman.

Moses S. Blaisdell, Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Moses S. Blaisdell, Joseph P. Nelson.

1876. Joseph P. Nelson, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Moses S. Blaisdell, Asa Page, John Pressey, Josiah P. Nelson.

1877. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Asa Page, Moses S. Blaisdell, John Pressey.

1878. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—Moses S. Blaisdell, Josiah P. Nelson, John Pressey.

1879. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, Jacob B. Nelson, Albert Nelson, John Pressey.

1880. M. S. Blaisdell, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, Mrs. Robert Stinson, John Pressey.

1881. John Pressey, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, Albert Nelson, Jacob B. Nelson.

1882. Asa Page, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, Josiah P. Nelson, Mrs. Robert Stinson.

1883. Albert Nelson, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, John Pressey, Jacob B. Nelson.

1884. Albert Nelson, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, Albert Nelson, Wm. H. Chadwick.

1885. M. S. Blaisdell, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, Daniel Hardy, Jacob B. Nelson.

1886. Albert Nelson, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, John G. Huntoon, John Pressey.

1887. Augusta E. W. Blaisdell, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, W. H. Chadwick, John Pressey.

1888. Oren M. Humphrey, Chairman.

Executive Committee—M. S. Blaisdell, John Pressey, William H. Chadwick.

Benjamin T. Putney served as secretary and treasurer from 1860 to 1866; Albert Nelson, in 1867; Joseph P. Nelson, from 1868 to 1874; M. S. Blaisdell, from 1875 to present time.

Rev. Robert Stinson (Universalist),

son of James and Sarah (Dickey) Stinson, was born on Low Plain, New London, N. H., Dec. 13, 1817. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and fitted for college at New London academy. In 1842 he entered the sophomore class at Dartmouth, having studied the first year's course at the academy. He was obliged to leave college before graduating, on account of ill-health.

In early life he decided to make the ministry his profession, and accordingly, as soon as his health would permit after leaving college, commenced preparing himself for the work. Being a Universalist in belief, he placed himself under the tuition of Rev. Joseph Sargent, a Universalist minister then located in Sutton.

He commenced preaching in 1844, and was ordained Sept. 2, 1847. The same day he was married to Ruth M. Andrews, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Pressey) Andrews, of Sutton. He remained in charge of the Universalist society in Sutton, after his ordination, two years, and then preached at Acton, Mass., three years, at the same time teaching in the school-room during the week. Being urged to return to New Hampshire, in May, 1852, he made arrangements to take charge of the societies at Newport and Croydon, residing in Newport. But the next year, his health failing, he felt the necessity of giving up public speaking, and turned his attention to out-door pursuits. During the following winter he travelled quite exten-

sively in the Western and Southern states. In the spring of 1854 he commenced preaching again.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, his whole soul was enlisted in his country's cause. He was a born patriot, and if he could aid in any way no sacrifice seemed too great. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted, and encouraged others to do the same, not only with voice and pen, but money was freely given by him.

He received his commission as chaplain of the 6th N. H. Vols., Oct. 17, 1861.

But the hardships and exposures of army life were more than his strength could endure, and in the following June he came home a mere wreck, with confirmed consumption. He had leave of absence, and hoped to be able to return to his regiment, but was obliged to send in his resignation in July. He died March 11, 1863. He was a man of much kindness of heart, a well ordered life, and good ministerial abilities.

Wherever Mr. Stinson was located he was much esteemed, not only as a clergyman, but as a neighbor and citizen. The author of the History of Croydon says of him,—"Rev. Robert Stinson, a Universalist clergyman of most blameless life, was connected with the society in Croydon at the time of his appointment as chaplain of the 6th Regt. N. H. Vols., and died much lamented soon after his return from the army."

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stinson died in infancy.

Rev. Joseph Sargent,

who is spoken of in the preceding sketch, was a native of Warner, where he was born about the year 1816, being a son of Zebulon Sargent.

He was a high school teacher at times, but entered the ministry of the Universalist denomination when a young man, in Pennsylvania, but did most of his ministerial work in New Hampshire and Vermont. He was considered well adapted to his profession, and while in Sutton was much esteemed, and made friends among all classes. Went from here to Vermont, where he preached many years. During the last war he was chaplain in one of the Vermont regiments, and died in the service, or very shortly after his return, at the age of about 50 years. He was considered quite talented as a preacher.

Calvinist Baptist Church.

About the year 1850, Elder Charles Newhall and Samuel Dresser, Jr., prepared a brief but reliable account of this church—of its formation, and its progress for some sixty years afterwards. It is here copied verbatim:

The first Baptist Church in Sutton was gathered in 1782, about twelve years after the first settlers came here. How long it continued its visibility we cannot tell, as we have no written record of its existence or of its dissolution. But, as near as we can learn, it did not survive the close of the last century.

During its continuance it was under the care of Rev. Samuel Ambrose, by whose efforts it was gathered. He was the first settled minister in town, and was settled by the town, as is shown by the fact that he received lands appropriated by charter for the first

settled minister. His connection with the town as their minister ceased in 1795; but, with the exception of two years spent in Newton, he remained a resident in Sutton till his death in 1830, at the age of 76.

The present church was constituted November 24, 1803, consisting of thirteen brothers and sisters. The council that recognized the church was composed of delegates from the churches of New London and Grafton. The Newport church was also sent to, but we find in the Records of the Council no mention of its having been represented.

Rev. Job Seamans, of New London, was the Moderator.

The next year, 1804, this church voted to join the Woodstock Association, and to send messengers to sit with that body at its anniversary at Alstead. Its members at this time, less than a year from its constitution, were, as appears by the records, thirty-two in number, a majority of whom had been members of the former church, converted doubtless under the preaching of Elder Ambrose.

Some time prior to the formation of the last church a Mr. Samuel Applebee came into the town. He was a very devoted man, and his labors in visiting from house to house, conversing with and exhorting the people, and in preaching publicly, were greatly blest to the awakening of Christians and the conversion of sinners. [This is doubtless the Mr. Applebee spoken of in early Free-Will Baptist history, who afterwards left that denomination.]

About the year 1805 Elder Nathan Champlin commenced preaching with this church. The number added during this year was twenty-one, making the total in 1806 to be sixty-five.

In 1811 Elder Champlin closed his labors here.

After that, Elder Pelatiah Chapin supplied preaching a part of the time.

In 1812 Rev. William Taylor, afterwards of Michigan, was licensed by this church to preach. In 1814 he was set apart to the work of the gospel ministry. He continued a faithful and devoted minister of this church till 1816. Twenty-five were added during his ministry—seventeen in 1814 and eight in 1815.

September 26, 1816, Reuel Lothrop was ordained. After laboring with this church two years, he was dismissed. The same year, 1818, the church united with others in forming the Salisbury Association.

From 1818 to 1820 the church had no constant preaching. Elders

Kendrick, of Cornish, and Hutchinson, of Newport, preached occasionally.

In 1820 Rev. Nathan Ames wes ordained pastor of this church, and continued six years. A good degree of prosperity attended the church during his ministry. Number of members, one hundred and three.

After Elder Ames left, Rev. Edward Mitchell preached with the church about two years, to good acceptance.

In 1830 Elder Stephen Pillsbury became the pastor. The next year there was some revival and a few added to the church. In 1834 and 1835 there was a more general revival of religion in this place than had been enjoyed for years. At the end of this period Elder Pillsbury closed his labors with this church as its minister.

In 1835, while brother Leonard Kimball was laboring with the church, another interesting revival occurred, making two in one year. After him Rev. Phineas Richardson preached some, and then Mr. John Barker, a student at New Hampton.

In 1837 Rev. H. W. Strong commenced and continued till 1839. Then a difficulty arose, resulting in his withdrawal with twenty-seven members.

In 1840 Rev. Isaac Sawyer preached some months, but finally found it necessary to return to his former home.

Elder Henry Archibald labored with the church from 1841 to 1845.

During the summer of 1845 brother A. Hovey, Principal of New London Academy, supplied the pulpit.

In 1846 Rev. Philip Chamberlin supplied the pulpit one third of the Sabbaths in the year.

John Hunt, a licentiate, preached one year.

After he left, the church and society obtained the labors of Rev. C. Brown, of Warner, one fourth of the time.

In 1848 Rev. Mark Carpenter preached.

In 1848 the church employed Rev. Charles Newhall till 1852.

Then J. M. Pitman preached.

In 1854 G. W. Butler preached.

In 1856 Manson A. Bigelow preached.

In 1857 Valentine E. Bunker came here to preach, and was pastor some years.

From 1864 to 1866 Rev. Stephen Coombs served this church.

Prof. Ephraim Knight, of New London Institution, was ordained in Sutton, and became pastor of the church in 1869.

This church was largest in 1823 and 1824, the whole number of members at that time being one hundred and nine. Since that period there has been a gradual decrease, as the population of the town has decreased and other religious bodies have arisen.

Concerning the early church, the church of 1782, it must be borne in mind that at its formation, and for a score of years afterwards, it represented almost the entire religious sentiment of the town. For the settlers, living scattered and lonely in the wilderness of Perrystown, it formed a bond of social union as well as a spiritual home, and sorely they needed both in the hard, toilsome lives their circumstances compelled them to lead. It passed away and left no written memorial of its existence; but yet, realizing how much that church was to our forefathers, we their descendants ought to cherish for its memory the same tender reverence we feel for an aged mother long after we cease to need her loving ministrations.

After the retirement of Mr. Ambrose from their ministry, it appears that many of those living in the extreme northerly part of the town became connected with the New London church, more or less, but after a few years a desire was felt to reorganize their own church. The following extracts from their records will show their proceedings in the matter:

EXTRACT FROM THE CHURCH RECORDS.

Nov. ye 8th. 1803.

Met according to appointment, and opened the meeting by prayer. Then proceeded to see how many brethren and sisters there were that could travel together, and were united in articles of faith, and found fifteen, viz.,—

Joseph Greeley
Jonathan Eaton
Jonathan Roby
John Phelps
Gideon Wilkins
Reuben Gile
Elijah Eaton
James Taylor
Benjamin Fowler
Hepsibah Gillingham
Lucy Davis
Jane Eaton
Sally Fowler
Sarah Parker,
Judith Como.

Then agreed upon Nov. ye 24th, 1803, at the house of Benjamin Wadleigh Esq. to meet to form themselves into a church state.

On this occasion they met and brother Samuel Applebee opened the meeting by prayer.

Delegates from other churches being present, and also Elder Job Seamans, of New London, being present, voted that he act as Moderator, and Deacon Ebenezer Hunting, Scribe. Brother Benjamin Fowler presented a letter of dismission from the New London church, that he might join in church state with them.

The articles of faith were then read and conversed upon, and found eleven brethren and six sisters agreed in the articles of faith to walk together.

Then the brethren who were called on this occasion individually manifested their fellowship with these brethren and sisters, they having chosen brother Benjamin Fowler to receive the hand of fellowship with the church.

Amos Parker and Frederic Wilkins baptised this day.

Lord's Day, Nov. 27. Received Polly Whittier into this church.

Dec. ye 15th, 1803. The church, agreeable to appointment, met at Esq Wadleigh's and opened the meeting by prayer. Received by letter brother William Hogg into this church.

Received sister Sally Messer and Abigail Hastings into the church.

Voted and chose brother Benjamin Fowler Deacon of this church.

Voted that the church will have a communion as soon as they can obtain an Elder.

In 1805 Elder Nathan Champlin was hired by the town as their minister for the ensuing year, and accepted by the church as such. The number added to the church that year was twenty-one, making the total sixty-eight. The next year, also, the church was prosperous, but in 1807, doubts having arisen in the minds of some as to Elder Champlin's soundness on the question of personal election, the church was thereafter in a tried and divided state, and finally, in 1809, concluded to call a council of sister churches, which met November 29 and 30. After a full investigation, in which Mr. Champlin had leave and opportunity to defend himself, it appeared to the council that the charge against him of denying the doctrine of personal election was proved. The council affectionately besought the church to consider whether they had done right in receiving the said elder into their church, and employing him as their preacher. At a meeting of the church, held soon after the session of this council, the church voted not to accept the advice of the council and the result of their inquiries. A year later a majority of the church took a different view of the case, and voted to rescind their last vote, and to accept the result of the council, substituting the word *disbelieved* for the word *denied* in the charge against Mr. Champlin. His labors with this church as their minister closed in 1811.

The effect of this dissension was most disastrous to the church for some two or three years.

Itinerant Preachers.

Says Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire,—

> In some of the new towns, where the people were not able to support a minister, it was the custom for the clergymen of the elder towns to make itinerant excursions of several weeks to preach and baptize. Such itinerations have always been acceptable, and served to keep up a sense of religion in the scattered families.

Of this class, probably, was the Elder Applebee, already mentioned, who having been originally of the Free-Will Baptist persuasion, left that denomination and gave his influence and aid to the Calvinist Baptists.

Elder Bial Ledoyt, of Newport, is known to have made such "itinerations" to Sutton, in one of which he baptized Dea. Joseph Greeley, and his wife, Dorothy (Sargent) Greeley. This must have been before the close of the last century, for this reason, that in 1800 Mr. Greeley is named on the town records as *Dea.* Greeley.

Benjamin Fowler is spoken of on the town records as *Dea.* Fowler in 1795. It is a singular fact that Mr. Fowler should have been active in the formation of both the leading churches in Sutton. On the formation of the Baptist church of 1803, he was chosen deacon and clerk of the same, serving as deacon till 1814; and in 1816, two years afterward, his connection with this church ceased, as the church records show, and he must also at the same time have left the denomination and united with the Free-Will Baptists in Sutton, among whom his qualities as a leader and organizer seem to have

been brought into immediate requisition. Hitherto they had existed in a church state in connection with their fellow-believers in Newbury. About this time they were taking measures to form themselves into a church by themselves. The record of the Quarterly Conference, held in Salisbury, May 31, 1817, has the following entry: "Church in Sutton received into fellowship by the desire of Dea. Benjamin Fowler, in behalf of his brethren, sixteen in number." Deacon Fowler removed from this town soon after 1821, having for more than a quarter of a century exercised a decidedly controlling influence over its religious institutions.

MINISTERS.

[Those names which have the abbreviation "ord." attached are the names of those ordained by the agency of this church.]

Rev. Samuel Ambrose, 1782 to 1795.
Nathan Champlin, 1805 to 1811.
Pelatiah Chapin, 1811 to 1813.
William Taylor, ord., 1813 to 1816.
Reuel Lothrop, ord., 1816 to 1818.
Nathan Ames, ord., 1819 to 1826.
Edward Mitchell, lic., 1828 to 1830.
Stephen Pillsbury, 1830 to 1835.
Leonard Kimball, lic., 1835.
Phineas Richardson, 1836 to 1837.
Harrison W. Strong, 1837 to 1839.
Isaac Sawyer, 1840.
Henry Archibald, 1841 to 1845.
Philip Chamberlin, 1846.
John Hunt, lic., 1846 to 1847.
Caleb Brown, 1848.

NOTE. During the summer of 1845, A. Hovey, principal of New London academy, supplied the pulpit. Also in 1856, Manson A. Bigelow, a student at New London, preached some to Sutton church.

Charles Newhall, ord., 1848 to 1852.
J. M. Pitman, 1852.
G. W. Butler, 1854 to 1856.
Lyman Culver, 1856 to 1858.
Valentine E. Bunker, 1858 to 1865.
Stephen Coombs, 1865.
Prof. Ephraim Knight, ord., 1869.
Timothy B. Eastman, 1873 to 1878.

Prof. Peaslee, of New London Academy, preached some about this date.

William Libby, 1879 to 1886.

The church has had no settled minister since Elder Libby left, and has had preaching only a part of the time.

From 1818 to 1820, the church had no constant preaching, but was occasionally supplied by Elder Kendrick, of Cornish, and Elder Hutchinson, of Newport.

From 1826 to 1828, Elder Kendrick, of Cornish, preached occasionally for this church.

Rev. Caleb Brown, who preached for this church occasionally in 1848, was then resident in Warner.

Rev. G. W. Butler was of Shirley, Mass. He died September 15, 1858, at Berlin Heights, Ohio, aged 42.

Nathan Champlin died in western New York, aged about 55.

Peltiah Chapin, of Campton, died in Campton near the year 1840, aged more than 90 years.

Stephen Pillsbury was baptized by Rev. Samuel Ambrose. United with this church in or about the year 1812. Died in Londonderry, aged about 70.

Isaac Sawyer died in Vermont, or New York, in 1846, aged near 75. He had six sons, preachers in the Baptist denomination. Father Sawyer was long held in grateful remembrance by the church in Sutton.

William Taylor died in Michigan in 1852, aged 68.

DEACONS.

Matthew Harvey and Benjamin Fowler were deacons of the church constituted in 1782. At the reorganization of the church in 1803, Benjamin Fowler was elected deacon, and continued to serve till 1814.

Joseph Greeley.
Gideon Wilkins, chosen in 1814, served till 1818.
Asa Nelson, chosen in 1816, served till 1829.
Josiah Nichols, chosen in 1823, served till 1869 (died).
Ezekiel Little, chosen in 1819, served till 1823, and also another term; chosen in 1832, served till 1843.
Benjamin Farrar, chosen in 1829, served till 1836.
John Felch, chosen in 1849, served till 1877 (died).
James Stevens, chosen in 1849, served till 1851.
James M. Sargent, chosen in 1869, served till present date.

Church of 1782.

The town records show the names of the following persons who were deacons during the existence of the early church of 1782:

Dea. Matthew Harvey, Dea. Benjamin Fowler, Dea. Joseph Greeley. Of these three, Mr. Harvey died in 1799. Mr. Fowler was chosen deacon of the second church on its formation in 1803. Mr. Greeley was also chosen a deacon of this church at a later period, but the date is not found.

CLERKS.

Benjamin Fowler, chosen in 1803, served till 1809.
William Taylor, chosen in 1809, served till 1815.
Josiah Nichols, chosen in 1815, served till 1816.
Reuel Lothrop, chosen in 1816, served till 1818.
Josiah Nichols, chosen in 1818, served till 1820.
Ezekiel Little, chosen in 1820, served till 1822.
John Harvey, chosen in 1822, served till 1823.
Josiah Nichols, chosen in 1823, served till 1826.
James Stevens, chosen in 1826, served till 1828.
Benjamin Farrar, chosen in 1828, served till 1833.
Ezekiel Little, chosen in 1833, served till 1836.
Samuel Dresser, chosen in 1836, served till 1862.
George S. French, chosen in 1862, served till present date.

Missionary Work.

A record shows that a Female Missionary Society commenced operations in 1836, and in 1839 a more general movement of the church, in which both male and female members participated, commenced.

Names on the Record of the Female Missionary Society of 1836.

Sarah E. Dresser,
Jennet G. Eaton,
Mary Challis,
Louisa Roby,
Helen M. Kezar,
Elvira A. Challis,
Cyrena L. Strong,
Lois H. Nichols,
Abigail M. Stevens.

Names of many of those who were members of the Calvinist Baptist Church during the early part of this century, with some notes concerning them.

Jonathan Eaton.
Jonathan Roby, died 1824.
James Taylor.
William Taylor.
Elijah Eaton, died 1818.
Elijah Eaton, Jr., dismissed October, 1831.
Reuben Gile.
Gideon Wilkins, dismissed 1818.
John Phelps.
Joseph Greeley.
Benjamin Fowler.
Amos Parker.
John Howlett.
Phineas Stevens.
Daniel Messer.
Nathaniel Bean.
John Davis.
Enoch Johnson.

Nathan Champlin.
Philip N. Roby.
Stephen Pillsbury.
Dea. William Gunnison, died March, 1831.
Dea. Asa Nelson, died May 31, 1837, age 83.
Samuel Dresser.
Hepsibah Gillingham, died January 29, 1834.
Sarah Messer, died 1828.
Clarissa Parker.
Sarah Parker.
Sarah Parker, 2d.
Lucy Davis.
Lucy Wheeler.
Lois Wheeler.
Rebecca Davis.
Abiah Roby.
Mary Peaslee, died December, 1830.
Polly Hildreth, married Hunt, Danville, Vt.
Sally Phelps, dismissed 1829.
Hannah Phelps, died 1827.
Hannah Wadleigh, died December 4, 1836.
Rachel Kimball (Watson), died June, 1838.
Sally Gile.
Mehitabel Carr, died.
Sally Roby.
Bathsheba Richardson.
Betsey Richardson.
Anna Davis.
Mehitabel Stevens.
Lydia Atwood, died 1838.
Abigail Emerson.
Susanna Crosby.
Hannah Eaton.
Sally Barnard.
Eleazer Emerson, died March 22, 1835, received 1818.
Daniel Woodward, received 1810, died September, 1827.
Jonathan Roby, Jr.
Eleazer Emerson, Jr.
Anna Taylor.
John Chellis—d. 1824.

Josiah Nichols, Jr.
Joseph Pillsbury.
James Messer.
Daniel Wheeler—d. April 12, 1840.
Reuel Lothrop—dismissed 1818.
Thomas Davis— Rec'd 1816.
Frederic Wilkins, " 1817.
Benjamin Wells, " 1817—d. 1849.
Gideon Davis, Jr., " 1818.
Ezekiel Little, " 1818.
Nathan Ames, " 1820.
Patty or (Martha) Kezar.
Jane Eaton.
Polly Whittier.
Judith Coomer (or Como) wife of Francis Como—d. July 5, 1817.
Abigail Hastings.
Sally Wilkins.
Polly Roby—d. 1817.
Abigail Whittier.
Elizabeth Colburn.
Sally Messer 2d.
Molly Williams.
Elizabeth Bean.
Sally Nelson (Taylor), dismissed 1816.
Hannah Hall.
Delia King.
Susanna Evans.
Margery Morgan.
Betsey Parker—d. Dec. 1829.
Rachel Davis.
Hannah Adams.
Sally Cutting.
Eunice Chellis—d. Oct. 28, 1820.
David Ambrose—Rec'd Dec. 17, 1820.
Ruth Littlehale.
Lydia Littlehale.
Mary Emory.
Sally French.
Hannah Nichols—d. May 1830.

Abigail Nichols.
Mary Nichols—Rec'd 1816.
Mary Wells—d. 1838.
Dorothy (Sargent) Greeley—d. 1835.
Dolly Bean—d. 1825.
Abigail Kendrick.
Abigail Stevens.
Elizabeth Austin.
Hannah Austin—d. Jan. 1836.
Mary Chellis.
Sarah Messer, Sally Richardson—Rec'd Sept. 15, 1823.
Phebe Phelps.
Susan Ambrose—Rec'd 1816, dismissed 1828.
Sally Ambrose.
Esther Ambrose—Rec'd 1834, d. June 26, 1841.
Tryphena Davis " 1816.
Susanna Nelson—d. 1838.
Mary Wheeler.
Alice Flanders Rec'd 1817.
Charlotte Flint " "
Hannah Davis " "
Mary Dane " "
Daniel Dane " 1829, dismissed 1833.
Clarissa Wood " 1817.
Lois Kelley " "
Hannah Kelley " "
Tabitha Emerson—Rec'd 1817.
Judith Kelley—Rec'd 1818.
Lucy Kelley—Rec'd 1818.
Lydia Roby—Rec'd Nov. 22, 1818, dismissed May 15, 1842.
Abigail Persons—dismissed Nov. 21, 1818.
Betsey Woodward—Rec'd Feb. 23, 1819.
Lydia Woodward " " d. 1827.
Anna Richardson.
Lydia Barnard.
Sally Kimball—d. 1822.
Dolly Chellis—d. May 1832.
Ruth Felch—d. 1838.
Pamelia Messer—d. 1828.
Merriam Pillsbury—d. 1830.

Susanna Pillsbury.
Nath'l Eaton—dismissed Nov. 6, 1831.
Nathan Phelps " "
Benjamin Kendrick—dismissed 1831.
Nath'l Eaton, Jr.—Rec'd 1831.
Jubal Eaton—Rec'd by letter 1835, dismissed 1835.
Lydia Parker, Hannah Bean, John Harvey, Sally Harvey, Mary Farrar, Polly Gunnison—Rec'd May 28, 1821.
Elisha Parker—Rec'd May 22, 1821.
Moses Putney [went West], Jacob Bean, Benjamin Farrar, James Stevens, John Felch, Daniel Davis [dismissed Dec. 26, 1833], Hannah Felch, Mary Harvey, all rec'd July 1821.
Nath'l Cheney, Sally Cheney, Betsey Parker, Jane Davis—Rec'd Sept. 10, 1821.
Hannah Harvey, Rhoda Harvey, Rec'd Oct. 1821.
Hannah Peters—Rec'd Dec. 30, 1821, dismissed 1835.
Hezekiah Parker—Rec'd June 7, 1822.
John Learnard—Rec'd 1824, dismissed 1829.
Priscilla Learnard—Rec'd 1824, dismissed 1828.
Mary Burnap—Rec'd 1829, dismissed 1836.
Sally Burnap " "
Stephen Pillsbury—Rec'd Apr. 2, 1830, dismissed 1835.
Lavinia Pillsbury " " "
Lucy Messer—Rec'd 1831.
Elizabeth Eaton—Rec'd Oct. 2, 1831.
Dolly Dresser—Rec'd Nov. 6, 1831.
Sylvia Davis " "
Sally Eaton—Rec'd 1831.
Samuel Jones—Rec'd 1834.
William Whitney.
Timothy Chellis.
Ebenezer Cate.
Lucy Bailey, Sarah Eaton, Sarah Hoyt—Dismissed Nov. 4, 1834.
Louisa Roby—Rec'd Oct. 25, 1834.
Elmina Chellis " "
Dolly Chellis—Rec'd 1834.
Dolly Little.
Mary Collins.

Emmeline Cate.
Lois H. Nichols.
Ruth Nichols.
Cynthia Nichols.
Sabrina R. Davis.
Maria Baldwin.
Mary K. Abbott—Rec'd by letter May 1835.
Dolly G. Carleton—Rec'd 1835.
Sylvia Carleton "
Margaret S. Carleton "
Samuel Dresser "
John C. Little "
William Taylor Bean "
Dudley Bailey "
Sally Felch—Rec'd June 1835.
Lucinda Colby "
Saloma Little "
Margery Gunnison "
Helen M. Kezar "
Louisa Hall "
Sally Johnson "
Lucy Wells "
Sally Wells "
Lydia Nelson "
Malvina Bean—Rec'd 1838.
Sally Wheeler—dismissed 1854.

Elder H. W. Strong joined the Church and became Pastor July 2, 1837. His wife, Cyrena Strong, received July 2, 1837.

[Elder Strong, with about twenty-five members of the church, seceded June 6, 1839. These formed themselves into a church state, and so continued for about ten years, and were commonly spoken of as the "New Church." In 1849 they returned to the original church, and from that time the two bodies have existed as one and the same church.]

Elder Isaac Sawyer, from Knowlesville, Vt., became pastor Aug. 22, 1840.

Elder Henry Archibald, also his companion, and son, Thomas W. Archibald, united with this church April 29, 1841.

Some names not found on the Record of 1838, nor on that of

1860, perhaps came in with the return of the seceding church in 1849: John Brockway, Jacob S. Harvey.

MEMBERS OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH (CALVINIST), 1838.

Pastor—H. W. Strong.	Deacons—Josiah Nichols, Ezekiel Little.
Samuel Dresser.	Anna Davis.
Amos Parker.	Lydia Atwood.
James Messer.	Sally Cheney.
Daniel Wheeler.	Abigail Nichols.
Joseph Pillsbury.	Abigail Stevens.
Thomas Davis.	Sally French.
Benjamin Wells.	Clarissa Parker.
Gideon Davis.	Susanna Pillsbury.
Jonathan Roby.	Martha Kezar.
David Ambrose.	Mary Wheeler.
Moses Putney.	Mary Nichols.
Daniel Dane.	Tryphena Hunt.
James Stevens.	Charlotte Flint.
Jacob Bean.	Mary Dane.
John Felch.	Hannah Roby.
Nath'l Cheney, Jr.	Tabitha Emerson.
Nathan Phelps.	Lydia Woodward.
Jonathan Little.	Louisa Roby.
Samuel Jones.	Elmina Challis.
Ebenezer Cate.	Lydia Nelson.
Timothy Challis.	Mary Collins.
Samuel Dresser, Jr.	Lois H. Nichols.
John C. Little.	Ruth W. Nichols.
William T. Bean.	Sabrina Davis.
Gardner B. Gay.	Cynthia Nichols.
Henry Wheeler.	Helen M. Kezar.
Sarah Parker.	Sally Johnson.
Lucy Davis.	Sally Wells.
Lois Wheeler.	Margaret Carleton.
Rebecca Davis.	Louisa Hall.
Polly Hunt.	Dorothy Carleton.
Sally Gile.	Elizabeth Austin.
Abiah Roby.	Sally Wheeler.
Mehitable Carr.	Sally Harvey (Col. John).
Betsey Richardson.	Hannah Bean.

Polly Gunnison.
Mary Harvey (Col. Philip).
Hannah Felch.
Sally Cheney, 2d.
Hannah Harvey.
Mary Challis.
Sarah Messer.
Sally Richardson.
Lucy Messer.
Elizabeth Eaton.
Dolly C. Dresser.
Sylvia Davis.
Esther Ambrose.
Dorothy H. Challis.
Dolly Little.
Emmeline Cate.
Lucinda Colby.
Dolly G. Carleton.
Maria Baldwin.
Sarah Felch.
Salome Little.
Margery M. Gunnison.
Lucy Wells.
Syrena Strong.
Malvina Bean.
Mrs. Gardner B. Gay.

Died in 1838—Susanna Nelson, Mary Wells, Rachel Kimball.
Died in 1839—Lydia Atwood, Sarah Parker.
August 29, 1840. Died since last Association—Daniel Wheeler and Esther Ambrose.

Resident Male Members in 1860.

Pastor—Valentine E. Bunker.[1]
Deacons—J. Nichols, J. Felch.

Samuel C. Dresser.
Edmund Richardson.
Joseph P. Chase.
Nathaniel Cheney.
Joseph Pillsbury.
William Taylor Bean.
Enoch P. Cummings.
Moses P. Cheney.
Gideon D. Felch.
John Chadwick.
George S. French.
Andrew J. Phelps.

Non-Resident Male Members in 1860.

Amos Parker, New London or Wilmot.
Nathan Phelps.
Gardner B. Gay, Mason, N. H.
Jonathan F. Williams.
Matthew H. Sargent.

[1] In the fall of 1863 Elder Bunker made a journey to the South and West to get the remains of dead soldiers.

NAMES OF FEMALE MEMBERS IN 1860.

Sally Harvey.
Sarah D. Bean.
Abigail G. Pillsbury.
Tabitha Chadwick.
Malvina B. Felch.
Judith R. Peaslee.
Hannah Worth.
Sabrina D. Bunker.
Elizabeth S. Towle.
Sarah W. Bailey.
Catharine J. Sargent.
Rhoda Bunker.
Mary J. Merrill.
Joanna Phelps.
Sarah Ann Jackman.
Jane Phelps.
Joanna Morgan.
Hannah Fifield.
Margaret Fifield.
Mary A. Kezar.
Mary Ann Felch.
Roxana J. Bean.
Elizabeth B. Chadwick.
Mary C. French.
Sally Wells, at the West.
Lucy Gay, Mason, N. H.
Mary A. Chadwick (Baker).
Dolly C. Emery, Andover.
Susan Morgan, at the West.
Harriet M. Muzzy, Newport.
Mary Marshall.
Lucy W. Dresser.
Almira M. Harvey (widow of Jacob S. Harvey).

Mary Wheeler, widow of Daniel Wheeler, died in Warner, 1862 or 1863.

Sally Johnson, consort of Elder Isaac Peaslee, died April, 1863.

Sabrina Chase, wife of Bro. Joseph Chase, died in July, 1863.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE UNITED WITH THIS CHURCH SINCE 1860.

James M. Sargent.
Prof. E. Knight.
Milton B. Wadleigh.
Rev. Timothy B. Eastman.
Jonas Foristall.
Allen O. Crane.
Rev. William Libby.
Mary Addie Felch.
Flora M. Crane.
Hannah B. Fisk.
Emogene Keyser.
Lucinda Parker.
Sarah H. Carner.
Fannie Porter.
Sarah Bailey.
Caroline P. Eastman.
Anna Whittier.
Lizzie M. Parker.
Annie Little.
Abbie J. Eastman.
Carrie Libby.

Early Baptist Churches and Warren Baptist Association.

The first church of the Baptist order in America was constituted at Providence, R. I., in 1639, by Roger Williams, only nineteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The first in Massachusetts was in Swansea, organized in 1663; in New Hampshire, in Newton in 1755; in Maine, in Kittery in 1682, but soon broken up, and no other formed in Maine till 1768, at Berwick.

So fierce and determined was the persecution against these unlawful and dangerous innovators, as they were considered by the "standing order," *i. e.*, the Congregationalists, that their growth as a denomination was exceedingly slow. Such was the severity of their persecutions here that they received very few accessions from the fatherland, and of the few who came some returned. They were subject to great oppression in England, but their condition there was tolerable when compared with what it was here, where whipping, fines, and imprisonment awaited them. And yet, concerning the first Baptists in this country Cotton Mather kindly says,—"Many of the first settlers in Massachusetts were Baptists, and they were as holy, and watchful, and fruitful, and heavenly a people as perhaps any in the world."

In 1739, a century after the formation of the first church, there were in all the land but thirty-eight Baptist churches, eighteen of which were in New England. But from this period there commenced a very rapid increase of the denomination. White-

field and his associates were the instruments of breaking up the formalism of the "standing order," and of originating a revival of religion which contributed indirectly to the spread of Baptist sentiments and the multiplication of Baptist churches. These evangelists and their converts were soon proscribed, and under the name of Separates, or New Lights, subjected to the same penalties of fines and imprisonment as the Baptists. A sympathy of suffering therefore naturally drew them towards the Baptists, and the result was that a very large number of ministers and some whole churches embraced Baptist sentiments. Hence it was that in 1783, less than half a century from the last mentioned date, the thirty-eight churches of the Baptist faith in our land had increased to three hundred and nine—more than eight fold. By this time the persecution against them had sensibly weakened, and there were rights for which the Baptists had dared to contend in the provincial courts.

One powerful agent in enabling them to defend their privileges, and, to some extent, to escape taxation for support of Congregationalists, was the formation, Sept. 8, 1767, of the Warren Baptist Association, the object of which was mutual help between the churches against injustice and oppression, as well as to unite and quicken each other in religion. The following description of the objects, methods, and successful operations of this noble and useful body is gathered from the "History of the Baptists of New England from 1602 to 1804, by Rev. Isaac Backus, A. M." He says the Warren Baptist Association, so called from Warren,

Mass., where it arose, was the first one in Massachusetts, and probably the first in New England. "In a few years it extended over all the old colony of Plymouth, and over Massachusetts as high as Connecticut river, and into three other states. Its benefits soon became visible to others."

In 1771 they began to print the Minutes of their proceedings, by which means mutual acquaintance and communion have been preserved, errors in doctrine or conduct exposed and guarded against, false teachers have been detected, and warnings published against them. Destitute flocks have been occasionally supplied, the weak and oppressed have been relieved, and many have been animated and encouraged in preaching the gospel through the land, and in new plantations in the wilderness. A missionary society is formed to collect money for the support of travelling ministers, and to instruct and direct them therein according to their best discretion, and several of them have visited many destitute flocks, and some have gone even into upper Canada with good acceptance.

Mr. Backus describes the manner and means of admitting churches to the association, which seem to be the same as are used by similar bodies at the present day, making it evident that the church fathers of a hundred and twenty years ago made no blundering experiment.

When any church desires to join with them they send messengers and a letter to the Association, showing when their church was formed, the faith and order of it, and their number of members. If satisfaction is gained they are received by a vote of the Association, and the moderator gives the messengers the right hand of fellowship. Each church is to send messengers and a letter, or a letter at least, to the annual meeting of the Association, to give an account of the state of their church, and how many have been added, dismissed, or excluded, or that have died in the year. If this is neglected for a number of years, or if the church departs from her former faith, she is left out of the Association.

The first Baptist church in this state was formed at Newton in 1775; another was formed at Madbury, and also one at Weare, in 1768. In 1770 several Baptist ministers entered our state as itinerant missionaries, and made many converts. The number of churches increased rapidly, and new Associations were formed. The New Hampshire Association, embracing churches in Maine and the eastern part of this state, was formed in 1785, and the Woodstock, in which the churches in Vermont and the western part of New Hampshire were included, was formed about the same time.

Rev. Caleb Blood, who had been laboring for several months in the town of Marlow as a missionary, in 1779, being about to go elsewhere, addressed a letter to the Warren Baptist Association, showing the great need of missionaries to labor in the western part of this state. Among those who came in response to this appeal were Elder Job Seamans, who after some years located in New London, and Elder Samuel Ambrose, who, after laboring as a missionary in our vicinity, in 1781 took up his residence in Sutton.

Samuel Ambrose.

The death of Mr. Ambrose in 1830, at the age of 77, fixes the date of his birth at 1753. As a young man he was a resident of Hollis, N. H., but his name is not found on Hollis records of births. There is some reason to believe that Exeter was the place of his nativity. He was a member of the "Hollis Young Men's Religious Association"

before the Revolution, and of Hollis Militia Company in January, 1775, and also was a soldier from Hollis in the army at Cambridge in the fall of that year. At that time he, with others from Hollis, volunteered, in response to the urgent call of Gen. Sullivan—then in command at Winter Hill, near Boston—to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety for reinforcements to supply the places of the Connecticut troops, whose term of enlistment had expired, and who refused to serve any longer. In answer to this call, New Hampshire sent thirty-one companies of sixty-three men each. These troops continued in service till March, 1776, when the British evacuated Boston.

Samuel Ambrose married Mary Goodhue, of Hollis, February 20, 1776, and soon removed to Plymouth, N. H., which town was largely settled by colonists from Hollis. While there he studied for the ministry, and from there removed to Sutton.

He is spoken of, by an early writer of Sutton church history, as being "considered sound in doctrine, and an able and energetic man in the field and in the pulpit." Said one who remembered him well,—"He always worked, even to the last day of his life,—worked, with the other men in his district, repairing the highway near his own house, and died before morning." Says another, who remembered him,—"During the many years of his residence in Sutton, after he ceased to be the town's minister, he never failed to sit, by invitation, in the pulpit with the other minister, and usually made some remarks at the close of the sermon, showing, by his allusions or by his review of it, that the schol-

arly habit of close attention and systematic arrangement had not, in the least, failed him."

He was the father of twelve children, of whom his son David inherited the homestead. The widow of David, several years ago, supplied the following sketch for this work :

"The accommodations of the first Baptist minister in Sutton were rather poor, his house being no better than the houses of other settlers, except so far as the labor of his own hands made it so. For a long time the house had no chimney, save one made up, about six feet, of stones, and topped out with sticks and clay ; while the house was so open that it was not impossible to catch a glimpse of the sky through the roof. And yet, for many years, before any meeting-house existed in town, the church of Elder Ambrose's gathering held most of their Sunday meetings at this very house in the winter, and in his barn in the summer. Often people used to come up from Warner on ox-sleds to attend these meetings. Elder Thomas Baldwin, then of Canaan, N. H., but afterwards the widely known Dr. Baldwin of Boston, was a friend and associate of Elder Ambrose, and occasionally stayed all night at his house, where, with next to nothing between him and the heaven he aspired to, he, according to his own account, found delight in counting the stars through the roof."

Elder Ambrose was rather proud to call the attention of the "Association" to this church that he had gathered in the woods, and, on one occasion, induced that body to hold their anniversary on his own premises. The religious services were

held in his barn. On this occasion were present Elder Baldwin, Elder Job Seamans of New London, Elder Otis Robinson, and others perhaps quite as worthy, though less known. On the night succeeding this meeting twenty-five persons, who could not reach their homes that night, slept in Elder Ambrose's barn.

EPITAPH ON THE GRAVESTONE OF REV. SAMUEL AMBROSE.

The holy counsels that he gave—
The prayers he breathed, the tears he wept—
Yet linger here.
O may I sleep in couch as fair,
And with a hope as bright as his.

WILLIAM TAYLOR

was son of Capt. James Taylor and Anna (Corning) his wife; was born, probably, in Beverly, Mass., in 1783 or 1784; moved into this town with his parents when he was a boy, and, in common with other settlers at that period, endured privations, and did his share of hard work. Coming of age, he married Sarah, daughter of Dea. Asa Nelson; erected a house in the centre village in Sutton, and there resided, working at the coopering business and at farming until after he had commenced the ministry.

The following facts regarding Mr. Taylor's conversion and baptism were recorded by Mr. Samuel Dresser, and were communicated to him by Miss Abiah Roby, an aged lady of wonderfully retentive memory. She stated that she was baptized at the same time with Mr. Taylor, and that it took place

in the summer of 1803, when the noted evangelist, Samuel Applebee, labored in this town. This Mr. Applebee, according to the account of aged professors of religion, was one of the most devoted and successful evangelists that ever preached in this town, from its first settlement to the present time. One anecdote of him, illustrative of his entire absorption in his religious labors, will not perhaps be without interest in this connection.

During his sojourn in Sutton, he, by invitation, made his home at the house of Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq. (father of Judge Wadleigh), for two or three weeks. In that time he was never heard to say anything about the things of this world except once, his conversation being altogether upon religious subjects. The one exception was, when going out early one morning he heard the cry of a loon, and, coming in, he remarked,—"You have loons here."

Rev. William Taylor was baptized, with ten others, by an Elder Webster, who was a Baptist minister living at that time in Hopkinton, N. H., and who soon after removed to the eastward. Among those baptized with Elder Taylor were his honored father and mother and two brothers. It is known that three of William Taylor's brothers became clergymen; and it is not without interest to us to learn that any, and perhaps all, of them were started in their Christian course in Sutton.

According to Miss Roby's account, Elder Applebee was present on the occasion of this baptism; also, Rev. Uriah Smith, who preached from these words: "The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men?"

At the time of this baptism there was no recognized Baptist church in Sutton, the early church of 1782 having been disbanded in accordance with advice of a *council.* (This is the only mention yet found of the dissolution of that church.)

The following note concerning the formation of the early Baptist Church in Sutton is found in "Farmer & Moore's New Hampshire Gazetteer," year 1823, and is here inserted as being the only record yet found of the formation of that church, as Miss Roby's statement, recorded by Mr. Dresser, is of its dissolution. At the date of that Gazetteer, 1823, Mr. Ambrose was living, and perhaps furnished the items himself. Others, also, were living whose memory must have been able to reach back to 1782. The note is as follows:

"A Baptist church was formed in Sutton in April, 1782, and in October of the same year Rev. Samuel Ambrose was ordained."

Mr. Taylor, and the others baptized with him, united in what was called *Christian Union.*

The following November a Baptist Church was recognized, and Mr. Taylor, according to the church records, was received May 24, 1804, and soon became one of the leading members. In 1812 he was licensed to preach. At this time Rev. Pelatiah Chapin was the minister of the church in Sutton, and this gentleman greatly encouraged the young man to improve his gift as a preacher.

The ordination of Mr. Taylor took place March 17, 1814. At 8 o'clock on the morning of that day, an Evangelical Council met at the house of Deacon

Benjamin Fowler, the members of this council being as follows, viz.:

From New London Church—Elder Job Seamans, Elder Samuel Ambrose, Dea. Ebenezer Hunting, Dea. Enoch Hunting.

From the Church in Salisbury—Elder Otis Robinson, Dea. James Severance, Dea. William Cate, Br. Mical Sargent, Br. Daniel Parker.

From the Church in Cornish—Br. James Hall, Br. Philip Spaulding, Br. Thaddeus Gage.

Voted, That Elder Job Seamans serve as moderator.

Voted, That Elder Otis Robinson serve as clerk.

Voted, That Elder Joseph Wheat, Elder Abraham Gates, Brother David Brown, Br. Philip W. Kibbey, Br. Simon Chamberlin, and Br. Elias Macgregory sit in the Council. Then proceeded to hear Br. William Taylor give a relation of a work of Grace in his heart, and call into the Gospel Ministry. After hearing Brother Taylor state his exercises, Voted, satisfied, and proceed to set apart Brother Taylor for solemn ordination in the following manner:

Voted, Elder Joseph Wheat preach the sermon.

Voted, Elder Job Seamans make the Ordaining Prayer.

Voted, Elder Otis Robinson give the Charge.

Voted, Elder Samuel Ambrose give Right Hand of Fellowship.

Voted, Elder Abraham Gates make the Concluding Prayer.

Voted, to adjourn to the North Meeting House at 2 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment, proceeded to Divine worship, and performed the several parts of duty as above mentioned, with tokens of Divine approbation.

Signed, Job Seamans, Moderator.
Otis Robinson, Clerk.

Copy attested by William Taylor, who was himself church clerk at the time of his ordination.

Mr. Dresser adds,—"My late aged father, who was present at this ordination, told me that Elder Wheat preached the sermon from the text, 'Preach the word.' The performance was considered never to have been outdone, or even equalled, by Elder Wheat on any occasion."

In 1812 Mr. Taylor was licensed to go forth publicly to preach, and for a year previous to his ordination he had preached as the stated minister of the church in Sutton. After his ordination he served two years, and it appears that he was a very successful pastor. In the year 1814 he baptized seventeen persons. Feeling continually, however, the want of more scholarly training than he had been able to obtain in Sutton, and finding also that his health demanded some change, he concluded to try his native air, and accordingly resigned his pastorate and removed to Beverly, Mass., where he studied for several months with Rev. Dr. Chaplin, of Danvers.

After staying there a year or two he went to Chester, N. H., and preached about two years. From Chester he went to Concord, N. H., and there started a Baptist interest, and was instrumental in the organization of a church of that order, and the erection of a meeting-house of brick, which is the same one where Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D., ministered at a later period. While residing in Concord he had labored acceptably with the 2d Baptist church in Sanbornton, and in 1826 he became their settled minister, removing thither with his wife. Here he was highly esteemed by the people, and remained their pastor some nine or ten years. He afterwards went to Michigan as a home missionary, and finally removed his family to Schoolcraft, in that state, and there continued till his death in June, 1852.

His great ambition was to rear an institution at Kalamazoo, Mich., like that at New Hampton, in

the successful establishment of which he had himself been largely instrumental. For this end he sacrificed his time and his money, and laid the foundation of one of the most flourishing Baptist institutions in the country.

His first wife, who as before stated was a Sutton lady, died in Schoolcraft, Mich., and he there married again. Had no children.

Mr. Taylor was a man of exemplary character in all the relations of life. As a minister he was considered sound, mild, modest, and unassuming, and of undoubted sincerity and integrity, had much prudence and wisdom in managing the concerns of a church and society, and his influence in his denomination was very considerable.

Mr. Taylor's death, at the age of sixty-eight, was caused by dropsy, after an illness and debility of several months.

Rev. Nathan Ames

was born in New Boston, N. H., in the year 1785. Was originally a Congregationalist, but changed his views and became a Baptist. He was a man of considerable talent, firm and decided in character. He died in Jamaica, Vt., in 1848. His wife, Margaret Sweet, to whom he was married August 11, 1805, died August 31, 1853. Their children were seven in number, of whom the two youngest were natives of Sutton, viz., Celina, born April 24, 1819, died Oct. 2, 1836; Almedia C., born May 13, 1822, married Isaiah Howard, of Jamaica, Vt., Sept. 6, 1840, died Nov. 11, 1853.

For a time after his marriage Elder Ames resided in Newburyport, Mass., where he was employed as a shoemaker. At the age of twenty-five he united with the First Baptist church in Newburyport, and about the year 1811 he was licensed to preach, and soon after was called to preach for a newly formed church in Newbury, Mass., where he remained about three years. In 1816, owing to the inabilty of the church to give him a comfortable support, he retired from the ministry and resumed work at his trade. He was never satisfied with the change, but was continually under the conviction that it was his duty to preach the gospel. In 1819 he was invited to become pastor of the Baptist church in Sutton, and was here ordained, at the South meeting-house, May 31, 1820. He labored with this church six or seven years, removing to East Washington in 1827, and became pastor of the Baptist church in that town, and thence to Jamaica, Vt., in 1835.

He was a successful preacher and popular pastor, and always made a fine appearance in the pulpit and out of it. A good degree of prosperity attended this church for several years under the ministry of Elder Ames. In the year 1821 twenty-two were added to the church, nineteen of whom were heads of families, ten of these being males; and most of these new converts were at the age when they were necessarily in their best strength and capability, from twenty-five to thirty-five years old.

Elder Ames was dismissed from Sutton church at his own request.

Dr. Crosmon.

Rev. Abishai Crosman, or Crosmon, was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1752. Was a college graduate, had been settled at different times in Boston, Mass., in New Boston, and in Unity, N. H., and in some places in Vermont. He died in Unity in 1830. He preached some in Sutton about 1803, but was not settled as the pastor, though he was at that time a resident in town, and was a doctor as well as preacher.

Rev. Pelatiah Chapin.

After the retirement of Elder Nathan Champlin from his ministry to the Sutton church in 1811, Elder Chapin supplied preaching a portion of the time for about two years. He was then about sixty years old, white-haired, but tall, straight, ruddy, and good-humored. He was shrewd, witty, and social, and was, of course, agreeable among all classes, young as well as old, being himself one of those who, whatever their age, are always young in spirit.

He was very faithful in visiting the people. An aged lady related the following incident to the writer: On one occasion, when she was busily churning, she was startled by a rap at the door, and on her opening it, the minister, Elder Chapin, entered. Respect for her visitor seemed to require her to discontinue her work, and she made a movement to put away the churn. The elder, however, felt differently about it. He desired her to let the churn remain, insisted on her bringing him an apron, which he immediately tied on, and, notwith-

standing her remonstrances, actually finished the churning himself.

After an hour's pleasant converse with herself and husband, partaking meantime with them of their dinner of bread and milk, the elder concluded his pastoral visit, and he departed to carry his cheerful face and kindly greetings to the next neighbor.

The following anecdote illustrates his keen wit and quiet perception of the ridiculous. It has already been printed and ascribed to other persons in different localities, but it really occurred in Sutton, and Elder Chapin was the author of the witticism that has caused so much mirth. At that day the belief in witchcraft was not universal, of course, but enough of the old superstition remained with the ignorant to create in them a dim, vague fear of the possibility of its existence; indeed, there were some who firmly believed in it.

Among those in Sutton was a man who had set a trap for a muskrat, and had the luck, good or ill, to catch two at a time. Such a thing had never happened to him before, and he began to fear that Satan had helped to bring it about. Witches were supposed to be helped by Satan, and his agency being assumed in this matter, the inference was that he was himself a *witch*. His uneasiness continued to grow upon him, and he finally sought an interview with the minister, resolved to get his opinion on the subject. He related to Mr. Chapin the incident, described his distressing fears, and ended with the solemn question, "Do you think, Brother Chapin, that a man can be a witch and not know it?"

"I do not know about a man's being a *witch* and not knowing it," replied the elder, "but I am quite sure one can be a *fool* and not know it."

A certain pious lady who was fond of dressing handsomely, once inquired of Mr. Chapin if he considered it "sinful to dress up if one did not take pride in it." "Ah!" exclaimed he, "when you see a fox's *brush* [*i. e.*, tail] sticking out of a hole, you may be sure the fox is not far off."

As elsewhere stated in this work, Mr. Chapin died in Campton in 1840, at the age of ninety years.

Rev. Reuel Lothrop

was ordained in Sutton in 1816, and remained here two years. He resided in the North Village, in the John Andrew house, in the L part of which he set up the first and only printing-press that has ever been operated in this town. Here he actually printed some New Testaments and some small books.

Edward Mitchell

was the minister in charge of this church from 1828 to 1830. Was colored, though not extremely dark. He was a native of the island of Martinique. His father was French, and his mother, as he always expressed it when questioned concerning his parentage, "was a native of the island." A sea captain brought him to this country and assisted him some, but he helped himself also. He was married in Philadelphia, but lost his wife and two children before going to college. He taught school in New

London during one of his college vacations to help himself along. He always had some French accent, French being his native tongue. He was a fine speaker, by good judges said to be the best they ever had here. In addition to his natural gifts, he was a thoroughly educated man. He had a call to a better situation in Vermont, and removed thither. Mr. Mitchell was ordained in Sutton, Aug. 18, 1729.

Rev. Henry Archibald

served this church from 1841 to 1845. He was a Scotchman, and possessed of a good degree of culture and capability. If he had come here when himself or the church he served was younger, he would have made some mark. As it was, even, he made a respectable appearance.

Rev. Charles Newhall

was ordained in Sutton in 1848. Remained till 1852. Was much esteemed as a clergyman and as a citizen. Was afterwards pastor of the church in Stratham, whence he was dismissed in 1859 to the church in Sanbornton, and thence in 1861 to Exeter.

Rev. Valentine Estabrook Bunker

was son of Nathaniel and Ednah (Woodward) Bunker, of New London, and was born there, on the original Colby place, February 13, 1811. His grandfather, Benjamin Bunker, was a native of

Barnstead, and early emigrated to Lee, and finally to New London. Valentine received his education at the New Hampton Institution. He was ordained June 20, 1838; removed to Ohio, and at Mechanicsburg gathered a Baptist church, and helped to build a meeting-house.

In 1857, after fifteen years' absence, Mr. Bunker returned to New Hampshire, and supplied the Union church at Wilmot one year, and officiated as pastor in Sutton five years, from 1858 to 1865, at the close of which period he was dismissed to Sanbornton 3d Baptist church, where he served till 1870; then from 1870 to 1872 served the 2d church; and again from 1875 till his death in 1881 he served the 3d church. Served also at Enosburg, Vt. In nearly all his different fields of labor Mr. Bunker was blessed with revivals of religion, some of great power. Baptized about one hundred and fifty persons.

He married Sabrina R. Davis, of Sutton, April 24, 1838. She was daughter of Ezekiel and Ednah Davis, of Sutton, and was born Feb. 11, 1811, and died May 3, 1867, at North Sanbornton.

Mr. Bunker married, Nov. 16, 1867, Mrs. Lois (Curtis) Woodworth, of Essex, Vt. Children: Cyrus Valentine, born in 1839, in Ohio, died in infancy; David W., born May 2, 1842, and married Sarah J., daughter of Cyrus Lane. He is a farmer living in Sanbornton. Angeline, born Sept. 11, 1844, and died in Sanbornton in 1877. Mr. Bunker had two children by his second wife.

Rev. William Libby, or Libbey,

only son of Tristram and Dorothy Libbey, was born in Boston, April 11, 1839. His parents moved to Livermore, Me, in the fall of 1843. His father was a carpenter, but owned a farm on which he worked a part of the time. In the revival of 1857 the subject of this sketch was converted, and joined the Baptist church at Canton, Me., in 1858.

August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 20th Maine Vols., and with his regiment joined the Army of the Potomac September 12, and served in that connection till September 30, 1864, when he was wounded in the left hip, the bullet passing through and coming out at the right of the spine. He was discharged on account of the wound March 1, 1865. In the fall of 1865 he attended the academy at Hebron, Me., and there remained, fitting for college till 1867, when he entered Colby University, from which he graduated in 1871. He then entered Newton Theological Seminary, graduating from that institution in June, 1874.

Immediately on his graduation he went to Wilton, N. H., to serve as pastor of the Baptist church in that town. Was ordained October 15, 1874, and remained pastor of the church in Wilton till April, 1879, when he resigned and went to Sutton, N. H., remaining till November, 1886, when he removed to Ashfield, Mass., and became pastor of the Baptist church in that place.

Mr. Libbey married, Oct. 8, 1874, Miss Caroline F. Lunt, of Reading, Mass. Their children are Wilfred Hale, born in Wilton, N. H., Dec. 31, 1878; Percival T., born in Sutton, N. H., April 15, 1880.

First Baptist Society.

March 11, 1816. A number of persons, inhabitants of Sutton met at the house of Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq., for the purpose of forming a society to support steady and constant preaching in town.

Chose Jonathan Harvey, chairman.

Chose John Pillsbury, clerk.

Chose Jonathan Harvey, Isaac Bailey, Benjamin Wadleigh, Moses Pillsbury, and Asa Nelson, a committee to form a constitution, and present the same at the next meeting.

March 25, 1816. Met at the house of Dr. Benjamin Lovering. A respectable number of the inhabitants attended to examine the constitution, and voted to accept it, and put their signatures thereto.

Voted, to raise $104 this year to support preaching.

At its formation, this society took the name of "The First Religious Society in Sutton," and in 1829 assumed the name of "The First Baptist Society in Sutton."

In August, 1832, this society purchased for a parsonage, at the expense of $250, the place owned by Dr. Clark at the South village.

Names of the Members of the "First Baptist Society."

Daniel Page.
Ben'n Lovering.
John Pressey.
Asa Nelson, Jr.
Ezekiel Little.
Plummer Wheeler, Jr.
Isaac Bailey.
John Pillsbury.
Samuel Kezar.
John Currier.
John Phelps.
Nathaniel Cheney, Jr.
Daniel Ober.
Andrew Robertson.
Timothy Challis.
Asa Nelson.
Thomas Wadleigh.
Caleb Kimball.
Moses Pillsbury.
John Chellis.
Benjamin Wadleigh.
William Gunnison.
Philip N. Roby.
Joseph Pillsbury.
Samuel Dresser.
James Messer.
Jonathan Harvey.
Joseph Pike.
Amos Pressey.
Enoch Bailey.
Benjamin Wadleigh, Jr.
Ezra Meloon.
Benjamin Fowler.
Isaac Bean.
Philip Currier.
John Peaslee.
Benjamin Putney.
Philip S. Harvey.

Josiah Nichols, Jr.
Jonathan Roby.
Nathaniel Eaton.
Hezekiah Parker.
Stephen Johnson.
Daniel Cheney.
Enoch Colby.
Moses S. Harvey.
Samuel Worth.
Elisha Parker.
John Harvey, Jr.
Jonathan Johnson.
Daniel Woodward.
David Woodward.
Joseph Woodward.
Aaron Sargent.
William Kendrick.
Samuel Kendrick.
Samuel Bean.
Philip Nelson, Jr.
Amos Parker.

LETTER OF DISMISSION.

SALISBURY, Sept. 4, 1820.

The Baptist Church of Christ in Salisbury to the Church of Christ in Sutton sendeth Greeting of Christian affection

Whereas our sister Abigail Kendrick has requested a dismission from us to you, we hereby manifest our approbation by acknowledging her a sister in good standing with us, and she has our leave to unite with you in full fellowship; and we trust and pray that she may be a blessing to you as she has been to us.

Yours affectionately in the bonds of the Gospel.

In behalf of the Church

OTIS ROBINSON, Pastor.

This appreciative recognition of her merits as a church member must have been gratifying to the Christian lady whose practice had so well adorned her religious profession, coming from the source it did; for Elder Robinson was a preacher of note in his day, and in this part of the country.

One reason for inserting the above is its ancientness: it is so old that a person born on the day it was written would, by this time, have reached the allotted three score and ten years;—another reason is, it shows that, even at that remote day, it was not impossible for a woman to make herself felt

and valued as a power for good in the church of her adoption.

Missionary Circle.

In September, 1874, a Women's Mission Circle was formed, auxiliary to the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, composed of nearly all the women of the church. This circle, though small, has maintained with one interruption its yearly and nearly all its monthly meetings, contributing to the general society an average of $8.50 yearly, and gaining to themselves increased information and interest in foreign missionaries and their work.

Free-Will Baptists.

This denomination of Christians originated in New Hampshire. Elder Benjamin Randall, their founder, was born in Newcastle, N. H.—an island at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, February 7, 1749. Commenced preaching in 1777, and the first church in the state was organized in New Durham in 1780. Of the churches in our vicinity, that in Bradford was organized in 1800 ; in Sutton and Fishersfield, in 1801; and in Andover, in 1803. The Free-will Baptists were recognized as a denomination by the legislature in 1804.

It is known that Elder Randall preached in Sutton, on the common, in 1804, but how much earlier than that date cannot now be told. In 1807 he attended Quarterly Meeting in Sutton, and preached powerfully. His death occurred on October 22, 1808.

A brief mention of some of the earlier preachers who, either continuously or occasionally, served the church in Sutton, will be of interest here.

Elder Elijah Watson

was born in Nottingham, N. H., in 1777; ordained in 1803; died in 1857. At the time of his ordination he was resident in Andover. He was a good speaker, and a prominent man in the order. Those are yet living who remember him well. He is described as "heavy, slow, and dignified in appearance and manner; friendly, good, and genial, and well liked by the people." Elder Watson owned and occupied for many years the farm now owned by John F. Merrill. He married, for second wife, Rhoda Felch, sister to Deacon John and Amos Felch.

Rev. Nathaniel King,

born in Hampstead, N. H., in 1767, was ordained in 1802 at Tunbridge, Vt., and of him it is stated that "his praise was for many years in all the churches." His field of labor was in Vermont, and his home and residence at Tunbridge, which town he represented thirteen years in the legislature.

He was a son of James King, who moved with his family from Hampstead to Sutton in 1779. Nathaniel served several of the later years of his minority with Deacon Matthew Harvey, in Sutton, and the paper whereon his "indentures" are inscribed having been preserved among Mr. Harvey's other papers, is copied in another part of this work.

Stewart's "History of the Free-will Baptists" thus describes Elder King's appearance at the Second General Conference, held at Sandwich, October, 1828, where he was the presiding officer: "In that tall, noble-looking man of sixty years may be recognized the chairman of the Conference, Nathaniel King. Of more than medium size, symmetrical in form, and intellectual in development, he is one whose pleasant face, sonorous voice, and easy manners are prepossessing. The freshness of youth is on his cheek, and the vivacity of early manhood sparkles in his eye, but he has seen a unit more than sixty years."

Rev. Samuel Appleby, another preacher who labored some in this vicinity, at an early period, was ordained in 1805. He afterwards left the denomination.

Elder Robert Dickey was ordained in 1810.

Elder Benaiah Bean, born in Salisbury, N. H., 1793, and ordained in 1828, died in 1856.

The year 1810 was one of many revivals in this vicinity, in which Rev. John Colby was very active. He died in 1818, aged 29 years, and during the six years of his active ministry he baptized six hundred and fifty persons.

Elder John Gillingham of Bradford occasionally preached here about 1840, or a little earlier, and those are yet living who remember him. He was a man of an ardent, sympathetic nature, and had great power over the feelings of his audience, most of whom were usually in tears before he got through with his prayer and sermon. Mr. Gillingham had a way, in common with others of the

Free-will Baptist clergymen, of falling into a sort of chanting tone, not unlike that in which a Catholic priest at the altar, during worship, sometimes makes the responses to the choir, and which was not without its effect upon his auditory.

This "intoning" may have been one of the arts of oratory, but it seemed as if the speaker was forced into it by the fervor of his own emotions and the strength of his own convictions. These two conditions being given,—and they seem always to have been attainable by those early preachers,—viz., susceptibility to strong religious emotion, and a full conviction not only of the truth and divine origin of the message they brought, but of their own special and individual call to deliver it, their success was assured.

Their strength lay not in scholarly preparation or acquirement, for there was among them at that day no chance for theological training; they had no divinity schools of their own order. Of most of them this was probably true, that, while the people who listened to them could not fail to perceive that, like the apostles Peter and John, "they were unlearned and ignorant men," they at the same time "took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus," and that "with great power gave they witness of His resurrection."

It is, however, but just to say that this state of things—this lack of scholarly training among preachers—was not confined to the Free-will Baptists; it was more a characteristic of the period than of any particular sect, and changed essentially in the course of the succeeding years, which made

manifest the need of more scholarship, and, as wealth and prosperity increased, rendered its attainment possible. Its visible effect soon followed.

At a Baptist centennial celebration in the town of Newton, N. H., in 1855, the orator of the day, Rev. William Lamson, in speaking of the New Hampton Institution after its removal to Vermont, says,—"Already is another denomination [the Free-will Baptist] rearing a noble school, with ample endowment, on the deserted location of the New Hampton of the past. The very effort is giving new energy to every limb of that body, and clothing it with new efficiency."

Fugitive Slave Law.

The following indignant protest against the fugitive slave law, by the members of the Weare Conference, in the fall term of 1850, is found on their records of that date, and is here introduced as sure proof that there were then among them men who understood well how to apply the full force of English rhetoric, condemnatory and denunciatory, of a measure adopted and supported, as they believed, solely in the interest of "that sum of all villanies," slavery:

After business received the following Resolutions regarding the Fugitive Slave Law, just passed by our National Legislature, which, after a spirited discussion, were adopted.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is, first, unconstitutional; second, unjust in its provisions; third, impious in its designs; fourth, a stain on our national character; fifth, an everlasting disgrace to those who enacted it; and sixth, insulting as it is to the dignity of humanity and the majesty of Heaven, we are bound as

men, and especially as Christians, to utterly disregard it as a dead and infamous letter on our Statute book.

Resolved, That the above Resolutions be published in our statistics.

It will be observed by the reader that the style and language of this bold rebuke to the national legislature are so unequivocal that whoever or whatever of associated bodies or of individuals could be accused of temporizing, from motives of careful policy, regarding the slavery question, the Weare Conference certainly cleared its skirts from any such imputation.

Those who were living in 1850, and were of sufficient age to be impressed by the political action of that period, will be reminded by this document of the strong billows of excitement, the "indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish," that swept over the community at the time of the passage of this remarkable law.

No man, whatever may have been his opinions as to the need or efficacy of such a law in saving the imperilled Union, can read this scathing denunciation of its tyranny and injustice without admiration of the courage of those earlier fathers and brothers of the Free-will Baptist church in uttering it at the time when the issue and the possible consequences to themselves were as yet doubtful.

History of the Free-will Baptist Church.

No full record of the early church in Sutton, nor of its progress for many years succeeding its formation, is to be found, but the following extracts from the records of Weare Quarterly Meeting

will serve to show, to some extent, its condition during those years. These extracts are brought down to 1844,—a little later than the date at which the Sutton records commence.

Extracts from Weare Quarterly Meeting Records.

Oct. 31, 1812. Elder William Dodge from Sutton informs us they remain a small body of brethren, and they still have a little strength. [This from Minutes of Q. M. held in Wendell at house of Elijah George.]

1813. Many of the brethren have fallen from their first activity, and have put their light under a bushel, but others are strong for the prize. 4 added. [This from Minutes of Q. M. held at Andover.]

Oct. 30, 1813. The church in Sutton stand unshaken in love and peace with one another. The Lord is at work among them. 3 added.

Oct. 29, 1814. Q. M. at Andover. From Sutton and Fishersfield. The brethren in general appear determined in the strength of the Lord to go over and possess the good land. Some trials,—3 added.

1815. Sutton and Fishersfield. By Elders Dodge and Timothy Morse. An increase of union, as those who have been estranged are returning, and things appear quite encouraging, as to the attention of hearers, etc.

May 25, 1816. Q. M. held in Wendell at the barn of brother Benjamin George, Sutton and Fishersfield. A good revival of late among the youth.

1816. At Fishersfield. Elder Moses Cheney preached an ingenious and powerful discourse to a crowded house, from the text, "One sea and twelve oxen under it."

1817. Q. M. At barn of Elijah Watson in Salisbury. Church in Sutton received into fellowship by the desire of Dea. Benjamin Fowler in behalf of his brethren, sixteen in number. Voted next Q. M. be held in Sutton. Elder Timothy Morse presiding. Report by Elder Dodge from 2nd church in Sutton. Prosperous,—3 new added.

1818. Generally prosperous. 2 added.

The three towns, Sutton, Fishersfield, and Goshen, all reported by Elder Dodge.

1819. Q. M. held at North Meeting House in Sutton. Report by Elder Watson,—prosperous.

1819. In autumn, Q. M. Report by Dea. Benj. Fowler.

1820. Whole number of church members in Sutton, Goshen, and Fishersfield—66; whole No. in Sutton, 27. In 1821, whole No. in Sutton 33, and later in the same year, great interest; whole No. in Sutton 38.

1822. Report by Elder Watson, whole No. in Sutton 40.

1822. Later, letter by Dea. Fowler; not active.

1823. Letter by Amos Felch. United in faith with other chs.

In Q. M. later in same year,—Bradford, Springfield, Newport, Enfield, Fishersfield, Sutton, Warner, Weare, Goshen, Wilmot, Weathersfield, and Windsor, all represented in same Q. M. Whole No. 76.

1824. Letter by Elder Peaslee. Generally prosperous. Sutton church numbers 43.

1825. Whole No. in the three towns, Sutton, Goshen, and Fishersfield—79. In Sutton, 45. Letter by Elder Watson.

1826. Letter by Elder Watson. No. in Sutton 43. Later in same year, messenger to Q. M., Samuel Bean.

1827. No. in three towns, Fishersfield, Sutton, Goshen, 70. No. in Sutton, 42. In May, same year, report by Elder Peaslee. No. in Sutton 39.

1827. At General Conference in Tunbridge, Vt., Nathaniel King nominated for president. Declined.

1828. Letter by Elder Peaslee. Church in Sutton in good standing and well engaged. No. 49, and in the 3 towns 94.

Later in same year—Whole No. in Sutton, 51. They mourn the removal of Elder Watson.

1829. Letter by Elder Watson, the Pastor, had some revival. No. in Sutton, 60.

1830. Rather a low time,—55 in number.

1831. Whole No. 66.

1832, Feb. 15. Ordination of Elder Peaslee at the South Meeting House. A large congregation assembled. Introductory prayer by Elder Stephen Goodale. Sermon by Elder Arthur Caverno, from Isaiah 6 chapter and verse. Consecrating prayer by Elder Watson,—charge by Elder William Dodge. Right hand of fellowship and concluding prayer by Elder Timothy Morse. The scene was truly solemn and interesting, every part of it being conducted

with great propriety, and we viewed God as looking down upon this act of his children with approbation.

August, 1832. Very encouraging,—65.

Jan. 1833,—69.

1835. Trials. Help asked from the Conference. Committee appointed to inquire and report, viz: David Moody, William Dodge, Elijah Watson.

May 27, 1835. Weare Q. M. convened at Hopkinton. After other matters took up the case of Sutton church, which having fallen into a disordered state, requested assistance from this Conference at the last January term. Agreeably to this request, a committee was appointed to assist them in attending to what should be thought best when met. Accordingly the Committee attended to their appointment. After consulting on the situation, found that a majority of the members were in favor of dissolving the church and forming a new one. Under existing circumstances the Com. were in favor of this measure, and accordingly they organized a church consisting of 16 members. Later, Elder Isaac Peaslee, their pastor, asked for a reception of this church into the Q. M. as a sister church, eleven members having been added since its formation, making the number twenty-seven. After some remarks on the subject, voted to receive said church according to their request.

1836, June 20. A time of general prosperity.

Sept. same year. Have not constant preaching but are united, and hopeful that God would send them some laborer.

1837. Prospects encouraging, 37.

1839. The Lord has done great things in Sutton the past year,—a goodly number have professed to love the Lord. Added by Baptism 14, by letter 5. Present number 53. In Nov. same year,—are generally well united, but not a time of revival, and are rather destitute of preaching of our own order.

1842. Elder Peaslee, Pastor. Revival, additions. Old, young, and middle-aged converted. Whole number in 1843, 105.

1843. Trials and dark clouds in latter part of the year.

1844. Low state of interest, present number, 81.

Extracts from Sutton Church Records.

Feb. 10, 1844. Met at brother Nicholas Rowell's for church business.

First, chose Elder Isaac Peaslee, Moderator. Second, chose

Elder Isaac Peaslee, Amos Felch, Asa Nelson, Jonathan Bohonnan, and H. W. Savary as a committee to draft and report a new church covenant.

[No copy of this covenant found on the Record.]

From July 24, 1844, to May 14, 1845, there were dropped from the Church Roll the names of thirty-four persons, of whom twenty-three were seceders, having accepted the Second Advent belief.

The total number borne on the Roll July 25, 1843, was one hundred and nine, 109.

May 14, 1845, the total number was seventy-eight, 78.

The church, however, in time recovered from this great loss; and its course since then has been marked by a good degree of prosperity, as is shown by the following copies of the church rolls, indicating its increase in membership at different periods. Another reason for entering them here is that they contain dates and other items of interest concerning some of the members individually, which will be convenient for reference. This church has been for many years the predominant one in town.

Pastors since 1842.

The Sutton Free-Will Baptist church records, which commence in 1842, show that the following named persons have served as pastors since that date:

Elder Isaac Peaslee in 1842 (and previously). Discharged by his own request, April 26, 1851.

May 25, 1851. Voted that Elder David Moody be pastor.

April 26, 1862. Made choice of Rev. J. Rowe, pastor.

May 23, 1863. Chose Rev. David Moody, pastor.

May 30, 1866. Rev. David Moody resigned pastorate.

June 23, 1866. Voted unanimously to receive as pastor the Rev. Henry S. Kimball. Mr. Kimball was dismissed by his own request, May 20, 1871, to Alton, N. H.

May 20, 1871. Voted to install, as pastor, Rev. Edwin Smith. Mr. Smith was dismissed March 24, 1874.

May 24, 1874. Voted John D. Waldron be pastor. Mr. Waldron was dismissed May 24, 1879, to Amesbury, Mass.

Rev. A. B. Drew was ordained at Sutton Centre, June 17, 1879. He was dismissed to Topsham, Me., May 24, 1883.

Rev. Elmore C. Clark, from Wentworth, N. H., became pastor of this church, June 21, 1884, and continued to serve till 1889.

Present pastor, Rev. H. G. Hoisington.

Deacons.

The following named persons are found on the church resords as deacons of this church since 1842:

Asa Nelson, dismissed by his own request, May 9, 1847. Died Aug., 1853.

Jonathan Bohonnan, dismissed by his own request, Feb. 12, 1845. Died Feb., 1861.

Nicholas Rowell, chosen, but declined, Sept. 25, 1847.

Amos Felch, chosen Nov. 11, 1848. Discharged by his own request, June 21, 1851. Died April 30, 1876.

Nicholas Rowell and Levi Cheney, chosen deacons Dec. 30, 1854. Mr. Cheney discharged by his own request, April 21, 1860. Died Nov. 6, 1874. Nicholas Rowell died Aug. 1883.

Benjamin P. Sargent consented to serve as deacon June 23, 1860. Died March 8, 1875.

Henry L. Peaslee, Sept. 27, 1875. Removed to Bedford, N. H.

Charles D. Sargent, chosen Jan., 1878; chose James S. Bohonnan assistant deacon.

James S. Bohonnan and James B. Sargent were elected deacons Feb., 1884.

Andrew J. Bohonnan, elected in place of James S. Bohonnan, resigned, Jan. 23, 1886.

James H. Merrill, appointed assistant deacon, May, 1888.

Church Clerks.

Amos Felch, chosen in 1842 and dismissed by his own request, May 22, 1843.

Joseph Pillsbury, Jr., chosen in 1843.

Leonard H. Wheeler, chosen Dec. 27, 1845, and dismissed by

his own request, July 3, 1846; and same day Nicholas Rowell chosen.

Benjamin P. Sargent, chosen Dec. 30, 1857.

Chase Putney, chosen Aug. 1860. [Removed to Canaan, N. H.]

Ira F. Rowell, chosen May 25, 1867, and resigned Jan., 1883. [Removed to Claremont, N. H.]

Lawrence E. Bailey, chosen Feb. 24, 1883, and continues to serve.

Free-Will Baptist Church.

The following are the names borne on the roll May 22, 1842:

Isaac Peasley.
Amos Felch.
Asa Nelson.
Perley Andrew.
Isaac Mastin, Jr.
Ichabod Hazen.
Thomas Morgan.
Chase Sanborn.
Lyman Fisher.
Nicholas Rowell.
Aaron Russell.
Jacob Bean.
John M. Andrew.
George J. Bean.
Israel Andrew, Jr.
John Eaton.
Jon. Bohonnan, died Feb., 1861.
Nathan Champlin.
Joseph Goodwin.
Sewall Burbank.
Hiram W. Savary.
Asa Bean.
Joseph Pillsbury, Jr.
Mary Andrew.
Sally Andrew.
Elizabeth Andrew.
Polly Russell.
Polly Goodwin.
Martha Jehonnet.
Sophia Carleton.
Mary Ann Goodwin.
Samuel Rowell, Jr.
Willard Burbank.
Abner Brown.
Alden Whittier.
George Fowler.
James Wheeler.
Stephen Woodward.
Cyrus Whittier.
Sylvester Felch.
Hannah Rowell.
Dolly Johnson.
Dolly Bohonnan.
Anna Johnson.
Seba Ring.
Polly Rowell.
Elizabeth Andrew.
Betsey Felch.
Hannah Nelson.
Jane Adams.

Lydia N. Andrew.
Minerva T. Andrew.
Nancy Morgan.
Sally Russell.
Alice Stevens.
Elizabeth Nelson.
Jane Johnson.
Louisa Peaslee.
Caroline Champlin.
John L. Abbott.
Jonathan Harvey Whittier.
Stephen Felch.
Harmon Hazen.
Jesse Williams.
Josiah S. Morgan.
Thomas Jefferson Chadwick.
Olive Reddington.
Sarah Pillsbury.
Angeline Brown.
Ann Brown.
Harriet Champlin.
Ruth Burbank.
Nancy Peaslee.
Joseph Johnson.
Daniel Hazen.
George Kezar.
Leonard H. Wheeler.
Mrs. C. Abbott.
Ruth Chadwick.
Caroline E. Russell.
Esther Whittier.
Ruth Kezar.
Hannah Harvey.
Lydia A. Woodward.
Ann Hazen.
Harriet M. Bean.
Elsie G. Bean.
Lucy Cambridge.
Betsey Andrew.
Jane Johnson.
Hannah Greeley.
Dolly Felch.
Lucy Fisher.
Polly Ring.
—— Wells.
Theodate Bean, d. Sept. 20, 1874.
Sally Wheeler, died Aug., 1868.
Judith Cheney.
—— Pressey.
—— Roby.
Belinda Savary.
Roswell Haddock.
Jonathan Palmer.
B. Perry Sargent.
Samuel Rowell.
Henry Towle.
James B. McAllister.
Sally Champlin.
Phineas Whittier.
Timothy Bean.
Fanny Bean.

Names of Members of Free-Will Baptist Church, 1847.

Isaac Peaslee.
Amos Felch.
Asa Nelson, died Aug., 1853.
Isaac Mastin, Jr.
Nicholas Rowell.
Thomas Morgan.
Ephraim Fisk, d. Oct. 27, 1864.
Chase Sanborn, died Apr., 1858.
Aaron Russell.
John M. Andrew.
John Eaton.
Jonathan Bohonnan, d. Feb., '61.

Asa Bean.
John Muzzy.
Roswell Haddock.
Jonathan Palmer.
Stephen Felch.
Jesse Williams.
Joseph Johnson, Jr.
Leonard Wheeler.
Josiah L. Morgan.
George Keyser, d. Aug. 25, '65.
James M. Palmer.
Stephen Woodward.
Sylvester Felch.
George Fowler.
B. Perry Sargent.
Henry Towle.
Timothy Bean.
Abraham Peaslee.
Jacob Bean.
Dustin Seavy, died Jan., 1854.
David Moody.
Levi Cheney.
Edmund Blood.
Thomas Roby.
Ira F. Rowell.
Henry D. Stevens, d. Mar. '58.
John Roby, Jr.
William H. Coburn.
Chase Putney.
James G. Bohonnan.
Dolly Bohonnan, died 1855.
Anna Johnson, d. Sept. 26, 1865.
Seba Ring.
Elizabeth Andrew, d. Jan. 5, '63.
Betsey Felch.
Hannah N. Mastin, d.Jan. 14, '67.
Jane Adams.
Minerva T. Andrew.
Elizabeth (or Alice) Stevens, died April, 1861.
Lucy Cambridge.
Jane Johnson.
Hannah Greeley, d. Dec. 11, 1847.
Hannah Rowell.
Hannah Sanborn.
Lucy Fisher.
Polly Ring.
—— Wells.
Theodate Bean.
Sally Wheeler.
—— Pressey.
—— Roby.
Rachel Fisk.
Abigail Muzzy.
Nancy Peaslee, died July, 1860.
Mary Andrew.
Elizabeth Andrew.
Sarah J. Johnson.
Louisa Peaslee, died.
Angeline Brown.
Ann Brown.
Ruth Keyser.
Sarah Pillsbury, d. Mar. 20, 1855.
Lydia A. Woodward.
Fanny Bean.
Sarah Peaslee, died June, 1856.
Polly Mastin.
Elizabeth Nelson.
Mary P. Felch, dis. by letter.
Harriet M. Bean.
Harriet Roby.
Sally Moody.
Lorinda Gove, d. Aug. 8, 1861.

REVISION OF RECORD OF NAMES, AUGUST 18, 1867.

Rev. Isaac Peaslee.
Amos Felch, died April 30, 1876.
Nicholas Rowell.
Aaron Russell.
John Eaton, died May 20, 1873.
Asa Bean, dis. by letter to Cong. Ch. in Chester, N. H., Sept., '84.
Roswell Haddock.
L. H. Wheeler, died August 14, 1877.
B. P. Sargent, died March 8, 1875.
Timothy Bean.
Levi Cheney.
Thomas Roby.
I. F. Rowell.
John Roby, Jr.
William W. Coburn.
Chase Putney, dismissed by letter August 21, 1869, to Canaan.
James S. Bohonnan.
George Putney.
Henry S. Kimball, dismissed by letter to Alton.
Daniel Couch.
James H. Merrill.
M. V. B. Shattuck.
Edmund D. Couch.
David M. Fisher.
Edward B. Moody, died March, 1873.
James B. Sawyer.
James D. Prescott.
Francis M. Richards.
Betsey Felch, died October, 1868.
Hannah M. Rowell.
Hannah Sanborn.
Seba Ring.
Theodate Bean, died September 20, 1874.
Sally Wheeler, died August, 1868.
Rachel Fisk, died December, 1879.
Ruth Coburn.
Lydia A. Putney, died March 2, 1875.
Annie Bean.

Elizabeth Nelson, died June 1, 1874.
Almira Cheney.
Lucinda Blaisdell, died October, 1868.
Betsey J. Whittier.
Mary A. Rowell.
Adeline C. Sargent.
Clementine B. Reed.
Lavina L. Gove.
Emily Keyser.
Antoinetta Knight.
Fanny A. Bohonnan.
Mary J. Putney, dismissed to Canaan, August 21, 1869.
Mary F. Sargent.
Maria Greeley.
Judith Walker.
Lucy B. Peaslee.
Phebe A. Titcomb.
Sally Ring.
Carrie L. Kimball, dismissed by letter to Alton, June, 1871.
Eliza J. Merrill.
Mary E. Bailey.
Susan M. Walker.
D. Lizzie Shattuck, died November, 1877.
Laura A. Couch.
Hannah Davis.
Lucy A. Sawyer.
Diantha M. Moody.
Emma J. Ferrin.
Abby M. Todd.
Jennie F. French.
Betsey A. Roby.
Mary J. Roby, died June 15, 1877.
Ida E. Dresser.
Philinda H. Davis.
Esther Pierce, died October 25, 1867.
Mary Richards.
Marilla Richards.
Harriet Prescott.
Abby J. Blood.
Sarah J. Keyser.

Elizabeth Andrew.
R. Annie Rowell, received by letter, 1868.
Lois Fisher, baptized October, 1868.
Mary Russell, baptized October, 1868.
Lucy Wheeler, baptized September 25, 1870.
Abby A. Peaslee, baptized September 25, 1870.
Mary Titcomb, baptized September 25, 1870.
Mrs. Mary Cheney, baptized September 25, 1870.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH ROLL, 1880, JANUARY 1.

Rev. Isaac Peaslee, died May 10, 1884.
Dea. Nicholas Rowell, died August, 1883.
Aaron Russell, died May 26, 1883.
Roswell Haddock, died June 20, 1884.
Timothy Bean, died June 14, 1884.
Thomas Roby.
Ira F. Rowell, dismissed by letter March 1, 1884.
John Roby, Jr.
William W. Coburn.
James S. Bohonnan.
George Putney.
James H. Merrill, received by letter August, 1866.
M. V. B. Shattuck, received by baptism June, 1866.
James B. Sawyer, received by letter June, 1867.
James D. Prescott, received by letter September, 1867; dismissed by letter 1884, to New London.
F. M. Richards, dismissed by letter to Warner, August 3, 1887.
Lawrence E. Bailey, received by baptism July 23, 1871.
Rev. David Moody.
Fred. H. Keyser, received by baptism May 25, 1874.
Orison L. Gile, received by baptism May 25, 1874, and dismissed by letter to Lewiston, Me., April 22, 1882.
Willis H. Howe, received by baptism May 25, 1874.
Henry L. Peaslee, received by baptism May 25, 1874.
Cyrus H. Little, received by baptism June 26, 1875.
Arthur H. Roby, received by baptism June 26, 1875, and died April 10, 1887.
Newton Clough, received by letter September 27, 1875, and dismissed by letter to Brownfield, Me., December 26, 1885.

Charles D. Sargent, received by letter September 27, 1875.
Charles W. Sargent, received by letter November 27, 1875.
James H. Peaslee, received by baptism November 27, 1876; died November 30, 1886.
David Bohonnan, received by baptism May 27, 1877; died March 24, 1888.
Andrew J. Bohonnan, received by baptism May 27, 1877.
Isaac H. Mastin, received by baptism May 27, 1877.
Albert D. Couch, received by baptism May 27, 1877.
Charles H. McAllister, received by baptism June 10, 1877.
Mark J. Felch, received by baptism June 10, 1877.
Andrew C. French, received by baptism June, 1877.
Elmer Hall, received by baptism November 8, 1878.
Rev. A. B. Drew, dismissed by letter to Topsham, Me., March 24, 1883.
Fred H. Cheney, received by letter August, 1881; died July 22, 1884.
Miles S. Roby, received by baptism November 12, 1882.
Elmore C. Clark, ordained August 28, 1884.
Addison W. Merrill, received by baptism May 24, 1885.
Wallace G. Sawyer, received by baptism May 24, 1885.
George S. Bohonnan, received by baptism May 24, 1885,
Elisha P. Davis, received by baptism May 24, 1885,
Frank B. Roby, received by baptism, August 1, 1886.
George W. Russell, received by baptism May 22, 1887.
Chester J. Moody, received by baptism July 22, 1888.
Hannah M. Rowell, died September 4, 1880.
Hannah Sanborn.
Seba Ring.
Ruth Coburn, died March, 1885.
Fanny Bean, died February, 1882.
Almira Cheney.
Betsey J. Whittier.
Mary A. Roby.
Adeline C. Sargent.
Clementine B. Reed, died August, 1882.
Lovina L. Gove, died February 3, 1888.
Emily Keyser.
Fanny Bohonnan.
L. Maria Greeley.

Lucy B. Peaslee.
Phebe A. Titcomb.
Sally Ring, died May 20, 1883.
Alice J. Merrill, received by baptism 1866.
Mary E. Bailey, received by baptism May, 1866.
Laura A. Mastin, received by baptism July, 1866; died April 14, 1888.
Hannah Davis, received by baptism July, 1866.
Lucy A. Sawyer, received by baptism June, 1867.
Diantha M. Moody, received by baptism June, 1867.
Abby M. Todd, received by baptism June, 1867.
Jennie F. Emmons, received by baptism June, 1867.
Mary E. Richards, received by baptism September, 1867, and dismissed to Warner, August, 1887.
Harriett Prescott, received by baptism September, 1867, and dismissed to New London by letter September, 1884.
Sarah J. Colby, received by baptism September, 1867.
Rachel Annie Rowell, received by letter February 6, 1868, and dismissed by letter March, 1884.
Lois Fisher, received by baptism October, 1868.
Mary Russell, received by baptism October, 1868.
Sarah J. Baker, received by baptism October, 1868.
Lucy B. Wheeler, received by baptism September 25, 1870.
Abby A. Peaslee, received by baptism September 25, 1870.
Mary Titcomb, received by baptism September 25, 1870.
Mrs. Mary Cheney, received by baptism September 25, 1870.
Mary F. Sargent, received by baptism May 26, 1872.
Nancy Hope, received by baptism May 26, 1872.
Minnie Smith (Davis), received by baptism August, 1862.
Mrs. M. J. Davis.
Sally Moody, received by letter March 24, 1874.
Carrie S. Putney, received by baptism, May 23, 1874.
Emma L. Wells, received by baptism May 23, 1874.
Emma Pierce, received by baptism June 21, 1874.
Lydia A. Wells, received by baptism June 21, 1874; dismissed to Lowell.
Abby J. Wells, received by letter June 21, 1872; dismissed to Lowell.
Nellie G. Hart, received by baptism August 22, 1874.
Carrie Fellows, received by baptism August 22, 1874; dismissed to Nashua.

Mary L. Cheney (Felch), received by baptism October 24, 1874.
Sarah W. Peaslee, received by baptism October 24, 1874.
Linda E. Nelson, received by baptism June 26, 1875.
Lizzie French, received by baptism June 26, 1875.
Sarah E. Clough, received by letter September 27, 1875; dismissed December 26, 1883, to Brownfield, Me.
Isabel A. Colby, received by letter October 23, 1875.
Louisa A. Philbrick, received by letter October 23, 1875.
Keziah Sargent, received by letter September, 1875.
Lucy L. Peaslee, received by baptism May 27, 1876; dismissed to Bedford.
Emma M. Harwood, received by baptism, July 29, 1876.
Phebe M. Sargent, received by baptism July 29, 1876.
Josie Roby, received by letter August 26, 1876.
Mary J. Bohonnan, received by letter May 26, 1877.
Fidelia McAllister, received by baptism 1877; died November 8, 1884.
Nellie M. Phelps, received by baptism 1877; died October, 1887.
Adelaide McAllister, received by baptism June 10, 1877; died October 7, 1882.
Hattie E. Keyser, received by baptism May 26, 1877.
Sally Clough, received by letter June, 1877; dismissed to Brownfield, Me., December 26, 1885.
Laura P. Drew, received by letter; dismissed March 24, 1883, to Topsham, Me.
Abby J. Eastman, received by letter October 25, 1879.
Grace M. Shattuck, received by baptism August 27, 1882.
Mary E. Merrill, received by baptism August 27, 1882.
Effie J. Merrill, received by baptism August 27, 1882.
Lydia C. Bailey, received by baptism November 12, 1882.
Mary W. Wiley, received by baptism August 25, 1883.
Mary A. Fellows, received by baptism October, 1883.
Nettie E. Clark, received by letter June 21, 1884.
Sarah L. Colby, received by baptism May 24, 1885.
Ada M. Follansbee, received by baptism May 24, 1885.
Cora E. Couch, received by baptism May 24, 1885.
Louisa A. Bullard, received by letter July 24, 1886.
Myra Bullard, received by letter July 24, 1886.
Nellie E. Wells, received by profession July 24, 1886.
Minnie L. Wells, received by baptism August 1, 1886.

Lizzie B. Andrews, received by baptism August 1, 1886.
Eva B. Roby, received by baptism August 1, 1886.
Effie M. Hart, received by baptism August 1, 1886.
Meribah A. Johnson, received by baptism August 1, 1886.
Ella M. Sawyer, received by baptism May 22, 1887.

Covenant of the Free-Will Baptist Church in Sutton.

Believing that the union of Christians in a visible church is sanctioned by the teachings of Christ and the practice of his apostles, Therefore we covenant and agree we will constantly strive to maintain true piety in our own hearts, to keep ourselves in vital communion with God, and recommend religion to others, not only in words but by devoted lives, and always be careful of each others' reputation and usefulness.

That we will watch over each other in the spirit of true charity, seeking to bear each others' burdens, assist the needy, strengthen the weak, reprove the erring, cheerfully submit to the will of the constituted majority.

That we will contribute to our ability to support a faithful ministry, maintain secret and family prayer, and aid by our presence and otherwise public and social worship.

That we will give an active and consistent support to the great causes that aim to promote morality and Christian virtue, including Temperance and Missions, and that we will conduct ourselves in such a manner that none of the great moral causes will be injured by us.

That we will everywhere hold Christian principle sacred and Christian objects supreme, counting it our chief business to spread Christian knowledge and diffuse Christian spirit in society, constantly praying that God's will may be done on earth as it is done in heaven.

And may he who has promised to help those who ask enable us to keep this covenant, and grant us his grace to be faithful in all things until he shall gather us to himself and crown us with the final victory.

[At the December session of the Monthly Conference, 1880, voted to adopt the above Covenant, as reported by I. F. Rowell, F. M. Richards, and Rev. A. B. Drew.]

Recent Delegates to Quarterly Meeting.

In the appointment of delegates to represent the Sutton church in Quarterly Meeting, only male members were chosen up to 1880, at which date some female names were added.

Aug. 27, 1880. Chose for delegates to Q. M., James B. Sawyer and wife, F. M. Richards and wife, and Ira F. Rowell.

Oct. 24, 1880. Chose F. M. Richards and wife, Ira F. Rowell, and Lawrence E. Bailey.

Jan. 22, 1881. Chose Lawrence E. Bailey, Fred H. Keyser, Ira F. Rowell, and James B. Sawyer.

May 21, 1881. Chose Dea. N. Rowell, Dea. Charles D. Sargent, James B. Sawyer, Arthur H. Roby, and F. M. Richards.

Aug., 1881. Chose James B. Sawyer and wife, F. M. Richards and wife, and Cyrus H. Little.

Oct. 22, 1881. Chose Cyrus H. Little, A. H. Roby, Thomas Roby, Lawrence E. Bailey, and James B. Sawyer, delegates.

Jan. 22, 1882. Chose James B. Sawyer and wife, James D. Prescott and wife, and sister Mary E. Richards.

May 26, 1883. Chose James B. Sawyer and wife, James D. Prescott and wife, and sister Mary E. Richards.

Aug. 25, 1883. Chose Lawrence E. Bailey, James B. Sawyer and wife, and James S. Bohonnan and wife.

May 24, 1884. Chose as delegates to Q. M., James B. Sawyer and wife, Thomas Roby and wife, and Dea. Charles D. Sargent.

Aug. 23, 1884. Chose James B. Sawyer and wife, Newton Clough and wife, and James S. Bohonnan.

Jan. 24, 1885. Chose James B. Sawyer and wife, Thomas Roby and wife, and sister Josie Roby.

May 23, 1885. Chose James B. Sawyer and wife, Dea. Charles Sargent, and Elisha P. Davis and wife.

Aug. 22, 1885. James B. Sawyer and wife, James M. Peaslee, sister Abbie A. Peaslee, and Fred H. Keyser.

Oct. 24, 1885. Sisters Mary E. Bailey, Josie Roby, Carrie S. Putney, Lavina L. Gove, and James M. Peaslee.

Aug. 21, 1886. Lawrence E. Bailey, Fred H. Keyser and wife, Thomas Roby, and Miss Nellie E. Wells.

May 26, 1887. Thomas Roby and wife, Fred H. Keyser and wife.

Jan. 21, 1888. Fred H. Keyser and wife, Lawrence E. Bailey and wife, and Mrs. Jennie Davis.

May, 1888. Sister Mary E. Bailey, Thomas Roby and wife, sister A. C. Coburn, and Hattie E. Keyser.

Elder David Moody

was born in Gilmanton, N. H., Dec. 3, 1804, married Sally Bean, of Gilmanton, March 19, 1827. Their only daughter, Deborah E., was born Jan. 10, 1838.

Mr. Moody commenced preaching in November, 1823. Was ordained in May, 1826. He served the following churches as pastor: Bethlehem, Sandwich, Meredith, Gilmanton, Sanbornton.

Supplied Pittsfield, Gilford, Northfield; then moved to Hopkinton, was pastor of that church four years; then to Weare, remaining three years; thence to Sutton two years; thence to Belmont, 1st church, four years; thence to South Weare two years; thence back to Belmont, 1st church, four years; then back to Sutton ten years; supplied at different times Newbury and Wilmot; then moved to East Weare one year; then moved back to Sutton and remained four years; then moved to Plainfield, and was pastor of the church in Enfield two years; moved back to Sutton, and then to North Weare, and there was pastor of the church three years; moved back to Sutton and then to Plainfield, preaching at West Enfield two years; then moved back to Sutton, and thence to Sunapee, preaching there two years.

Mr. Moody moved back to Sutton in October,

1876, since which time he has had his home here continuously, and supplied other churches as he has been able.

The foregoing facts were communicated by Elder Moody, with permission to abridge the account according to judgment, but it seems best to give them in full. To relate all those changes just as they occurred gives a more faithful picture of his life-work during the long years that have rolled away, showing plainly enough that he has not been one of those Christians who expect to "be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease," but that whatever his hand has found to do he has done it. And this is true of him not only figuratively but literally, for he has not disdained to labor with his hands whenever convenient or necessary. To this judicious intermingling of mental and physical labor is probably to be attributed the wonderfully vigorous old age he enjoys. So well in hand has he kept all his mental and physical powers, that, as yet, not one of them has ventured to be otherwise than faithfully responsive to duty when called on.

In answer to inquiry made to him in 1885 concerning his life-work, Elder Moody said,—"I have married one hundred and ninety couples; I have baptized one hundred and sixty-three persons; I have preached five hundred and thirteen funeral sermons." To these figures several additions must by this time (1889) be made. Being allowed the privilege of overlooking Mr. Moody's book of records a few months since, the present writer found thereon some two hundred names of persons in Sutton whose funerals he had attended.

The people of this town feel that they can with justice claim him as almost a life-long resident and citizen, because that notwithstanding the many changes he has made when called to preach elsewhere, this town has really been his permanent home. He has owned three or four different estates here at different times, and here he remains with his descendants.

Mr. Moody is now considered one of the most honored fathers in the faith he has upheld so long, and the people of Sutton are quite proud of the distinction and respect that are sure to be accorded him when he meets his ministering brethren abroad officially. He has always been esteemed a good sermonizer, and he has, in addition, one great natural advantage which very few clergymen possess to an equal degree, and that is a most excellent and sonorous voice, which increasing years seem to have no power to weaken or mar.

And just here the writer is reminded of a conversation listened to more than forty years ago, when, as was not unusual in those days, the subject under discussion was as to whether preachers were especially called to their work by the grace of God.

Those who took the adverse side to this question brought up the names of several preachers, who, it must be confessed, were not the loftiest examples of what a man might do and be in the pulpit, and, at length, some one on the other side suggested Elder Moody—what did we think of him? Was he especially called by the grace of God to be a preacher? And here spoke one who had as yet

been only a listener to the conversation: "If Elder Moody is not called by grace to be a preacher, why then, in his case at least, nature is stronger than grace, and speaks more plainly, for she certainly indicated unmistakably her design concerning him when she gave him his *voice*, so admirably adapted to the pulpit."

In manner Mr. Moody is friendly, yet dignified as becomes his years and his profession, quick of apprehension, and of ready sympathies, which last named characteristic probably accounts for the fact that the burden of attending so many funerals has been laid upon him.

Mrs. Moody was born in Gilmanton, July 5, 1804. The sixtieth anniversary of their marriage was celebrated by appropriate exercises at their home in Sutton March 19, 1887. About one hundred people were present, and a bountiful supper was served. They received presents to the value of $50. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Elder Moody has been a constant attendant at quarterly and yearly meetings, and has often been called to serve upon ordaining councils. For seventeen years he has been president of the N. H. Charitable Society, an organization connected with the Free Baptist yearly meeting. He was present at the first General Conference of the denomination, which was held at Tunbridge, Vt., Oct. 11, 1827, and has several times been a delegate to that body. He was one of the eighteen aged ministers who were at the Centennial Conference at The Weirs in 1880, and in length of service in the ministry stood second among that number.

Rev. Henry S. Kimball

commenced his labors for the Free-Will Baptist church in Sutton April 1, 1866, and was ordained at the North meeting-house May 31 of that year. During the five years of his ministry in this town there was a continued revival, and many were added to the church. He has since labored with churches in Lake Village, N. H., in Lynn, Mass., in Boylston, Mass., in Rochester, N. H., and in Dayville, Conn. He is now pastor of a Congregational church in Massachusetts.

Mr. Kimball was born in Candia, N. H., Sept. 15, 1839. In addition to the common schools he pursued courses of study at Pinkerton academy, at Derry, N. H., and at the Literary Institution at New Hampton, N. H. His theological education was chiefly obtained at the Methodist Theological Institute at Concord, N. H.

He married, April 10, 1862, Miss Carrie L. Belcher, of Goffstown, N. H. They have three children,—Annie B., Ida May, and Maud R.

Mr. Kimball was superintendent of the public schools nearly all the time of his residence in this town.

In reply to a letter asking for facts concerning his course while with the Sutton church and people, Elder Kimball writes,—"I was there full five years, and enjoyed life there very much. One thing was marked: there was a beautiful harmony existing between the different denominations during my residence in town."

This remark of Mr. Kimball forcibly reminds us

of a passage found in a letter which is yet in existence, though written in 1850, from Rev. William Taylor to the Calvinist Baptist church in Sutton, of which church he was pastor in 1816, some fifty years before the time of which Mr. Kimball writes. His letter makes allusion to a very opposite sentiment as existing among the people of the different religious bodies in Sutton. He says,—"I am apprised of one great evil which has formerly existed and I suppose still exists among you, and that is that you meet alternately in two places. It is difficult for a church and society to become permanent in such a case. As a general thing they will be contradicted every other Sabbath, and that too before many if not most of the same congregation. The friction in such a piece of machinery always makes it go hard. I know not what state of repair your meeting-houses are in, but if they were both ready to fall down I could tell you what to do, and that would be to build you one good house in or as near the centre as you could get it, and then you could build permanently on your own foundation. However, I must forbear lest I seem to dictate; but it is said a burnt child dreads the fire, and some of you know that I tried that running fire two years in Sutton to but little purpose; and ever since, I have set my face against owning or occupying meeting-houses in partnership with other denominations, otherwise than as mere acts of courtesy."

As will be seen, Mr. Kimball's letter indicates the existence of a state of harmony between different denominations of Christians which Elder Taylor supposed impossible. May we not claim, without

vanity, that we in this our day are wiser than were our fathers of half a century ago?

Rev. Isaac Peaslee,

a grandson of David Peaslee, the first settler in Sutton, was born in this town June 10, 1795. The most of his life and ministerial labors, except some six or seven years in Troy, N. H., and Ashburnham, Mass., were within the limits of the Weare quarterly meeting. He was converted in early life, served as deacon of the Free-Will Baptist church in Sutton several years; was ordained, and became pastor February 15, 1832. He baptized ninety-six persons in his own town, and his labors as a minister and pastor were greatly blest in the building up of the Sutton church. When, in advanced life, he could no longer preach on account of his infirmities, he was usually found in the house of God, attending Sabbath worship, feeling that his presence there was an influence for good to others, and a blessing to himself.

His first wife was Hannah Mastin,—truly a helpmeet in his ministerial labors. They became parents of eight children.

Elder Peaslee died at South Sutton, May 11, 1884, being almost 89 years of age. A widow and four children survive him. In his death it might truly be said that a worthy Christian man had gone to his reward. His funeral at South Sutton was attended by Rev. David Moody, the text of the sermon being from 2 Timothy iv: 7.

Rev. Arthur Caverno Peaslee,

third son of Rev. Isaac Peaslee, was born in Sutton, May 29, 1832; was converted at Wilmot Flat at the age of thirty-three, under the ministerial labors of N. L. Rowell and G. W. Norris. Soon after his conversion he felt that the ministry must be his life work; and he sought in New Hampton Institution that intellectual training which would assist in making his ministry a success. He was ordained at Newfield, Me., May 5, 1868. In this place his labors as pastor of the church were greatly rewarded.

In the fall of 1874 he attended, for the first time, the session of the Vermont quarterly meeting at West Topsham. At the close of the session he was invited to remain as pastor of the church. This was his last work, and, being unwilling to give it up, long after he was not able to walk to, or even to stand in, the desk on account of his infirmities, he was carried to the house of God; and there, sitting or reclining on his couch, his eloquence thrilled the hearts of his hearers, inspiring them with renewed zeal and love in their Master's cause.

He held seven pastorates, during which he preached 745 sermons, and baptized 91 persons.

He died at West Topsham, July 1, 1876, leaving a wife and four children. His remains were taken to South Sutton for interment.

Second Advent Church and Society.

This body of Christians in Sutton organized as a society in 1847. There were in town some believers as early as 1841. Their number increased steadily, so that in 1868 they drew, as their proportion of the $60 interest of the town's minister money, $10.35, more than one sixth of the whole, which indicates exactly their strength relative to the other religious societies.

The charter members of the society were Thomas J. Wadleigh, Esq., Thomas Cheney, Phineas Bean, Capt. Nathan Champlin, and Moses Hazen, Esq.

Thomas J. Wadleigh, Esq., was elected treasurer, which office he held till 1860, when Moses W. Russell was elected treasurer.

The same year the society reorganized. The following is the record of this meeting:

The Second Advent Society met in accordance with the call of the secretary. Meeting called to order by T. J. Wadleigh, who was chosen chairman.

Moses W. Russell, clerk and treasurer.

Thomas J. Wadleigh, Nathan Champlin, and Simeon Stevens, executive committee.

Voted, To authorize the treasurer to draw four dollars from the town treasury of minister money, assigned to the Advent Society, and send it to Elder T. M. Preble.

Voted, That the executive committee report a constitution at our next meeting.

At a meeting of the society holden in October, 1868, at the dwelling-house of Phineas Bean, Moses Hazen, Esq., was chosen treasurer, which office he held until his death, in 1884. Elder Frank Nelson was chosen clerk at this meeting.

At a meeting of the society, held in November, 1884, Dexter E. Brown was chosen chairman; Azariah Cressey, clerk; Lee E. El-

liott, treasurer; Dexter E. Brown, J. S. Andrew, and F. E. Ferry, committee.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the society.

1. This society shall be called the First Second Advent Society in the town of Sutton.

2. The officers of this society shall be a president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of three or more persons, all of whom shall hold their office one year, or until others are duly elected in their places.

3. Article 3 provides for amendments.

4. Article 4 provides for filling vacancies.

Any person of good moral or Christian character may become a member of this society by signing its constitution and by-laws.

The Advent Christian Church of Sutton.[1]

This church was organized November 15, 1884. Pursuant to notice, a number of Christian believers met at the house of Lee E. Elliott for the purpose of organizing into a church of Christ, observing the ordinances of divine appointment according to the New Testament basis. Those present did enter into a solemn covenant to walk together, as a church, taking the Bible as our only creed, and making Christian character the only test of fellowship.

The meeting was duly organized.

Dexter E. Brown and Lee E. Elliott were chosen deacons.

Francis E. Ferry was chosen elder, and Elder Azariah Cressey was chosen pastor.

The members, all of them, entered into a solemn agreement to stand by and watch over each other in sickness and in health, to assist each other when in trouble, bearing each others' burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

While we take the Bible as our *only creed*, and permit our members to read and understand for themselves, not seeking in the least to bind our brother's conscience, but leaving overy one free to form his own opinion as to the *meaning* of the Scriptures, yet I think we agree in the followimg doctrine or confession of faith:

We believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth, and in his Son the Lord Jesus Christ, our Saviour from sin

[1] Furnished by Azariah Cressey, the present pastor.

and death, and in the Holy Spirit, our ever present Sanctifier, Comforter, and Guide.

We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain the revealed will of God to mankind.

We believe the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ and his holy apostles are a full and sufficient statement of the duties and faith of the church.

We believe that Jesus Christ died for our sins, that he was buried, that he rose from the dead the third day immortal, that he ascended bodily from earth to heaven, where he sitteth at the right hand of God the Father, there to make intercession for us. From thence he shall come again personally to this earth to judge the living and the dead, and to establish his everlasting kingdom under the whole heaven.

We believe the wages of sin is death, *not* eternal life in torment.

We believe that the great day of the Lord is near at hand, wherein the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also and the works therein shall be burned up.

We believe according to his promise that God will create a new heaven and a new earth, which will be the abode of the saved; that the kingdom and dominion under the whole heaven shall be given to the saints of the Most High God.

We believe that the ruler in the new world will be the Lord Jesus Christ, who will reign forever, sitting upon the throne of his father David. Then all of the meek shall inherit the earth, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away. See Rev., 21st chapter.

Finally, we believe that this great change is very soon to take place, "for he that is to come will come quickly, and will not tarry." "Behold I come quickly, Amen; even so, come, Lord Jesus." "Let thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

The Spiritualists.

As early as 1849, at the very commencement of modern Spiritualism, many of the citizens of Sutton became interested in its phenomena, aided soon

after by some good local mediums. Among the first to adopt the philosophy, and who were its first unswerving adherents through life, were Hon. Reuben Porter and Joseph Harvey, Esq.

The first public lecture was delivered by Dr. Mayhew, of Washington, D. C. Among the able subsequent speakers are recalled the names of Emma Hardinge, Emma Houston, Dr. H. P. Fairfield, Henry Houghton, Dean Clarke, J. P. Greenleaf, Mrs. Lizzie Manchester, Mrs. A. P. Brown, Mrs. Withey, and George A. Fuller.

The Spiritualists in Sutton organized for the first time in 1858, and since that time have drawn their proportion of the minister money.

A reorganization took place by the name of "The First Society of Spiritualists of Sutton," under the laws of the state of New Hampshire, March 5, 1877, with the following officers:

President—Wlliam H. Marshall.
Vice President—Harriet Fellows.
Secretary—James Knowlton.
Treasurer—Hattie A. Powers.
Collector—Charles C. Marshall.
Simon Kezar, George Fellows, Charles A. Fowler. } Trustees.

Since the organization of the Spiritualist camp-meeting at Lake Sunapee, the Spiritualists of Sutton, while preserving their organization intact, have to a great extent discontinued their local public meetings, and participate in and help to sustain the annual camp-meetings at the lake.

Osgoodites.

We occasionally hear mention made of these people, although, as a body, they exist no longer; and perhaps there is no person living at this time who is in sympathy with their peculiar views. But, for some years of the early part of this century, they attracted no small degree of attention in Warner, where they originated, and in some of the neighboring towns. In the part of Sutton adjoining Warner they made a few converts. Their leader, Jacob Osgood, from whom they took their name, was a resident in Warner. He was not a member of any church, but his doctrinal views and sympathies were generally with the Free-Will Baptists. His proposition to them, to be by them ordained, was, under the circumstances, declined, and, soon after, he and his followers renounced all faith in ordinations, church organizations, and gospel ordinances. They claimed to be "the saints;" and it was a part of their religion to denounce all denominations in general, and the Free-Will Baptists in particular. In connection with much that seemed spiritual in their worship, they indulged in low and personal remarks, objectionable songs, and, finally, in kissing and dancing.

After a career of more than forty years, Osgood died, and the surviving adherents were scattered; but as late as 1849 the present writer remembers to have attended, for the first and only time, one of their evening meetings, held in a private house in Warner village. On this occasion a few persons, among them the school-master, who had ventured

in out of curiosity, though perfectly quiet and respectful, got soundly reproved by one of the "saints"—a female "saint"—on account of the smartness of their dress.

One of their number had recently died, almost instantaneously, and, as was not unnatural, most of their prayers and exhortations bore reference to the sad event. One of the prayers uttered contained the following sentence, so peculiar that it has not been forgotten by the listener to this late day : "Thou knowest, O Lord, Thou didst call for her while she stood at the table washing up her dishes."

The Osgoodites believed in extreme plainness of speech, manners, and dress, and they refused to do military duty ; and to these circumstances a great part of the notoriety they gained was probably due. But they were not immoral in their practices and behavior.

The wife of Jacob Osgood, founder of the Osgoodites, was a daughter of Jonathan Stevens and wife, who were among the early settlers of Sutton, in which town Mrs. Osgood was born, September 12, 1779. Her name is found among the centenarians of Sutton.

SETTLING THE MINISTER.

In the warrant for town-meeting, March 1, 1790, is the following article:

To see if the town will vote to settle Mr. Samuel Ambrose as Minister of the Gospel for this town.

Voted in the negative.

The warrant for town-meeting, April 1, 1793, contained the following article:

To see if the town will vote to accept Mr. Samuel Ambrose as Minister of the Gospel for said town, so that he may be entitled to the Right of land in said town that was reserved for the first Gospel Minister that should be settled for said town, on condition of his giving the town a good Deed of some part of the said Right.

Voted to accept of the Rev. Samuel Ambrose as a Minister of the Gospel for said town, on condition of his giving the town a good Deed of the 2nd Division Lot of the Minister Right of land, so called, in said town.

In annual meeting, March 2, 1795,—

Whereas Rev. Samuel Ambrose was accepted as a regular Minister of the Gospel for the town in 1793, and as he has requested the town to dismiss him from being considered a minister of the town, Voted to grant his request, and that all contracts between him and the town are relinquished.

The foregoing extracts from the records show that although Mr. Ambrose had been the minister resident in town for several years, and was the first one, he had never been settled by the town, which

formal settlement alone could entitle him to the ownership of the minister right of land, so called, in town, a portion of which he cultivated and lived on. Merely holding this land in trust for the minister they should choose to settle, the town did not own it and never could own it except through a deed from the minister whom their action could put in possession of it. But the town, either from the natural covetousness of the human heart, or from a conviction that one half of it was all that Mr. Ambrose ought to have, since his labors had by no means been confined to Sutton, desired to keep the other half, and perhaps felt justified in doing so, if possible. On the other hand, Mr. Ambrose felt that his services in Sutton justly entitled him to the right.

As the case now stood neither party had any ownership in it, but each could by its action put the other in possession of one half of it. The advantage which each party held over the other being thus equally balanced, the following somewhat remarkable compromise was effected: Mr. Ambrose having three years before asked in vain to be accepted as the minister of the town, now renewed his request, making no secret of his object, viz., that he may be thus entitled to the possession of the right reserved for the first settled minister by a provision of the charter, and the town voted to accept him on condition of his giving the town a deed of one of the lots. A right, it will be remembered, comprised two lots, one of the first division and one of the second division.

If the action of the town of Sutton in thus get-

ting possession of a portion of the minister right of land should seem like very sharp practice and cause for criticism, it may be well to look into the circumstances. Previous to locating in this town in 1782 Mr. Ambrose had labored a year or two in the vicinity, doing missionary work, and becoming acquainted with the people of the adjacent towns. Especially was this true of the New London people, who seem to have had quite as much agency in his settling in Perrystown as did the people of the last named town. It appears that it was a New London man who moved his family and goods into Perrystown, and the town of New London paid the cost of the same. (See Judge Sargent's sketch of New London in "History of Merrimack and Belknap Counties.")

Perhaps Perrystown was the most convenient centre of his missionary field, and hence his locating here; but it is known that he served the church and people of New London in connection with the Sutton church for several years, and the town of New London contributed towards his support during that time. He also gathered a church in Henniker, which was considered a branch of the Sutton church, not very numerous as to membership, but they maintained public worship on the Sabbath, and the sacraments were administered during several years. His action in asking for a settlement by the town of Sutton was evidently a result of the action of the town of New London in settling a minister of their own, Rev. Job Seamans, which was done in 1789. Realizing that he would no longer be needed there, and consequently could

expect no more support from the people, Mr. Ambrose, the next year, 1790, asked to be settled as the minister of the town of Sutton, and his request not being granted, he renewed it in 1793. He remained the minister of the town only two years, at the end of which he asked to be dismissed from said service, not waiting for Sutton to follow the example of New London, which town, becoming tired of paying their minister's salary, asked him in 1795, the same year, to give up the contract with them, which he did, of course trusting, as Mr. Ambrose to some extent had done while he served them, to the contributions of the church and of individuals for his pay.

In warrant for town-meeting, in 1786, is the following article:

To see if the town will choose to see if Mr. Ambrose will comply to be our settled minister, and if agreed with, to see what his annual salary shall be.

There is no record of any action being taken on the article when met.

There is nothing to show with which party originated the proposition that Mr. Ambrose should, having first received his own title, convey to the town the second division minister lot; but that the town had, before this time, had its eye on it with a view to possession, is shown by an article in the warrant for town-meeting in 1789:

To see if the town will vote to sell the 2nd Division Minister Lot in said town.

Voted in the negative, perhaps because the discussion occasioned by reading the article in the

warrant, when posted, brought to the knowledge of the people the fact that the town did not own it, and therefore could not sell it.

Having become, by the treaty with Mr. Ambrose, legally possessed of said lot, the town had a clear right to sell it, and the same was done at public vendue in 1799, Moses Hills, John Harvey, and Lieut. Asa Nelson being appointed to make the sale and take security in behalf of the town.

In 1794, the next year after their acceptance of Mr. Ambrose, the town voted thirty pounds for the support of the gospel in Sutton; but the year following no appropriation for that purpose is made, and the subject does not come up again on the records till in the warrant for town-meeting in 1798 is the following article: "To see if you will vote to raise a sum of money to hire preaching this year." When met, it was voted to refer the article to the selectmen for consideration.

In 1800, and for several years after that, they vote "for support of preaching the interest of the money the minister lot sold for." In 1800 they also vote that "the before mentioned interest money shall be equally divided to each meeting-house in said town," Deacon Greeley with the selectmen being committee to see to the laying out of said money.

After his dismission Mr. Ambrose removed from town, but after a very few years returned to Sutton and resided here till his death, cultivating his farm and occasionally preaching as he had opportunity, but never being settled again either by the church or town. Some of the votes passed early in

the present century indicate a determination on the part of the people that he should not be hired again as a regular preacher, perhaps for no better reason than this, that the minister who gathered churches in the wilderness twenty years before was hardly equal to the style of a more modern era.

1800. Voted that the committee appointed to see that the pulpit is supplied with preaching this year shall procure a new Gift or Gifts.

1801. Voted to lay the money out to hire Mr. Crosmon. Voted to reconsider last vote. Voted that the money not expended last year shall be laid out to procure a Gift not living in the town of Sutton.

1803. Voted to choose a committee to see that the interest of the money the Minister Lot sold for be laid out for the purpose of hiring preaching the present year, and that Dea. Benjamin Fowler be committee to hire a preacher to preach out said money.

1804. Voted to give the public speaker for the town for the past year three dollars per day or week.

Voted that whereas there was 90 dollars raised in the town last year for the support of the Gospel that the respective inhabitants of the town shall have their proportionable part of said 90 dollars to pay to any religious society that they please provided that if they procure a certificate from said Society certifying that they have paid the same the selectmen shall give them an order on the collector for their proportionable part of said 90 dollars. Voted not to raise any money to hire preaching the ensuing year. Voted to allow Benjamin Fowler three dollars, it being for service done in procuring a Gift to preach for the town last year.

1805. Voted to hire Elder Champlin to preach the ensuing year. Voted that Mr. Champlin shall have the interest of the moneys arising from the sale of the Ministerial lands in said town for the present year. Voted that if any of the inhabitants of said town shall be against Mr. Champlin's having their respective proportionable part of said money that they shall have the liberty of procuring any other Gift to preach out their proportionable part of said money which may be agreeable to them, provided said money is laid out in said town the ensuing year.

The peculiar use of the word "Gift" may not be quite familiar to readers of the present day, but was common in the first quarter of the present century. It simply meant a gifted brother or preacher, the implication being that the ability to preach acceptably comes by a gift of nature rather than as the result of hard study and patient effort.

In the transition period of which we are now treating, when the old-fashioned system of a life-long relation beween pastor and people was fast breaking up, the belief in a special "call to preach," even by a man of very little learning, was not uncommon.

There were still left, however, some of the more hard-headed sort, who after attempting in vain to review one of those rambling though perhaps persuasive discourses, would give it as their opinion that "no man was ever called of God to preach unless he *could* preach."

From the votes above copied, it will be seen that at the date in which they were passed, this town, like other towns in New Hampshire, acted to some extent as an ecclesiastical as well as a civil corporation in hiring preachers, etc.

The history of the state shows the cause and authority for such action on the part of the towns. The people of New Hampshire had long been bound by a system which became oppressive and burdensome. An act, passed during the reign of Queen Anne, empowered towns to hire and settle ministers, and to pay them a stipulated salary from the town taxes. This, if not directly a union of church and state, operated most oppressively.

Each town could select a minister of a particular persuasion, and every citizen was compelled to contribute towards the support of the clergyman, and to help build the church, unless he could prove that he belonged to a different persuasion, and regularly attended public worship somewhere on Lord's Day, the law presuming that every person must attend some place of public worship, and pay a tax to some religious society. This presumption was founded on the consideration that the public recognition of the Christian religion was a public benefit, and a means of insuring the peace of the community and the permanency of our political institutions. It was therefore argued that for a public benefit of which every individual was a recipient, whether he attended on preaching or not, each should pay a due proportion of the cost, just as every man's tax helped to pay his proportion of other town expenses and outlay, of which he reaped his share of benefit.

The New Hampshire Bill of Rights provides that " no person of any one particular religious sect or denomination shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher of another persuasion, sect, or denomination, and that no subordination of one sect to another shall ever be established by law."

Notwithstanding these clear provisions, the statutes of Anne continued substantially to prevail. The act of the legislature of 1791 changed the form but not the nature of the oppression. It vested in the selectmen of the towns essentially the same powers which had been vested in the body of the

citizens. The selectmen could still settle a minister and tax the people for his support, and they could build a meeting-house and levy taxes to pay for it, on the property of those who had no sympathy with the undertaking.

The people of New Hampshire submitted to this oppressive law twenty-eight years, that is, from 1791 to 1819, but they manifested a constantly increasing dissatisfaction. After much struggle and debate, the Toleration Act passed the legislature in 1819. It "provided that no person shall be compelled to join, or support, or be classed with, or associated to, any congregation, church, or religious society, without his express consent first had and obtained."

There had been but one sect known to the law of 1791. Universalists, Methodists, and Baptists were indiscriminately classed with the Orthodox, and when they pleaded their difference of sentiment as a reason why they should not be taxed, they were told that "they were not acknowledged by the laws as a religious denomination, and that the assessors might therefore assess them with Congregationalists." After bearing this oppression thirteen years, the Free-Will Baptists, in 1804, procured an act of the legislature of this state recognizing them as a religious denomination. The Universalists did the same in 1805, and the Methodists in 1807.

This recognition of course relieved individuals belonging to any of these sects from liability to taxation for support of the preacher of any of the other sects.

No record is known to exist either of the Sutton church or of its Henniker branch.

The Free-Will Baptists in Sutton organized as a church in 1818.

The review of the action of the town of Sutton concerning meeting-house and minister, which the votes copied from the records present, shows that the people of this town felt but very little of the oppression which the existing laws made possible. The town did not build the meeting-houses, and during two years only did the town have its settled minister, and only once in those two years is found any record of a direct tax for his support. What amount of salary he received yearly from the church and people of Sutton cannot be known. The only record concerning it yet discovered is the following, furnished for this work by the late Moses Hazen, Esq. He found it among the papers of Daniel Messer. It is entitled "A rate list containing what the inhabitants agreed to give Mr. Ambrose for the year 1788." The date, it will be observed, is the year following that in which New London church and town voted to call a minister of their own, Rev. Job Seamans, and fixed the amount of his salary. By this action of New London it became manifest to the people of Sutton that they must hereafter provide for their minister themselves.

The names of some of the prominent men then living at the extreme ends of the town, north and south, are not found in this list of contributors, they preferring to pay for their gospel privileges in New London and in Warner, near which towns they respectively lived.

Rate List (for Mr. Ambrose).

Jacob Davis,	0.	12.	9.	Bond Little,	1.	3.	4.
Jona. Davis,	0.	12.	9.	Asa Nelson,	1.	4.	0.
Ephraim Gile,	0.	19.	4.	Philip Nelson,	0.	14.	4.
Reuben Gile,	0.	11.	10.	Samuel Peaslee,	0.	10.	0.
Daniel Messer,	1.	18.	8.	Joseph Wadleigh,	1.	2.	0.
Thomas Messer,	0.	5.	8.	Thomas Wadleigh,	1.	2.	4.
Jacob Mastin,	0.	14.	6.	Isaac Peaslee,	0.	10.	10.
Stephen Nelson,	0.	6.	9.	Hezek. Parker,	0.	8.	0.
Robert Heath,	0.	11.	4.	Benj'n Wadleigh,	1.	1.	10.
Sam'l Bean,	1.	2.	4.				

The fractional sum set against each man's name, without doubt, indicates the estimated value of a certain number of bushels of corn, grain, or other farm product, with which he agreed to pay the amount of his subscription.

The money arising from the sale of the minister lands proved to be, in more ways than one, a great convenience to the town, as witness the following:

In Warrant for town-meeting, Nov. 5, 1804.

To see what method the town will take to procure a Standard of Weights and Measures. When met, voted that the Selectmen have leave to make use of so much of the Minister money as will be necessary to procure a Standard of Weights and Measures until said money can be assessed by the town.

Fortunately for those of us who may be curious to know just how much of the minister money was thus temporarily diverted from its legitimate purpose, the bill for this standard of weights and measures has been preserved among the papers of Jonathan Harvey. Its amount takes a large moiety from the annual income of the minister fund, and perhaps for this reason the town votes to raise no

money for preaching that year. Here is the bill receipted:

Daniel Warner sold to the town of Sutton a Sett of Weights & Measures, sealed for their Town standard, at 46 Doll's, and delivered the same to James Minot, Jan. 28, 1806, and Received Payment. Per Daniel Warner,
Sealer for the Co. of Hillsborough.

Survey of the Town.

Aug. 1804. Voted that the Selectmen shall take a survey of the Town as soon as they may think proper. Voted that the Selectmen may make use of all the Interest money which has arisen from the sale of the Minister lands in town which is not expended for the support of the Gospel for the present year, to defray the expenses of obtaining said survey, until the town can assess money to replace the said Interest money.

In 1880, immediately after annual town-meeting, some discussion arose regarding the appropriation by the town of the school and minister funds for paying something towards the town debt, the town to be taxed annually for the interest on the same till the principal should be replaced.

The following is Erastus Wadleigh's summary of the whole matter, to close the discussion, as printed in the Manchester *Mirror*, and dated April 5, 1880:

Many new residents and voters cannot see why these funds do not belong to the town. For the information of such, we will refer them to the original grant of the town by the Mason proprietors. One of the conditions and stipulations in the grant was a reservation of one Right (that is, a 100 and a 160 acre Lot) for the support of a Gospel minister; another Right was reserved for schools. These rights were not available in lands, and were sold under the direction of the town, and the proceeds of these sales constitute the original funds. Additions have been made to the school fund by adding

our "literary fund" to the original fund, expending the interest only. The Minister money has ever been 1,000 dollars. The town has acted as trustee of these funds, and should be accountable for the interest on them for proper purposes so long as the town has the use of them.

The town has paid out annually as interest on this minister fund $60. This is divided among the different denominations according to polls or legal voters. The sum paid by the town as interest annually on the school fund has been generally $115, and this sum at 6 per cent. would indicate a capital of $1,916,4–6; and the amount of both funds is $2,916,4–6. We find in the auditor's report of the estimated expenses for the ensuing year, interest on minister and school funds $110, which is $65 less than the former estimates.

These funds have been taken care of by the town treasurer under direction of the town.

At a town-meeting held June 18, 1880, it was voted to sell the town farm, and personal property connected with it. It was also voted that hereafter there be assessed annually $60 for interest on the minister fund, and $90 for interest on school fund. These funds having been used to pay the town debt.

Literary Fund.

This fund arose in the following manner: In 1828 the legislature passed a law in pursuance of which all the banks in the state were taxed at the rate of one half of one per cent. on their capital stock for the support of the public schools. The tax so raised was known as the state's Literary Fund, and was required to be divided among the towns in the proportion of each town's share of the public tax.

OLD FASHIONS.

In the early days women used to pin their ordinary clothing with thorns, the thorn bush being found growing on the hill-sides in many places, and pins being very scarce. Says my informant,—"My mother used to have a paper of pins sent to her by her friends in Amesbury about once a year. She always gave each of her daughters a row of them, which we kept for state occasions, making thorns do duty the rest of the time."

Men's common clothing was held together, usually, by leather buttons,—sole leather, of course,—which the shoemaker would cut out round with the help of a compass in marking. These buttons were quite serviceable, except in very wet weather when they sometimes became water-soaked and limp.

Woodchuck skins were carefully tanned, and thus became useful for many purposes. Being strong and yet pliable, they made good pockets for men's clothes, button-stays, etc.

Some idea of the primitive style of living which the early settlers were compelled to adopt may be gathered from the following incident related by the descendants of the family in which it occurred.

Oliver French owned large estates on the mountain-side, but still his house door was without

hinges, because no hinges were to be had. The door leaned to the house, and it must be pushed aside when any one wished to go in or out. One evening the family had been away, and on their return found the door shoved aside considerably, which indicated that some one had entered the house in their absence. Passing in themselves and taking a survey of the premises, lo! there was the intruder in the shape of one of the hogs sleeping comfortably on the bed.

Bears were very troublesome and destructive in the growing corn. Cornelius Bean and one of his neighbors once made an attempt to trap some bears in the corn-field by getting them drunk and helpless. For this purpose they filled a small wooden trough with rum and molasses, of which bears were supposed to be fond. But the two men, yielding to strong temptation, themselves drank till they became stupid with intoxication, and lay upon the ground some hours. When they at last awoke, they saw, by the bear-tracks around them, that their visitors had been there and had partaken of the rum, but they had not been so drunk as the men were, since they knew enough to take themselves out of danger. The rum and molasses was all gone.

The clothing of the earliest settlers was of the very coarsest and simplest description,—the skins of animals slain in hunting often doing effective service in this way for men and boys. One night, Benjamin Wadleigh, Sen., having been out in the rain, took off his leather breeches, and laid them by the fire to dry. During the night the fire fell down upon the hearth and burned them. And they were

his only pair! The general dismay in the family may be imagined, when in the morning he discovered his great loss. His mischievous offspring, however, soon found food for much ill-suppressed mirth in this mishap, but the honored head of the family was compelled to lie in bed till his wife could cut up the baby's blanket and make him another pair of breeches.

The same individual, one warm winter's day, went out with a musket and a small dog, being in pursuit of a moose he had espied. The animal led the man a long chase, so that at night he found himself seven miles from home, near the Blackwater river, in Andover. There the enraged animal turned upon his pursuer, and Wadleigh fired and killed him. He next proceeded to divest the moose of its skin, wrapped himself in it, and lying down on the snow, went to sleep. During the night the weather changed, and alas that deer and moose skins should be liable to accidents of a character so diverse! This time the skin was not burned, but frozen, and frozen to him, so that he found himself a prisoner, till by the heat of his own breath he managed to thaw himself out.

Apple-Trees.

The first settlers planted apple-seeds, and thus raised their apple-trees. Ephraim Gile had the earliest bearing orchard in town.

When the time came to want a cider-mill, he constructed one for himself by such simple means and methods as he could find within reach. This mill was a rude affair, of course, but, as there was

no mill nearer than Warner, he made it do his work, which was done so well, in fact, that though he had but eight bushels of apples, his mill produced therefrom, according to his own statement, "one barrel of whole cider, one barrel of water-cider, and one barrel of charming good drink."

The widow of Dea. Matthew Harvey informed her descendants that herself and husband were engaged in setting out an orchard of little apple-trees, raised from seed, on the Dark Day of 1780; but the darkness as it increased compelled them to suspend their labors.

Courtship.

Daniel Emery, an early inhabitant of this town, had several sons, who, like most young men, felt that time spent in the society of young ladies was not entirely lost. Their father, however, felt differently, and if his boys were absent too long on such a mission, used to reprove them, and relate his own experience. He stated that he "never lost an hour's time in courting;" that he went to the girl he liked, and asked her a few questions as to her capabilities, the principal of which was,—"Can you make good bean porridge?" Hasty-pudding he considered of secondary importance, but still he offered the same inquiry,—"Can you make it?" Both questions being answered affirmatively, he proceeded to propound a third, "Will you have me?" to which she answered "Yes." And so, to use his own manner of stating it, he "concluded to have her right off."

The girl upon whom his choice fell was Hitty,

daughter of Ezra Jones, the miller; and she proved to be an excellent wife, being capable and skilled in many household accomplishments beyond what he had stipulated for. She was a noted weaver of "rose coverlids" and other nice things.

Making Salts.

Various means were resorted to, in order to obtain supplies for their families, by the early settlers. One of these was the making of salts from the ashes of wood. The new lands that were first cleared were covered with a heavy growth, mostly of hard wood, and when clearing their lands of this timber the ashes made from the wood were collected and put into leaches, generally made of hollow logs cut from the trunks of hollow trees, and after being thoroughly leached the lye was boiled in small kettles, generally holding no more than twelve or fourteen gallons, to a consistence called "salts of lye." These were sold at from $3 to $4 per 100 pounds, to those who made a business of converting the same into potash, which was then transported to Boston or some other market. Many of the men found employment in this business during a large portion of the winter season. The business of making these salts was continued for several years after the town was considerably settled, till the timber could no longer be spared for this purpose.

Capt. James Taylor, who lived in the south-east part of the town, had a store and potash factory, and used to buy the salts and pay in merchandise.

Those are yet living who remember the old Potash building that stood close to the pond just above the school-house in the North Village. They can remember also the day of its entire destruction, when it caught fire and was "burned to the water's edge." It was just before noon-time, when the master was hearing his classes spell. He chanced to look out of the window, and lo! a volume of smoke and flame was rising from the long unused old Potash. Quick came the order, "Pick up your books, and get on your clothes!—school is dismissed." The present writer, then a young child, remembers running home at a tremendous rate of speed, never stopping to look behind, grasping Marshall's Spelling Book as tightly as if in that one copy lay the only chance of ever obtaining an education. That was the last of the old Potash.

There is a sad incident connected with this boiling of salts, which one living twenty years ago remembered. It occurred in Fishersfield, and the victim was a resident in that town, but was well known in South Sutton. His name was William Burns, and he was a most estimable young man. Sometimes the salts were boiled in the house, over the kitchen fire, and this was what Mr. Burns was doing. Wishing to renew the fire, he had just taken off the kettle, and had gone out and struck an axe into a heavy back-log, by this means dragging it into the house. The axe suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated backward into the boiling lye, his whole body being covered with it. He lived but a very few minutes, in terrible torture. This occurred about 1808.

Flax.

Prior to the commencement of the present century very little cotton was in use, and, in fact, it was scarcely known as an article of commerce. Linen cloth served all the purposes for which cotton is now used. Flax was much cultivated, being the material from which yarn, sewing-thread, and cloth could be made.

Flax, after being rotted,—*i. e.*, the husk or outside covering of the stalk, not the fibre, was rotted in the field,—was prepared by the hand-brake and swingling-knife for the further work of the family. Here the hatchel or comb separated the tow from the finer flax, each to be appropriated to its proper use. The flax, being wound upon the distaff, was spun upon the "little wheel," which was turned by means of a foot-board, and thus made into linen yarn. This yarn, being woven into cloth and bleached, was made into table and bed linen and under-clothing. The tow, spun upon the "great wheel" like wool, made filling for linen warp, and furnished a coarse article for the common uses of linen cloth.

Soon after the commencement of this century, cotton came into use to a small extent, being in some cases made into cloth in families. Soon after 1810, some small factories with machinery for spinning cotton into yarn were in operation.

The yarn made in these factories was kept for sale, in most of the stores, for several years after cotton weaving mills were in operation. This cotton yarn was not costly, and it was a great conven-

ience to housewives, as it essentially diminished their labors. "Cotton and wool" flannel began to be made, and was found serviceable, and yarn made by twisting together one thread of cotton and one of wool made durable stockings.

But the first important improvement in cloth making was the introduction of the carding machine, by which the wool was prepared for spinning. By this means the labors of the housewife were lessened about one third. These carding mills came into operation soon after 1810.

The wool was usually sent to the mill in immense bundles, done up in a woolen bed-blanket pinned together with thorns. It came home in the same blanket, in the shape of handsome long rolls, ready for spinning. Carding by hand was very laborious, and this accounts for the readiness with which the factory improvement was adopted.

Steel and copper pens were introduced about 1833, and were not at first well received, the writing-paper, as then prepared, not being adapted to their use. This difficulty was perceived by the paper manufacturers, and soon remedied by a different finish to the paper; after which the metallic pens found general favor, and goose-quill pens went out of use, much to the relief of school-teachers, to whom the making and mending of quill pens had been no small burden.

Friction matches came into use about the same time as the metal pens, and their introduction caused a decided change in domestic arrangements. Before that time it was a serious responsibility for the housewife and family to see that the fire did

not go out; and on going to bed the coals in the fire-place were carefully buried in ashes to ensure the preservation of fire enough to kindle with in the morning. If, notwithstanding this precaution, the fire did go out, the tinder-box was resorted to, or perhaps the male head of the household would get a gun and strike fire with that. In default of these expedients, one of the children was sent to the nearest neighbor's house to borrow fire, bringing home a burning brand, or some live coals between two chips.

No one improvement, however, has made a greater change in domestic customs than the introduction of cooking-stoves, which made the kitchens warmer with less fuel, and also made it possible to do cooking in a neater manner, and lightened the labor of the women in many ways. The first stove the writer remembers to have seen in Sutton was one of the James patent, which had the oven directly over the fire-box, with holes on each side of it, oval in shape, and kettles to match.

This stove was soon supplanted by the Moore's patent, which was a great improvement on the James, having the oven behind the fire-box and round kettle-holes, enabling the housewife to use much of the old-fashioned fireplace furniture.

About 1850 a manufactured article, sold by the name of burning-fluid, began to take the place of candles and whale oil lamps, which in its turn was, some ten years later, supplanted by kerosene oil, now so universally in use.

For bread, the Sutton people, for many years, depended mostly on rye and corn, till the opening up of the vast wheat regions of the West and Northwest brought them better bread. The new land in this and adjacent towns was better adapted to raising rye than wheat. The smaller wild fruits —raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and in the meadows cranberries and blueberries, high bush and low—abounded here; and it was not many years after the settlers came and planted apple-seeds before the trees were in bearing condition. Deacon Matthew Harvey and his wife were engaged in transplanting little apple-trees when the gloom of the "dark day" came on. The trees lived and grew, some of them attaining a hundred years of age, double the age of the man who planted them.

The primitive log-house was a shelter merely, neither handsome nor comfortable, with no glass to the window, which was but a hole cut through one of the logs, and necessarily closed in stormy weather. Sometimes plates of mica were made to do duty in place of glass, and even oiled paper was used as a very ineffectual substitute.

The first framed houses were usually very small —20 feet square, called a half-house, or 40 x 20 feet, called a double house—and these had only small windows without blinds or shutters. The last named came later, and the few houses provided with these were made much more comfortable by the exclusion of the cold air of a winter's night.

The furniture was made of the wood of the native forest trees,—pine, birch, or cherry,—and some cabinet-makers used the handsome birds-eye maple for

stands and tables. Wooden plates and dishes were used on the table ordinarily, pewter dishes being costly. The brooms were made of hemlock twigs, and when new did the work well, being a good illustration of the saying "a new broom sweeps clean." In these poor houses the people lived: here the women worked and wore out their lives, rearing large families, and making not only the clothing for all, but the cloth from which the clothing was made. Where the wants were so many and the means for supplying them so limited, there was little chance for the women to fall into the sin of idleness.

Losses by Fire.

The following petition for help in consequence of loss by fire shows how such losses were met, as fire insurance companies were not then known:

Sutton, Jan. 20, 1787.

To all people who consider the distressed, and are well wishers to mankind, I will relate to you my trouble.

On the 19th day of this instant, a little after sunset, my house was consumed by fire, my grain, corn, peas, beans and other necessaries of life were burned and lost. My household goods and clothing were lost excepting a very small matter. My wife and children escaped with only their clothing on their backs, and my loss at the least consideration is supposed to be eight hundred dollars. Pray consider the case of your distressed friend and make him some help, for he is in great trouble. This from your humble servant.

The response to the above appeal was so hearty that in one week's time another frame was raised, and the building soon completed.

The Caravan.

A menagerie of wild animals, or, as it was then termed, a *caravan*, came to exhibit in this town about 1827, being, so far as known to the writer, the only one that ever visited Sutton. It is thus described by one who was then a girl of eight or ten years of age. "The caravan came into the North Village over the Warner road, and the first view I had of it, as it moved down the hill and by our house, was the greatest sight my young eyes had ever beheld. The procession was heralded by a band of music, and the whole affair was quite a long time in passing our house. I think there was an elephant, but that is not quite clear to me. I, however, distinctly remember seeing in the tent, in the afternoon, a lion, the handsomest one I have ever seen,—in fact I have never seen one like it since that time. There were two tigers, a leopard, a polar bear, a llama, a camel, and many monkeys, to which last the people visiting the show kept tossing pieces of 'boughten' gingerbread, just to see them catch and eat it. One of these monkeys had in her arms a monkey baby, which she tended and fondled like any human mother with her human baby. This part of the show excited no small degree of interest. There were also many rare birds in the collection.

"In the course of the afternoon's exhibition a slight ripple of excitement and some little alarm was experienced by an occurrence which came very near having serious results. The cages containing the monkeys were placed high above the others, so

that their active little occupants were measurably safe from doing or receiving harm; but the camel was simply tied by a rope to a bar, inside of which he stood, and which protected him from outside pressure. Being considered harmless, he was not muzzled. Mischievous boys, however, watching for opportunity, kept teasing the animal, till at last it became enraged, and stretching its neck over the bar, with its teeth siezed hold of the arm of the person nearest. The victim proved to be Col. John Harvey, who just at that moment was holding with his left arm his youngest child, a girl less than four years old, while, pointing with the cane in his right hand, he was directing her attention up to the monkeys. The arm seized by the camel was the one that held the child, who, in her fright, fell or sprang to the ground, and the next instant was rolling directly under the camel's body, and between its feet. From this perilous position she was quickly rescued by the bystanders, and found to be unhurt, but the father was not so fortunate. The camel bit through the coat sleeve, and though the flesh of the arm, and refused to let go till after repeated blows from the heavy cane, one of which injured its eye severely. Both parties to this duel carried the marks of the conflict as long as they lived.

"Many years afterwards, a Sutton man who was present on that occasion, travelling in a Western state, chanced to visit a menagerie, and saw there a large camel with one eye useless and a muzzle on. Inquiring of the keeper why he kept him muzzled when he appeared so innocent and amiable, he was

told, in reply, that long before that time, when he was exhibiting in Sutton, he bit a man's arm, and came very near causing the death of his young child."

Caravans no longer find it for their profit to visit the small towns, probably because the opening up of railroads makes it easy for the inhabitants, when they wish to see the elephant, or even the camel, to go where he is, that is, in the large towns and cities.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF SUTTON.

A considerable number of soldiers who had served in the Revolutionary War became residents of Sutton after the war was over, but of those entering the service while resident in Sutton, there were but three so far as known, viz., Benjamin Critchett, Silas Russell, and Francis Como. These all served in the First New Hampshire Regiment, under command of Col. Joseph Cilley. A brief review of the history of this regiment is perhaps here necessary.

Immediately on receiving news of the fight at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, the New Hampshire men hastened at once to Cambridge, where the leaders, many of whom had seen service in the French War, saw the need of immediate organization.

A convention of delegates from many of the towns in the province of New Hampshire met April 21, at Exeter, and there voted

> that Col. Nathaniel Folsom be desired to take command of the troops who have or may go from this government to assist our suffering brethren in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and to order for the troops the necessary supplies, etc.

In the meantime the Committee of Safety for Massachusetts took the initiative in organizing the

large number of troops which had assembled at Cambridge, and on the 26th of April they issued a commission as colonel to John Stark, who, having a high reputation as an officer, soon raised fourteen companies. Capt. James Reed from Cheshire county, and Paul Dudley Sargent from Hillsborough county, also received commissions from Massachusetts "to continue until New Hampshire should act."

Upon the convention at Exeter deciding to organize a military force and adopt the regiments then at Cambridge as a part of it, Col. Reed visited that body and was commissioned as colonel of one of these regiments. Stark, however, finding himself in command of the largest regiment in the army, and jealous that Gen. Folsom should have been made a brigadier and so outrank himself, refused to come into the arrangement, and when ordered by Gen. Folsom to make a report of his regiment paid no attention to the order. May 30, Stark received orders from the convention at Exeter to report to that body, which orders he obeyed, and matters were there arranged to his satisfaction. His regiment was called the First New Hampshire Regiment, and was to consist of twelve companies, while the other regiments were to consist of ten companies each. Under this arrangement he received a commission as colonel.

The New Hampshire troops were quartered at Medford, whence Stark and Reed's regiments marched on the 17th of June to take part in the battle on Bunker Hill. The record of that day, and the creditable part taken in it by these regi-

ments, form a part of the history of the country, and need not to be introduced here.

During the summer and autumn, these regiments were stationed at Winter Hill, where fortifications had been raised.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British in March, 1776, Stark was ordered with his regiment to New York, and during the summer they went with the expedition to Canada. On the return of that army they proceeded to Philadelphia where they were under the command of Washington, and formed a part of Gen. Sullivan's brigade. While they were slowly retreating through New Jersey, the term for which these regiments had enlisted expired. The army on which the hopes of the country now rested had dwindled down to a remnant of what it had been. It was poorly clad, fed, and paid, while the British force of more than double their number was thoroughly disciplined and supplied.

In this discouraging condition Washington made an appeal to these regiments to remain with him till the season for active service was over, and the enemy had retired for winter quarters.

To this appeal an assent was made, and one of the results of it was the credit they gained by their part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, in Dec., 1776. In this brilliant action, *i. e.*, the attack upon Trenton, the First New Hampshire regiment took a prominent part, being under command of Col. Stark who led the right wing of Gen. Sullivan's brigade of New Hampshire troops, Gen. Washington commanding the main body, consist-

ing chiefly of New England troops. In both the battles the New England troops did most of the fighting, and no regiment was more conspicuous than that of Col. Stark.

In the fall of 1776 the First New Hampshire Regiment was practically dissolved, and a new organization, composed largely of the materials of the old, was made.

The inconvenience of maintaining an army by annual enlistments and temporary levies had been severely felt, and Congress finally adopted the plan so strongly recommended by Gen. Washington, and passed an act for raising a force by enlisting the men for three years or during the war.

The men were to be taken for either term as they should choose, and the officers were to be appointed by congress to serve during the war.

New Hampshire was called on for three regiments, and the commanders selected were John Stark, Enoch Poor, and Alexander Scammell.

This must have been arranged early in November, for the commissions of the officers in Stark's regiment bear date Nov. 8, while many of them were serving under him on the Delaware. It was usual to fix on a certain number of recruits before a commission could be obtained, and some were thus conditionally issued. About this time congress passed a resolve that

> Twenty Dollars be given as a bounty to each uncommissioned officer and private soldier who shall enlist to serve during the present war unless sooner discharged by congress, and that Congress make provisions for granting land to the officers and soldiers who shall engage in said service and continue therein to the close of

the war, or until discharged by Congress, and the representatives of such as shall be slain by the enemy, *viz.*, to each non-commissioned officer and soldier 100 acres. Also that a suit of clothes be annually given to each non-commissioned officer and private soldier, to consist, for the present year, of two linen hunting shirts, two pair of overalls, a leathern or woollen waistcoat with sleeves, one pair of breeches, a hat or leathern cap, two shirts, two pair of stockings, and two pair of shoes, amounting in the whole to twenty dollars, or that sum to be paid every soldier who shall procure those articles for himself.

The general assembly of the state of New Hampshire also offered additional encouragement to such as should enlist, *viz.*, one blanket annually, or eighteen shillings in case the soldier furnish one for himself, also twenty shillings per month in addition to the pay and encouragement by congress.

The form of enlistment was as follows:

We the subscribers do hereby severally enlist ourselves in the service of the United States of America, in the company under the command of Captain —— ——— to continue in the service three years from the date of our entrance, unless sooner discharged; and each of us do engage to furnish to and carry with us into the army a good effective fire-arm with a Bayonet fixed thereto, a Cartouch box, Knapsack and Blanket, and do hereby promise obedience to the officers set over us, and to be subject in every respect to all Rules and Regulations that are or may be appointed for the army of the aforesaid States. Names.

In the Committee of Safety for New Hampshire, dated Feb. 25, 1777, the following orders were sent to Cols. Stark, Poor, and Scammell:

Sir: This moment the Committee received by express two letters from Gen. Washington dated the 7th and 8th of this instant Feb. wherein he orders all the troops raised in New Hampshire to march forthwith to Ticonderoga, and directs if the Regiments are not full that they be sent forward by Companies with part of the Officers

leaving the others to recruit at home and follow after which command the committee desire you to carry into execution (as far as relates to your Regiment) as soon as possible.

This order doubtless hastened the enlisting which had been going on all winter, but it is not likely that any actually left the state till March, when the roads would be in better condition for marching and the transportation of supplies than a month later. Every town in the state had been visited by some officer, and the selectmen and committee urged to contribute their quota to fill up the companies.

What officer visited Sutton, and recruited its one man for that year, Benjamin Critchett, is not known, but, by the record of Paymaster Blake, of the First New Hampshire Regiment, it appears that the said Benjamin Critchett entered the service in February, 1777, and was discharged therefrom in the September following; but he is not credited to any town, the space in which should be named the town which sent him being left blank. In a subsequent enlistment, April 20, 1780, which is on the record of Paymaster Blake, the same omission occurs, no town being credited. It is only through the remembrance of some of the relatives of Mrs. Critchett, who was a sister to Dea. Matthew Harvey, that Benjamin Critchett, of Perrystown, is now known to be the man named on the paymaster's record.

The wife of Hon. Jonathan Harvey, who was daughter of Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., and possessed of all the Wadleigh tenacity of memory, made the following statement to the present writer some

twenty-five years ago, and it was written down at that time:

> Benjamin Critchett and Silas Russell served in the war at the same time, but Mr. Russell only served for Sutton, while Mr. Critchett served for New London and was never paid.

Reference to the record of the paymaster shows that this statement is correct as to the time of their service, both entering April, 1780, and both discharged December, 1781. They did not, however, quit the service at the latter date, which is only the record of the dissolution of the regiment, and reorganization of the new one. In the roll of non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to the First New Hampshire Regiment for the year ending Dec. 31, 1782, their names are still found, and a note says,—

> Most of them are entered as commencing Jan. 1, 1782; some few of them from March to August. The largest part of the former had belonged to the First or Third Regiment, but a reorganization seems to have taken place Jan. 1, 1781, and also Jan. 1, 1782. It is supposed most of them served through 1783 till the regiment was discharged.

The considerable number of names in this roll marked with a "D" shows that desertions did occasionally take place. Mr. Critchett's name is not thus marked, but it is known that he with two others attempted to desert, not to the enemy, but to get home. They were retaken, and all three sentenced to be whipped, "running the gauntlet" between two files of soldiers. His two comrades sank exhausted before the dreadful punishment was over, and never recovered, but according to Critch-

ett's own statement, the soldiers seeing that he was likely to survive to the end of the race, did what they dared to give him a chance for his life, those last in the line barely touching him with their whips. As soon as it was over the victim was taken to the hospital, and his lacerated back was washed with brine. He lay six months in the hospital before he was able to do duty again. Many years afterwards, those who saw his bare back, ridged and cut and knotted with the scars of his severe punishment, said it was a horrible sight.

Mrs. Harvey's statement that Silas Russell served for Sutton is shown to be correct by the paymaster's record, which credits him to Perrystown. If she was equally correct in her statement regarding Benjamin Critchett, that he was *never paid*, it would seem that in view of all the circumstances connected with his period of service, the man must have reached the conclusion that "republics *are* ungrateful."

The First New Hampshire Regiment reached Ticonderoga and Gen. Poor assumed command of that post and its dependencies, May 23, 1777, but the Americans were compelled to abandon it July 6th, the enemy having taken possession of a high elevation to which the Americans had deemed it impossible to raise cannon.

The retreat was hastily made, and much confusion ensued, together with an enormous loss of provisions and clothing, as well as other military stores.

The following memorandum, found among the papers of Deacon Harvey, indicates an attempt by

Mr. Critchett to recover something for losses sustained at the Battle of Hubbardston, which took place during this disastrous retreat:

Sutton June 1st, 1791

Benjamin Critchett of Sutton a soldier in the Continental service for said town under the command of Capt. Isaac Farwell and in Col. Joseph Cilley's Regiment, and was in a battle at Hubbardton and we were ordered by Col. Read to unload our packs, and in the battle we were obliged to retreat, and I lost all my clothing as followeth

1. I lost my Surtout to the value of	2. 8. 0
2. One pair Deer Leather Breeches	2. 2. 0
3. One Blanket	0. 12. 0
4. Two Cotton and Linen Shirts	0. 15. 0
5. One fine Shirt	0. 14. 0
6. 3 Pair Stockings	0. 15. 0
7. One Pair Silver Shoe Buckles,	1. 10. 0

And in another Battle that I was in at King's Bridge under the command of Capt. Jason Wait, and in Col. Cilley's regiment, and we were ordered to leave all our packs on board the Batteaux at a place five miles up the River, and the enemy came and took the boat that my pack was in and I lost as followeth. [The remainder of the memorandum torn off.]

It will be observed that he speaks of being under command of Col. Cilley. The First Regiment had been recruited with expectation that they were to be commanded by Col. Stark. Becoming offended at the action of congress in promoting a junior officer over his head, as he considered the promotion of Col. Poor to brigadier of the three New Hampshire regiments then formed into a brigade, Stark had resigned his commission, and Col. Cilley received the command of the First Regiment, Feb. 22, 1777.

It has been suggested that Mr. Critchett's loss

of his pay while serving for the town of New London was occasioned by his unfortunate attempt at desertion. The year following his second enlistment, from 1780 to 1781, must have been the time he served for New London, if at all, apparently, since in 1781 the town of New London hired Francis Como; and in 1782 the town of Sutton "voted to help Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Critchett during the absence of their husbands in the army."

Mr. Critchett's name is on the roll of the First Regiment as serving through 1782, and it is probable he served through 1783 and till the discharge of the regiment. He then returned to Sutton, where he resided, with his family, for several years. In peace, however, as well as in war, his record is mostly one of losses, and the fates were against his getting rich, at least in Sutton. Soon after the death of Dea. Harvey, his brother-in-law, he removed to New York state, where it is not impossible that better success awaited him; for there was good land there owned by the state, and of which she gave some to her own soldiers during one of the last years of the war. The New Hampshire troops, who had seen some of this good land while serving there, petitioned the state of New York for a similar grant, on the ground that they had done as much for the defence of that state as her own soldiers had, but were refused. The lands were, however, sold cheap to settlers.

Dea. Harvey seems to have had an affectionate interest for his sister, Mrs. Critchett. Shortly before his death, in settling up his property affairs, among other items to which he calls the attention

of his executors, is the following: "Critchett's wife is to have also the use of a cow, and the wool of six sheep."

One side of Critchett's character, the comic side, was never in the least affected by any of his misadventures. He had the faculty of finding fun in almost everything that occurred, and some of his jokes were retold a full half century after he left Sutton. One night he was sleeping in bed with one of his nephews, a little boy, when a heavy thundershower arose. The child awoke, and in terror tried to arouse his uncle, crying, "It thunders, Uncle Ben, it thunders." "Lie still, lie still, dear," was the reply, "Uncle Ben will get up and stop it pretty soon." The absurdity of the idea struck the child so forcibly that he was compelled to laugh, and doubtless recovered from his terror much more easily than he would if he had been exhorted to lie still and trust in Providence.

Francis Como.

This man entered the service for New London, April 23, 1781, and probably served till the regiment was discharged in November, 1783. At any rate his name is on the roll of the regiment at the close of the year 1782. He was a French Canadian by birth, was taken prisoner during the French War when a boy, and carried to Beverly, Mass., when the Colonial soldiers returned at the close of the war. He came to Perrystown with the settlers from that neighborhood. Como is described as a small, black-eyed man, agreeable, well disposed,

and industrious. His wife was a very large-sized woman, capable and worthy. Her name was Judith Davis. They had seven children, Hannah, the eldest, born in 1773. His sons, John and Benjamin, removed to Canada. They were respectable men. For his services in the Revolutionary War, Mr. Como received in his old age a pension, but as he lived to be very old, and his sons being gone, in the very last of his years the town, by his desire, assumed the guardianship of his farm, and became responsible for his support. He was for a considerable time boarded in the family of John Kezar, and Mrs. Kezar was known to be very kind to him, and made him comfortable. He became nearly blind in his old age, but was still cheerful. After night-fall, when there was a fire in the fire-place he could see it, and it always pleased him so much that it was quite a treat to talk with him, and hear him sing his French songs.

Silas Russell.

This man entered the service in April, 1780, and probably served through till the close of the war. Like the other two Sutton men, his name is on the roll at the close of 1782. He is credited to Perrystown. In his case is nothing exceptional, as in the other two, his record before, during, and after the war being just what we should expect from the clear-headed, efficient, self-respecting, and law-abiding man he evidently was. It is said of him that he was a man of good property, good habits, and an excellent neighbor; and here, perhaps,

is as good a place as any other to say that his son Seth, who resided in Sutton, in character and qualities much resembled his father. Silas Russell came to Perrystown in 1776 from Hampstead. Reference to both proprietary and town records shows that he fulfilled his share of public duties, and received his share of public trusts.

Ananiah Bohonnan.

This man was the ancestor of the Sutton Bohonnans, and died in Sutton where he had been a resident for a few years. He served in the First New Hampshire Regiment for Salisbury, entered the service, March 13, 1781, and his name is on the roll for the year ending Dec. 31, 1782.

Pay of Officers and Men of the 1st Reg't.

The following shows the pay of officers and men of the First New Hampshire Regiment, which was not changed during the war:

Lieut. Col. Commandant	per month	$75
Major	"	50
Captain	"	40
Lieut.	"	26⅔
Ensign	"	20
Surgeon	"	65
Surgeon's Mate	"	45
Drum Major	"	9
Fife Major	"	9
Sergeant	"	10
Corporal	"	7⅓
Fifer	"	7⅓
Drummer	"	7⅓
Private	"	6⅔

This regiment was in service eight years and eight months, and on its rolls are borne the names of some twelve hundred men. These were, of course, constantly changing by expiration of term of service, and by new enlistments. There appears to have been only about five hundred at any one time. The last survivor was Dr. William Hale, of Hollis. He died in 1852, aged 92.

To the "History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution," by Frederic Kidder, we are indebted for the foregoing facts regarding the same.

It has often been asserted that many of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution were paid in depreciated currency, and so never received what they were entitled to. A close examination of the records of Paymaster Blake shows that so far as the First N. H. Regiment was concerned this statement is incorrect. It is true, that from Jan., 1777, to July, 1781, the value of the paper currency went down till it reached nearly nothing, and during the years named most of the payments must have been made in this currency; but in 1781 the legislature passed an act equalizing the depreciation for each month. The roll with the allowances is still extant, with the sums due each man to make the pay he received equal to good money,—and after this period they were paid in hard money or in government certificates. There is no doubt, however, that many of these latter were foolishly disposed of at a large discount, and a large part of the community suffered in this way, as well as the soldiers.

In estimating the recompense of the Revolution-

ary soldiers, we must not forget the gratuities paid by the states, and the pensions granted by the act of 1818 to Revolutionary soldiers.

The First New Hampshire Regiment was the very last to lay down their arms, being discharged, probably, Jan. 1, 1784.

Revolutionary Soldiers.

Only three of these served for Sutton; most of the others came here to reside after their term of service expired, having served for other towns before coming. It is possible this list does not include all such, but it is believed to be correct as far as it goes.

Samuel Ambrose
Benjamin Colby
Ananiah Bohonnan
Francis Como
Daniel Messer
Philip Nelson
Daniel Emery
Jacob Mastin
David Peaslee
Nathaniel Cheney
Benjamin Critchett
Simeon Stevens
Philemon Hastings
Thomas Walker
George Walker
Benjamin Mastin (sen.)
Bond Little
Dudley Kendrick (probably)
Silas Russell
Thomas Wadleigh
Ephraim Hildreth
John Palmer
Joseph Chadwick
Anthony Clark
Jonathan Colby
Plummer Wheeler (sen.)
Aquilla Wilkins
Jonathan Nelson
Solomon Austin
John Putney
Abraham Peaslee, 1st
David Peasley, 2d
Nathaniel Morgan
James Brocklebank
Jonathan Nelson
Cornelius Bean

WAR OF 1812. MEN FURNISHED BY SUTTON.

Moses Woodward
Caleb Kimball
John Kimball
Daniel Emery
James Morgan
James Buswell
Hazen Putney
Thomas Cheney
John Peaslee
Timothy Chellis
James Philbrook
Moses Davis
Samuel Roby
Thomas Davis
Gideon Wells
Joshua Flanders
Thomas Walker 2d
Levi Fowler
John MacWilliams
Jacob Harvey, died in service
Daniel Woodward
Isaac Littlehale
Ephraim Fisk
Benaiah Woodward
James Wheeler
Plummer Wheeler, Jr.
Samuel Wheeler
Amos Jones, died in service
John French (son of Oliver)
Daniel Muzzey
John Colby (son of Benj'n)
Daniel Cheney
James Minot (officer)
Benjamin Wells
John Philbrook
Frederic Wilkins
James Harvey, died in service.

Capt. Thomas Currier, of New London, raised the company of Sutton men, of which James Minot was captain while they were in service.

ITEMS CONCERNING BOTH WARS.

In 1812 this town offered a bounty of two dollars per month, and if called into actual service, of ten dollars per month, from the time of being called into service, additional to what they received of the state and government. To be paid on demand after their return.

Rum and beef for the army. In 1781 towns were required by an act of the legislature to furnish their quota of beef and rum for the army. Pursu-

ant to this requirement we find on Sutton records that Samuel Bean and Matthew Harvey were chosen to buy beef for the army. Who furnished the rum is not stated. Some of the ancient beef accounts are yet in existence.

Previous to the beginning of 1782, active hostilities between the contending armies had virtually ceased; yet the Continental Congress considered it prudent that the ranks of the regular army should be kept filled, and calls continued to be made for that purpose. At that time the pay for a captain was $20 per month, and for privates $7.50 per month.

In 1782, in obedience to the law requiring such action on the part of towns, voted to help Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Critchett during the absence of their husbands in the army—Samuel Bean chosen committee for Mrs. Critchett, and Joseph Johnson for Mrs. Russell.

1813. Muster Rations. Voted, that each non-commissioned officer and soldier bearing arms living in town at the next General Muster be furnished with one pound good boiled beef, one pound fine Bread, one gill West India Rum, ¼ pound Powder. Asa Nelson, Jr., agreed to furnish the same for $36.50.

French War.—The following are believed to have served in that war:

Cornelius Bean.
Thomas Walker.
Aquilla Wilkins.
Bond Little.
Francis Como (died about 1817).

THE MILITIA.

During the continuance of Indian wars every man was more or less a soldier. But though the cessation of hostilities consequent on the reduction of Canada in 1760 afforded opportunity to cultivate the arts of peace, it by no means followed that all the swords and spears were beaten into pruning-hooks and plowshares. There are no records to show the military organization of the province from 1760 to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, but the law required all able-bodied men between sixteen and sixty to be enrolled in the train-bands, and a town containing thirty-two such men could have a train-band or military organization of its own.

At the commencement of the war, the provincial congress, hastily summoned to meet at Exeter, May 17, 1775, continued the existing laws, and provided for the raising and equipping of men.

The declaration of independence having passed July 4, 1776, another congress or convention was summoned to meet at Exeter, which, among other business done, passed a new militia law, providing for two classes of soldiers, a train-band and an alarm list, the former to consist of all able-bodied men between sixteen and fifty years of age. The alarm list took in all up to the age of sixty-five,

and these were to be called out once in six months by the captains of the train-bands for inspection of arms and accoutrements, but not to be called out of town by any officer below the rank of colonel. This law, with several alterations and amendments, which were chiefly regarding the age of enrollment, continued in force till the close of the war. June 24, 1786, it was repealed and a new one passed, not differing materially from the old one.

But the new state constitution, adopted Sept. 5, 1792, contained important provisions for regulating the militia, and the legislature at its next session, Dec. 27, 1792, passed an act arranging it into companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions. Each regiment was composed of two battalions, the regiment being commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and the battalions by majors.

The 21st regiment was thus constituted: First battalion—Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New London, Kearsarge Gore (Wilmot). Second battalion—Hopkinton, Warner, Sutton, Fishersfield (Newbury), Bradford.

The 1st cavalry of the 21st regiment was in existence prior to the reorganization of the militia by the act of 1792 by some five years. In this reorganization it was contemplated that there should be one company of cavalry connected with every regiment. The uniform consisted of red coats, with bell buttons, white pants, black leather caps ornamented with an eagle on a white shield, with chains and tassels, and a red and black plume.

An artillery company, at a later period, 1809, was connected with the 21st regiment, but this was not

till after Sutton no longer formed a constituent part of the regiment.

Much inconvenience was occasioned by reason of the 21st regiment being so extensive, and in 1797, and as early as 1795, a petition was presented to the legislature for a division of the same. The following is the Sutton petition:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court to be convened at Concord the first Wednesday of June next.

Humbly showeth that your petitioners, inhabitants of Sutton, labor under many and great disadvantages on account of the Military Company in the town of Sutton being constituted and belonging to the twenty-first regiment of the State of New Hampshire, and by reason of said Regiment being so extensive, and by law are obliged to meet a number of times every year and once in Battalion or Regiment, which makes fatiguing journeys and hardships for Soldiers, and great expense for officers to march to and from the centre of said Battalion or Regiment, and much time is spent and lost by reason of the Parade being at such a distance.

Therefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Honors to take this their hard case into your wise consideration, and grant them relief by making a division in said Regiment in the following manner. First, that the companies of the towns of Warner, Bradford, and Kearsarge Gore make the First Battalion. Second, that the companies of the towns of Sutton, Fishersfield, and New London make the Second Battalion. So that the above said companies may constitute and make one Regiment.

Or relieve your Petitioners some other way, as your Honors in your wisdom shall think best. And we as in duty bound will ever pray. [Signed by 87 names, viz.] Benjamin Critchett, Nat. Cheney, jr., Henry Dearborn, John Adams, Samuel Kendrick, Joseph Adams, William Lowell, Jona. Colburn, David Colburn, Nat. Cheney, John Philbrook, Moses Nelson, Thomas Peaslee, John King, George King, Moses Davis, Joseph Clough, Samuel Peaslee, Amos Pressey, Samuel Bean, Silas Russell, Jesse Fellows, Levi Russell, Joseph Bean, Ezekiel Flanders, John Emerson, Philip Nelson, Isaac Peaslee, Jesse Peaslee, John Pressey, Isaac Wells, Simon Kezar, jun.,

Willard Emerson, George Walker, Joshua Philbrick, Ezekiel Davis, Dudley Kendrick, David Davis, Caleb Kimball, Benjamin Williams, Philip Sargent, Joseph Greeley, John Peasley, Joseph Chadwick, William Pressey, Ezra Littlehale, Peter Peaslee, Reuben Gile, Ephraim Hildreth, Abraham Peasley, Enoch Page, John Harvey, Jonathan Roby, Phineas Stevens, Seth Russell, Joseph Youring, Joseph Johnson, Benjamin Stevens, Asa Stevens, Peter Cheney, Joseph Stevens, Jonathan Eaton, Theophilus Cram, Eliphalet Woodward, Benjamin Wells, Joseph Flanders, Stephen Woodward, Jona. Harvey, Matthew Harvey, jr., Joseph Woodward, Joseph Flanders, Zachariah Cross, Oliver French, David Eaton, Daniel Messer, Joseph Pearson, Joseph Mastin, Hezekiah Parker, John Pearson, Samuel Ambrose, jr., Theoph. Cram, Eliph. Woodward, Stephen Woodward, jr., Matthew Harvey, Jonathan Davis, Josiah Nichols, William Hutchins.

The petition of the town of Fishersfield is worded like the one from Sutton, and is signed by

Phinehas Batchelder, Benjamin Baker, jr., David Morrill, Benjamin Critchett, Nathan Baker, Jesse Cutton, Benjamin Baker, Simeon Stevens, Thomas Rowell, Joshua Hastings, Jonathan Morrill, Timothy Morse. 12 names. Dated May 26, 1797.

The following letter from Aquilla Davis, at the date a captain in the 21st regiment, will not be without interest in this connection.

To Matthew Harvey.

Sir,

Capt Little was at my house last evening and says the Officers of the 1st Battalion wish to meet the officers of the 2nd Battalion at Mr. Wiggin's in Hopkinton on Thursday the 12th of this month in the afternoon to consult on the propriety of our Petition at the last Court for a division of the Regiment. If you can take the trouble to inform Capt. Gay and Capt. Wadleigh you will oblige yours

Aquila Davis

By the desire of Capt. Little and others.

Warner May 6, 1796

I wish the notice had been longer.

The petition for the division of the regiment which was presented to the legislature at the June session, 1797, having met with vexatious delay, the selectmen of the towns, in behalf of the inhabitants, renew the petition at the November session of the same year.

The following is a copy:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Court convened at Portsmouth on the 4th Wednesday of this Inst. We your Petitioners humbly showeth that Whereas the Inhabitants of Sutton and the towns adjoining Labor under many and great disadvantages on the account of the Regiment being so large and extensive to which they belong, and as the Inhabitants of the town of Sutton and Towns adjoining petitioned the Honorable Senate and the House of Representatives at their last session convened at Concord the first Wednesday of last June for a division of the twenty-first Regiment for the state of New Hampshire,—We understand the prayer of the Petition was so far granted as to bring in a Bill for the division of said Regiment, and that said Bill passed the House and Senate, and was sent up to the Governor for approbation. And we further understand the Governor did not return the Bill for want of time for mature consideration, it being short by the adjournment of the Court.

Therefore we your Petitioners in behalf of the Inhabitants of the town of Sutton and other towns Humbly pray your Honors to take this our hard case into your wise consideration, and grant us relief by making a division of said Regiment in the same way and manner as was prescribed in the Bill last Session, and as in duty bound we ever pray.

November 14, 1797.

The New London petition is like the foregoing, and is signed by the selectmen of that town, who were for that year Levi Harvey, Benjamin Woodbury, and Anthony Sargent.

The petition was at last granted, and the regiment then formed was numbered the 30th. It was

commanded by Aquilla Davis from 1799 to 1807, when he was promoted to brigadier-general of the 4th brigade. In the war of 1812 he was in actual service, being commissioned colonel of a regiment.

A *N. H. Register*, printed in 1800, under the head of "Military Establishment," says,—

The Militia of this State agreably to the present arrangement contains 3 Divisions, 6 Brigades, 31 Regiments, 62 Battalions. Each Division, Brigade, and Regiment takes rank according to its number, reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank.

The 1st Brigade consists of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 7th Regiments.

The 2d Brigade consists of the 2d, 10th, 19th, 25th, 27th, and 29th Regiments.

The 3d Brigade consists of the 8th, 11th, 17th, and 18th Regiments.

The 4th Brigade consists of the 5th, 9th, 21st, 22nd, 26th, and 30th Regiments.

The 5th Brigade consists of the 6th, 15th, 16th, 12th, 20th, 28th, and 31st Regiments.

The 6th Brigade consists of the 13th, 14th, 23d, and 24th Regiments.

His Excellency John Taylor Gilman, Commander-in-Chief, Bradbury Cilley, William A. Kent, and Nathaniel White, Aids to His Excellency

Major-Generals.

Thomas Bartlett, 1st Division.
Ebenezer Brewster, 2d "
Amos Shepherd, 3rd "

Brigadier-Generals.

Moses Leavitt, 1st Brigade
Samuel Hale 2d "
Henry Butler 3d "
Francis Blood 4th "
Amasa Allen 5th "
Edwards Bucnam 6th "
Michael McClary Adjutant-General—rank of Brigadier-General.

Inspectors and Brigade Majors.

Joseph Dow	1st	Brigade
Nathan Taylor	2d	"
Jonathan Cilley	3d	"
Francis Blood jr.	4th	"
Asa Bullard	5th	"
Richard C. Everitt,	6th	"

30th Regiment in 1800 and 1802.

Aquila Davis, Lieut. Col. Commandant.
Nathaniel Eaton 1st Major
John Burns 2d Major.

30th Regiment in 1805 and 1806.

Aquila Davis,—Lieut. Col. Commandant
Richard Straw—1st Major
Eliphalet Gay—2d Major

It will thus be seen that Sutton was in the 30th regiment. The 30th regiment was in the 4th brigade. The 4th brigade was in the 3d division.

December 18, 1824, the militia of Warner were united with the militia of Hopkinton and Henniker, being formed into a regiment and numbered the 40th.

The law of 1792 required the militia to drill two days in each year. It provided for the enrolling of all able-bodied white male citizens from 18 to 40 years of age, but in 1795 (June 19) the age was changed from 16 to 40.

July 1, 1819, the law was again modified so as to require the enrollment of those between the ages of 18 and 45, and the companies to be called out for a parade on the first Tuesday of May, and upon two other days besides muster. In the following

year, however, the law was so far modified that companies were to be called out but once besides the parade in May.

With occasional alterations the law continued in force till the abolition of the militia system in 1851 (July 5).

May training day was a joyful occasion, not only to the men on duty but to all spectators. Men, boys, and girls assembled to witness the parade and hear the fife and drum, while the women, ashamed to join the crowd of spectators as being not exactly a modest thing to do, kept within the house, but improved every chance to get a view from the windows.

The officers were in uniform, but very few of the privates were thus clothed or adorned. The officers were armed with swords or spontoons. The latter were long lances having a steel pike at one end, just below which was a hatchet, resembling an Indian tomahawk.

PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF NEW LONDON IN FAVOR OF THOMAS WADLEIGH, ESQ.

The following petition explains itself. It was called out by an action which aroused a good deal of dissatisfaction and severe criticism in Sutton and New London at the time, 1797. It seems that at a muster Capt. Wadleigh's company refused to take the rank assigned them, and did no duty that day, though it was said he went alone and occupied the station. Be that as it may, he was court-martialed,

and the expectation being that he would be deprived of his command, occasioned the petition to the governor:

State of New Hampshire. Hillsborough SS.

To his Excellency the Governor of said State. The petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the town of New London, in said State. Humbly showeth that whereas Capt. Wadleigh, late commander of the Twelfth Company of Infantry in the twenty-first Regiment of Militia in said State—has been complained of by his field officers, and tried by a Court Martial for disobedience of orders as they say—We your humble petitioners are sensible that Capt. Wadleigh has not been well used by said field officers in many respects. There has been and still is a contention between the company that said Wadleigh commanded and the companies in the town where said field officers live on the account of Ranks in the Regiment by reason of a Blank being left in the last arrangement before this, and now is filled up with a company in the town where the said field officers live, and the Commander of said Company was a member of said court-martial with two more living in the same town being near neighbors to said field officers and the attempt to do such a thing is enough to satisfy any reasonable person that their motives were not good, and that they did not mean that he should have a fair trial.

And we expect that if Capt. Wadleigh is removed from his company under these circumstances that there will be a long difficulty with said Company. Therefore we your petitioners in the behalf of said Wadleigh and the town of Sutton humbly pray your Excellency to take this matter into your wise Consideration and see that said Wadleigh be restored to his command. And we as in duty bound &c.

The half of the sheet containing the petitioners' names is too much mutilated and worn to admit of copying.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Wadleigh to Matthew Harvey, then at Concord

attending the session of the legislature. It has reference to this matter:

Sutton June 12, 1797

Sir,

I received your letter by the hand of Capt. Burns. I am much obliged to you for the representation you gave me respecting the Court Martial affairs. You informed me that Col. Pierce desires that I should go to Concord next Wednesday, and that he thinks that my affair may be settled upon certain terms. I should feel very happy to have it settled upon reasonable terms.

My business is so circumstanced that I do not see as I can possibly go to Concord so soon.

I understand the Court-Martial voted to default me. I expect the whole matter lays in General Blood's hands. Supposing I should go to Concord I expect it is uncertain when Gen. Blood will be there. If I should not happen to see him and find that he has not made any return to the Secretary's office—I am short sighted—but it appears to me that my journey would be to no purpose. If the General does approve of the proceedings of the Court-martial, and makes return thereof to the Secretary's Office, if you will be so kind as to inform me of it as soon as you can, and of what can be done respecting the matter, I shall take it as a singular favor done to your humble servant

Thomas Wadleigh

Dea. Matthew Harvey.

N. B. I expect you will be at home next Saturday night—I shall endeavor to see you.

I understand Colonel Pierce appears to be friendly to me. I respect Colo. Pierce.

From the foregoing papers it appears that the company commanded by Captain Wadleigh was known as the 12th Company of Infantry in the 21st Regiment of the State of New Hampshire, and it also appears that men from New London as well as from Sutton helped to compose it; that the 21st Regiment was in 1797 commanded by Col. Pierce

(Benj. Pierce, in 1806 Brigadier-General of 4th Brigade).

The Gen. Blood referred to is doubtless the Francis Blood, Brigadier-General of the 4th Brigade till the close of the year 1805, succeeded in 1806 by Brigadier-General Benjamin Pierce.

The following memorandum, found folded between the leaves of an ancient tavern account-book, now more than a century old, shows the names of some who were militia officers at that early period. It is headed "Oct. 18, 1787. Officers' Expences." The names are Bond Little, Ensign Everett, Lief't. Wadleigh, and in another place L'f't. J. Wadleigh, Lef't. Dodge, Thomas Wadleigh, Benjamin Philbrick, Lef't. Samuel Messer, Capt. William Pressey, Lieut. Asa Nelson, Ensign Stevens. The quantity of liquor charged against each man's name shows that on this "Training Day" they had all, even the subaltern officers, to pay dearly for the honors of office. They must all "*treat*" the men. The quantity charged to Captain Pressey seems enormous, or, rather, fabulous—thirty-three gallons and one quart of rum, at nine shillings a gallon! Perhaps, however, that was not too much for the occasion, since custom required him to treat every man in the company. As we have no record to show the number of men in the company, we can never know precisely what quantity of rum each man was expected or required to drink.

A *N. H. Register* for 1795, printed the year before, has the following:

The Militia of this State agreeably to the present arrangement, contains 3 Divisions, 6 Brigades, 27 Regiments, 54 Battalions.

The 5th, 9th, 21st, 22d, and 26th Regiments compose the 4th Brigade. The 4th and 5th Brigades form the 3d Division.

Amos Shepard, Esq., was Major-General of the 3d Division, Francis Blood, Esq., Brigadier-General of the 4th Brigade, Jonathan Burton, Esq., Inspector and Brigade-Major of 4th Brigade, Philip Greeley, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of 21st Regiment, Joseph Gerrish, Major of 1st Battalion of 21st Regiment.

1818.

The officers of the 3d Division were,—

Oliver Hastings, Major-General.
John Duncan and Henry Sylvester, Aids.
James Wells, Inspector.
Abiel Wilson, Jr., Quartermaster.

The officers of the 4th Brigade were,—

Eliphalet Gay, General.
Isaac Darling, Aid.
Daniel George, Inspector.
Andrew Stinson, Jr., Quartermaster.
Henry B. Chase, Judge Advocate.

The officers of the 30th Regiment were,—

Philip S. Harvey, Colonel.
Stephen Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel.

1827.

The officers of the 3d Division were,—

William Carey, of Lempster, Major-General.
Bela Nettleton, of Newport, Nath'l Warner, of Unity, Aids.

The officers of the 4th brigade were,—

Stephen Hoyt, of Bradford, Brigadier-General.
Benjamin F. Rogers, Aid.
Henry Lyman, of Warner, Brigade Inspector.
Charles F. Gove, of Goffstown, Judge Advocate.

The state militia at this date was divided into three divisions, in each of which were two brigades, and in the whole forty regiments.

1832.

The military strength, according to the adjutant-general's return, 9 June, 1831, was,—

Cavalry,	1,450
Artillery,	1,639
Infantry, Light Infantry, and Grenadiers,	24,884
Riflemen,	1,016
Total, including the general's staff,	28,989

The officers of the 3d Division were,—

Solomon McNiel, of Hillsborough, Major-General.
Peter Clark, Jr., of Francestown, Mark Woodbury, of Antrim, Aids.
James Butler, of Hillsborough, Division Inspector.

The officers of the 4th Brigade were,—

William P. Riddle, of Bedford, Brigadier-General.
Joseph Moore, of Manchester, Aid.
Aaron Gage, of Bedford, Brigade Inspector.
George Daniels, of Goffstown, Brigade Quartermaster.
Charles F. Gove, of Goffstown, Judge Advocate.

The officers of the 30th Regiment were,—

Anthony Colby, of New London, Colonel.
John Farmer, of Fishersfield, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Samuel Greenwood, of New London, Major.
Perley Burpee, of Sutton, Adjutant.
Samuel Durrell, of Bradford, Quartermaster.

At this date the 30th Regiment consisted of Bradford, Fishersfield, New London, Sutton, Wilmot.

1845.

Militia is organized in 4 Divisions, 8 Brigades, 42 Regiments. The 41st Regiment has not been organized.

The number of Division and Brigade officers in June, 1844, was 67. Field and Staff officers, 402. Cavalry, 965. Infantry, Light Infantry, and Grenadiers, 26,084. Artillery, 1,883. Total, 29,652.

Officers of the 3d Division:

John McNiel, of Hillsborough, Major-General.
Nathan Dane, Division Inspector.
Mark Gillis, Quartermaster.
Dustin L. Bowers, George Barstow, Aids.

The officers of the 4th Brigade were,—

Samuel Andrews, of Hillsborough, Brigadier-General.
James H. Chase, Aid.
Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., Brigade Inspector.
Charles Conn, Brigade Quartermaster.
Samuel H. Ayer, Judge Advocate.

The officers of the 30th Regiment were,—

Giles Bartlett, of Newbury, Colonel.
Chester Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Cyrus B. Leach, Major.
John Cutler, of Newbury, Adjutant.
Lucas Nelson, of Newbury, Quartermaster.

Early militia officers who took the oath of allegiance before Jonathan Harvey:

Philip S. Harvey, Major of 2d Battalion in 30th Regiment, June 21, 1809.
William Kendrick, Captain 4th Co., Sept. 26, 1809.
Joseph Pillsbury, Lieutenant 4th Co., Sept. 26, 1809.
Daniel Wadleigh, Ensign 4th Co., Sept. 26, 1809.
John King, Jr., Lieutenant 4th Company, Sept. 30, 1809.
John Gile, Ensign 4th Co., Sept. 30, 1809.
Joseph Woodward, Captain 7th Co., Oct. 5, 1809.
Jonathan Fellows, 1st Sergeant 4th Co., Oct. 5, 1809.
Abel Kimball, 2d Sergeant 7th Co., Oct. 5, 1809.

John Chadwick, 3d Sergeant 7th Co., Oct. 5, 1809.

Amos Pressey, Captain of the Company of Cavalry, Sept. 11, 1810.

John Harvey, Jr., Captain of Grenadiers, Sept. 11, 1810.

Moses Pillsbury, Ensign of Grenadiers, Sept. 11, 1810.

Manly G. Woodbury, Lieutenant of Grenadiers, Oct. 22, 1810.

Josiah Nichols, Fife Major in the 30th Regiment, Sept. 11, 1810.

Jonathan P. Dodge, Captain of 2d Co. Infantry, July 13, 1812.

Philip Emery, Lieutenant 2d Co. Infantry, July 13, 1812.

Jeremiah Twiss, Ensign 2d Co. Infantry, July 13, 1812.

John Pike, Captain of Company of Light Infantry, Dec. 25, 1812.

Israel Morrill, Lieutenant of Company of Light Infantry, March 20, 1813.

Copy of the commission of John Harvey, Jr., ensign, dated 1805:

State of New Hampshire, To John Harvey, jr., Gentlemen, Greeting

We reposing especial trust and confidence in your Fidelity, Courage, and good Conduct, do by these presents constitute and appoint you—the said John Harvey, Junior,—Ensign of the Seventh Company in the 30th Regiment of Militia, in the State of New Hampshire. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of an Ensign, in leading, ordering, and exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Ensign and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Military Forces of said State for the time being, or any of your superior officers for the service of said State, according to Military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you, and to hold said Office during good Behavior.

In Testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, John Langdon, Governor of the State, the Twenty-

Fourth Day of December, Anno Domini, 1805, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirtieth.

By his Excellency's Command

Philip Carrigain Junr. Secretary.

John Langdon.

At the date of this Commission Mr. Harvey was not quite 18 years of age, but he did not take the oath of office till the following March. Oath taken before Moses Hills, Esq.

His commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment is dated June 29, 1822, and is signed by Gov. Samuel Bell, Samuel Sparhawk, secretary, and oath taken before Jonathan Harvey.

FIELD AND STAFF, 30TH REGIMENT N. H. MILITIA.

COLONELS.

	Commissioned.
Philip S. Harvey,	July 4, 1816; vacated May 14, 1822.
Stephen Hoit,	June 29, 1822; promoted.
Martin Brockway,	June 28, 1825; vacated June 6, 1827.
Anthony Colby,	June 26, 1827; promoted.
John Farmer,	July 1, 1834; vacated June 8, 1836.
Nathaniel A. Davis,	——— ——; " June 14, 1836.
Samuel Tenney,	June 17, 1836; " June 26, 1838.
Jeremiah Morse,	June 29, 1838; " Dec. 21, 1840.
Samuel Thompson,	July 2, 1841; promoted.
Giles Bartlett,	June 24, 1842; vacated June 4, 1845.
Chester Spaulding,	June 30, 1845; " June 3, 1846.
Joseph B. Carr,	July 6, 1846; " June 23, 1847.
Calvin Brown,	July 3, 1847; " June —, 1848.
Benjamin P. Burpee,	June 24, 1848; " June 21, 1351.
Mason B. Presby,	July 4, 1851.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

	Commissioned.
Philip Harvey,	Dec. 20, 1815.
Stephen Hoit,	July 4, 1816; promoted.
John Harvey,	June 29, 1822; vacated June 30, 1823.
Nicholas Evans,	July 3, 1823; " Jan. 20, 1825.
Martin Brockway,	Jan. 25, 1825; promoted.
Anthony Colby,	June 28, 1825; "
Asa Page,	June 26, 1827; vacated Nov. 26, 1828.
Jacob Harvey,	Feb. 17, 1829; " Feb. 20, 1830.
Nathan Presby,	June 25, 1830; "error."
Nathaniel W. Presby,	Sept. 24, 1830; vacated June 30, 1831.
John Palmer,	July 4, 1831; promoted.
Nathaniel A. Davis,	July 1, 1834; "
Samuel Tenney,	——— ——; "
Jeremiah Morse,	June 17, 1836; "
Samuel Thompson,	June 29, 1838.
Giles Bartlett,	July 2, 1841; promoted.
Moses Cilley,	June 24, 1842; vacated June 4, 1844.
Chester Spaulding,	June 30, 1844; promoted.
Cyrus B. Leach,	June 30, 1845; vacated June 11, 1846.
Calvin Brown,	July 6, 1846; promoted.
Benjamin P. Burpee,	July 3, 1847; "
Timothy Morse,	June 24, 1848; vacated June 21, 1851.
John M. Hayes,	July 4, 1851; " April 18, 1855.

MAJORS.

	Commissioned.
Stephen Hoyt,	Sept. 30, 1815; promoted.
John Harvey,	Dec. 26, 1817; "
Nicholas Evans, Jr.,	June 29, 1822; "
Martin Brockway,	July 23, 1823; "
Anthony Colby,	Jan. 25, 1825; "
John Tilton,	June 28, 1825; vacated June 13, 1826.
Nehemiah Emerson,	June 30, 1826; " July 24, 1828.
Jacob Harvey,	Aug. 5, 1828; promoted.
Nathaniel W. Presby,	Feb. 17, 1829; "
John Farmer,	June 25, 1830; "
Samuel Greenwood,	July 4, 1831; vacated June 30, 1833.

Joseph Chadwick,	Aug. 5, 1833; declines.
Samuel Tenney,	July 1, 1834; promoted.
Jeremiah Morse,	————; "
Samuel Thompson,	June 17, 1836; "
Giles Bartlett,	June 29, 1838; "
Moses Cilley,	July 2, 1841; "
Thomas I. Chadwick,	June 24, 1842; declines.
Cyrus B. Leach,	June 20, 1844; promoted.
John Cutler,	June 30, 1845; declines.
Joseph B. Carr,	Dec. 20, 1845; promoted.
Benjamin P. Burpee,	July 6, 1846; "
Richard J. Stearns,	July 3, 1847; vacated June 9, 1848.
John Cutler,	April 3, 1849; declines.
Mason B. Presby,	Aug. 31, 1849; promoted.
George W. Everett,	May 21, 1852.

ADJUTANTS.

Commissioned.

Jonathan Harvey,	Sept. 5, 1809; vacated June 15, 1816.
Isaac Bailey,	June 15, 1816; promoted.
Enoch Bailey,	Aug. 16, 1821; vacated Aug. 20, 1822.
Simeon Bartlett,	Aug. 5, 1822; "40th Regiment."
William P. Hoyt,	Jan. 1, 1825; vacated Aug. 25, 1827.
Samuel Greenwood,	Aug. 25, 1827; promoted.
Perley Burpee,	July 4, 1831; vacated April 3, 1833.
Stephen B. Peasley,	April 3, 1833; " Feb. 3, 1836.
Eli Dodge,	Feb. 4, 1836.
Samuel Teel,	Aug. 3, 1836; vacated Aug. 8, 1837.
Albert M. Chase,	Aug. 8, 1837.
Mason W. Tappan,	Aug. 6, 1838; vacated Aug. 11, 1841.
Horatio W. Mason,	Aug. 11, 1841; " July 13, 1842.
John Cutler,	July 13, 1842; " Aug. 12, 1845.
Nathaniel W. Cheney,	Aug. 12, 1845.
H. N. Mason,	Aug. 17, 1846; vacated June 23, 1847.
John Cutler,	Aug. 24, 1847; " June 27, 1849.
John M. Hayes,	June 27, 1849; promoted.
Oren T. Hayes,	May 18, 1852.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Commissioned.

Paine Davis,	Sept. 13, 1814; vacated Dec. 13, 1816.

David Everett,	Dec. 24, 1816.
Samuel Greenwood,	Aug. 23, 1822; promoted.
Perley Burpee,	Aug. 25, 1827; "
Solomon Durrell,	July 4, 1831; vacated July 9, 1832.
Enoch Page,	July 9, 1832; " April 3, 1833.
Perley Ayer,	April 3, 1833.
Eli Dodge,	Aug. 15, 1834; promoted.
Beard P. Page,	Feb. 4, 1836.
Albert M. Chase,	Aug. 3, 1836; promoted.
Mason W. Tappan,	Aug. 8, 1837; "
Martin R. Buswell,	Aug. 6, 1838.
Joseph K. Lund,	Aug. 26, 1840; vacated Aug. 11, 1841.
Isaiah Langley,	Aug. 11, 1841; " July 13, 1842.
Lucas Nelson,	July 13, 1842; " Aug. 12, 1845.
Hiram Blanchard,	Aug. 12, 1845.
Otis Jones,	Aug. 17, 1846; vacated July 21, 1847.
Eleazer Cutler,	Aug. 24, 1847; vacated June 27, 1849.
Archibald M. Hayes,	June 27, 1849.
Oren S. Hayes,	Aug. 21, 1849.
Oren S. Hayes,	Aug. 20, 1850; promoted.

PAYMASTERS.

	Commissioned.
Samuel Kimball,	Oct. 30, 1813; vacated June 27, 1817.
Eliphalet Gay, Jr.,	Sept. 6, 1817.
William P. Hoyt,	Aug. 23, 1822; promoted.
Lewis I. Bailey,	Jan. 1, 1825.
Solomon Durrell,	Aug. 25, 1827; promoted.
Enoch Page,	July 4, 1831; "
Stephen B. Peasley,	July 9, 1832; "
Eli Dodge,	Aug. 15, 1833; "
Beard P. Page,	Aug. 15, 1834; "
David M. Everett,	Feb. 4, 1836.
William A. Marsh,	Aug. 3, 1836.
Thomas Brockway,	July 14, 1837.
Amos Whittemore,	Aug. 8, 1837.
Uriah B. Person,	Aug. 6, 1838.
Asa Marshall,	Sept. 4, 1838; vacated March 30, 1840.
John K. Eaton,	March 30, 1840.

William Smith,	Aug. 11, 1841; vacated July 13, 1842.
Simeon Dodge,	July 13, 1842; " Sept. 2, 1844.
John Ayers,	Sept. 2, 1844; " Nov. 20, 1844.
Artemas Whitney,	Nov. 20, 1844; " Aug. 12, 1845.
David W. Johnson,	Aug. 12, 1845.
John Teel,	Aug. 17, 1846.
Isaac W. Farmer,	Aug. 24, 1847.
John G. Hart,	Aug. 20, 1850.

SURGEONS.

	Commissioned.
Caleb Burseil,	Aug. 27, 1822; "40th Regt."
Henry Lyman,	March 30, 1825; promoted.
John Clark,	July 27, 1825; vacated Aug. 25, ——
Jason H. Ames,	Aug. 25, 1827; " July 9, 1832.
Samuel Little,	July 9, 1832; " Sept. 12, 1834.
John L. Fifield,	Jan. 30, 1835.
Luther Farley,	Aug. 6, 1838; vacated March 30, 1840.
Dimond Davis,	March 30, 1840.
Horace Gage,	Aug. 11, 1841.
Dimond Davis,	July 13, 1842; vacated Aug. 12, 1845.
George H. Hubbard,	Aug. 12, 1845.
Robert Lane,	Aug. 17, 1846.
George H. Hubbard,	Sept. 25, 1847.
E. C. Bickford,	Aug. 30, 1848.

SURGEON'S MATES.

	Commissioned.
Charles Pinney,	Oct. 30, 1813; vacated June 19, 1817.
Benjamin Lovering,	June 19, 1817.
Jesse H. Foster,	Aug. 27, 1822.
John Clark,	Sept. 13, 1824; promoted.
Jason H. Ames,	July 27, 1825; "
Jonathan Dearborn,	Aug. 25, 1827; vacated March 24, 1830.
Samuel Little,	March 24, 1830; " July 9, 1832.
John L. Fifield,	July 9, 1832; promoted.
Daniel Ward,	April 4, 1835.
Paulus Tenney,	Aug. 3, 1837.
Dimond Davis,	Aug. 6, 1838; promoted.

Ira Weston,	March 30, 1840.
——— Osmer,	Aug. 11, 1841.
George H. Hubbard,	Aug. 25, 1842; promoted.
Ebenezer Davis,	Aug. 12, 1845.
James Emery,	Aug. 17, 1846.
Samuel N. Jones,	Sept. 25, 1847.
Solomon N. Whipple,	Aug. 21, 1849.

CHAPLAINS.

	Commissioned.
Robert Dickey,	June 27, 1816; vacated Dec. 13, 1816.
John Woods,	Dec. 24, 1817.
Robert Page,	Sept. 6, 1824; promoted.
Leonard Tracy,	Aug. 25, 1827; vacated Aug. 20, 1828.
Oren Tracy,	Aug. 19, 1828.
Stephen Rogers,	Aug. 6, 1838.
David Moody,	Aug. 26, 1840.
John Clark,	Aug. 11, 1841.
Jonathan Rowe,	July 13, 1842; vacated Aug. 12, 1845.
Stephen George,	Aug. 12, 1845.
Hiram Holmes,	Aug. 17, 1846.
Mark Carpenter,	Sept. 25, 1847; declines.
Robert Stinson,	Aug. 30, 1848.
Eben Dodge,	Aug. 21, 1849.

MUSTER DAY IN 1822.

The following, consisting of her own recollections of what she describes, was composed by Miss Theresa Harvey, while confined to her bed by her last lingering sickness, in 1873, and written down from her dictation at that time:

To one whose memory extends back through a period of half a century no reminiscence comes more vividly to mind than that of the regimental muster of that time. In view of the struggle of real warfare that our nation has since passed through, the ancient muster may seem an insignificant affair, but in the days of its prime it was the great social as well as military institution of the season. It was looked forward to with interest, not merely by military men, but by youths and maidens, boys and girls, and even by hard-working wives and mothers, albeit they were obliged to work yet harder for weeks beforehand to get the children's clothes ready, and even to repair or to help make the husband's military suit. I remember that the getting together of my father's coat was a great occasion. It was of dark blue broadcloth, cut at Concord by a tailor who was supposed to know how a colonel's coat ought to fit, but made at home by a tailoress, Mrs. Leach, who was in our house a week for that purpose. It was mostly covered with gilt lace, and his epaulettes cost twelve dollars. Perhaps he purchased glory cheaply, but I know that, to my mind, those epaulettes always represented a great sum. The coat was further set off by an elegant ruffled shirt, the construction of which cost the skilful fingers of my youngest aunt many days' labor. Nor was it enough in those days for an officer to be generous to himself. He must treat his men generously. When my father was captain, I remember that he invited his whole company to breakfast at his house on muster morning, and my mother was up all night making the necessary preparations. A

sheep was slain, cut up, and baked for the occasion, with other things to keep it company.

The 30th N. H. Regiment was composed of men from Warner, New London, Bradford, Newbury (then Fishersfield), Sutton, Wilmot, and at one time Salisbury. For many years they mustered at Jonathan Harvey's, in Sutton. Using my best judgment, I should say that Nature made that muster-field with special reference to military display, just as much as each man's uniform was made for the same purpose; for I do not know of another like it in Sutton, nor in any of the towns adjacent. A high table-land, embracing more than twenty acres, so level that the eye could take in the whole scene at once, is a rare thing in the broken, mountainous region I speak of. From a distance of two or three miles Kearsarge mountain, like a commander-in-chief, with his staff of smaller hills, could, and always did, survey the pageant at leisure.

Like Christmas, muster day always began the evening before, and the clans were gathering all night. Peddlers, showmen, and other itinerants of a more or less questionable character, who followed the musters around all over the state, began to arrive. The refreshment tents, which for some days had been in process of erection, were by this time well stocked with needful things to eat,—oysters, gingerbread, watermelons, honey, apples, cider, and stronger liquors.

In the afternoon the inspector-general had arrived with his suite, and was at once shown to the best apartments in the house—a large roomy mansion, built and for some years used for a tavern, as it was then termed.

The next most important arrival was Tony Clark, with his fiddle for the dancers. Before midnight the house, barns, and sheds were filled to their utmost capacity with visitors of various social grades, determined to lose no fraction of muster-day. Cesar Lewis, a colored man like Tony, with his wife, Dinah, was always on hand to assist in waiting on the table of the officers and gentry. The last thing that everybody in all the towns I have named invariably did, before going to bed, was to cast an eye up to the weather, to see what it promised for the morrow. In those days, if people desired to know about the weather they had to consult the weather itself; they could not tell by looking in one of the Boston dailies, for then "Old Prob." had not established his signal stations from Mt. Washnigton to the peaks of the Pacific coast. Towards morning the

roads leading to the muster-field were full of vehicles of every description, loaded and packed with arms, soldiers, women, and children. The mothers must go to take care of their offspring,—and a sorry time they had of it, for to keep them out of mischief was a thing impossible. Had not the boys and girls been saving up their coppers for weeks with a view to this very occasion, and were n't they going to have a good time out of it? The possible detriment to clothing or stomach was not to be considered a moment. To those who lived near it was comfort enough to lie in bed and hear the teams go by, with shouts and occasional drum-beats, and know for a certainty that it was really muster morning. Generally the artillery was the first company we used to hear going by. One platoon of perhaps thirty men composed this company, with one twelve pound brass field piece, mounted on a blue carriage. They belonged to Warner.

On the morning that I well remember, about the year 1822, before nine o'clock, Jonathan Harvey, adjutant, mounted on a splendid horse, took his station in front of his house, and called the companies in their order, and as they formed escorted them to their stations on the field. First the cavalry, consisting of 100 men and horses. Their uniform was scarlet coats, buff pants, and black shakos plumed. They rode two abreast, and to them was assigned the extreme left of the field (as viewed from the west). Next came the grenadiers, in scarlet coats, white pants, and tall conical shaped black, shiny leather caps. This company was first organized by Capt. John Harvey, and, until his promotion, commanded by him, when his 1st lieutenant, Daniel Woodward, took the command. Next to the grenadiers appeared a company of riflemen, dressed in frocks like backwoodsmen. At their head, marching four abreast, were four pioneers with pikes and tomahawks. This company came from Bradford. Next came six or seven companies of infantry, armed and equipped, but not uniformed. The artillery occupied the extreme right of the field. At the head of the regiment rode John Harvey, colonel, he having just succeeded his brother, Philip S. Harvey, in the same office. The group of mounted officers consisted of Inspector-General Solomon McNeil with his suite, General Hoyt of Bradford, a fine looking officer, with his staff, Anthony Colby, major (Gov. Colby, recently deceased, full of years and honors, and well known by all). For music each company had a bass drum, tenor drum, and fife. The cavalry had a bugle. When the

companies were all on the field, the whole was withdrawn to form together a band, under the direction of a drum-major. Sometimes a Bartlett of Warner held the office. (It is to be understood that I am writing the combined recollections of two or three musters that I witnessed about the year 1822.) The music was stationed a little to the right of the centre in advance of the regiment. The adjutant formed the whole regiment in a hollow square, into which he presently escorted the chaplain, surgeon, and mate. The chaplain, Rev. Oren Tracy, of New London, was a man of fine personal appearance, good sonorous voice, and complete master of the handsome horse he rode. He wore a cloak thrown gracefully back so as to display the star on his breast. The surgeon was sometimes Dr. Henry Lyman, of Warner, whose handsome appearance some may remember. My own recollections point more directly to the time when I saw Dr. Robert Lane, of Sutton, acting as surgeon of the muster-field. As he sat there on his horse he seemed to me the embodiment of grace and conscious power. The chaplain prayed, the whole regiment listening with uncovered heads. Then the regiment was placed on a line stretched across the field. Then the inspector-general and field officers advanced, the music saluting them by rapid drum-beats and three prolonged notes on the fife. Then the captains of the companies advanced and saluted their superior officers. Then the colonel said, "Attention! battalions," and battalion drill followed. After that came inspection, a tedious process, occupying several hours. The inspector-general went through the whole regiment, and if anything was wrong, even a spot of rust on a gun, a rip in a knapsack, or if the "two spare flints" were not produced, made a note of it.

I forgot to say in its proper place that I remember Simeon Bartlett, of Warner, present at one time as major; at another, I think he was quartermaster. I should also mention another uniformed company, the "Washington Blues," of New London. Their uniform was very handsome—dark blue, trimmed with gilt lace, and bell buttons. All wore high neck stocks. They were at one time commanded by Anthony Colby, at another time by one of the Burpees. Capt. John Pike also commanded one of the New London companies.

The regimental flag was placed in the centre of the field, at first. After inspection, the honor of carrying the colors at the grand review was awarded to the company that had made the best appear-

ance in drill, discipline, and arms. That was a very exciting moment, when the captain of the fortunate company was called forward to receive from the hand of the inspector-general the honored flag with the accompanying words of compliment. He took it, bowed, and passed it to one of his subalterns, and perhaps that was the proudest moment of his life.

After inspection the men were dismissed for dinner—a grand dinner being provided at the house for the officers. After dinner the regiment was called to the field again by discharge of the cannon, and formed as in the morning. "Grand review" followed: all the men under their captains marched before their superior officers, making the circuit of the field. This was the really splendid feature of the day's exercises.

Then came the last scene, a sham fight, when the regiment was divided, and the two halves were instructed to "fight it out on that line" against each other. When this was over they were dismissed, and the muster was done. But oh! the excitement and noise that followed. The shouts of auctioneers, heard above the din of other voices, the confusion of carriages and horses and peddlers' carts, men, women, and children running against each other.

Meantime, at the house, another kind of evolutions had been going on, Tony Clark with his fiddle acting as inspector-general. As soon as possible after the dinner tables were cleared away the hall was made ready for the dancers. The muster ball was a splendid affair. Even high military functionaries did not disdain to take off boots and don their pumps, and join with the wives and daughters of the military and social aristocracy of the land.

The great day was over at last. The feet of soldiers and dancers could not keep time to music forever, and the music itself had ceased. The multitude of carriages no longer blocked up the great wide road between the house and the muster-field. The cannon had belched forth its final thunder. Those that "rode in the troop" had galloped furiously out of sight: only an occasional drum-beat among the hills, growing farther and farther off, was heard; and the clear sky and cold stars of a September midnight looked down upon the silent muster-field at Jonathan Harvey's.

I will make some brief mention of the more prominent actors in the scenes I have described. Gen. Solomon McNeil, son-in-law of Gov. Pierce, and brother-in-law of President Pierce, was a man of fine personal appearance, being over six feet in height. I believe

he was considered the tallest man in the state except his brother, Gen. John McNeil. I remember being filled with admiration when my childish eyes saw him dismount at the great gate with his suite, —among whom was one of the Starks, whether son or grandson of Gen. Stark I cannot tell,—with one foot lifted out of the stirrup, all waited for his word of command "dismount," when each man sprang to the ground and gave his horse to his waiter.

Cesar Lewis, the head table-waiter, was a full negro of good appearance. He had his suit of clothes that served him for muster occasions for many years—buff nankeen coat, white pants and vest. It was a sight worth seeing, when, with this nicely starched suit on, his dark locks powdered, and a white napkin on his arm, he entered the dining-hall, bearing a platter of roast beef. In his way Lewis made just as good an appearance with his suit as Gen. McNeil did with *his* suite. He was a man of good abilities, good manners, and unblemished integrity. He lived to a great age, long after extreme age made it possible for him to dispense with powder on his snow-white locks. He died in Sutton a few years ago, being over a hundred years old.

Tony or Anthony Clark, the fiddler and dancing-master, probably did more towards instructing the young people in the arts and graces of politeness and good manners than any other man of his day and generation. He also lived to a great age—one hundred and seven years—and when he died, having served his country in the Revolutionary War, they gave him a military funeral, which was a splendid affair.

Another negro, born in Africa, for many years lived in Warner woods, under the name of Prince Martin. He used to contribute much to the enjoyment of muster day. He could sing many songs and play on *the bones*, and always had a crowd of listeners round him.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Sutton furnished for the late war, in all, 164 men. This number includes the thirty-two men who enlisted without bounty. But as no men were credited by the government till they commenced paying bounties, the number credited to this town is reduced to 132 men.

The town paid in bounties,	$33,512
In recruiting expense,	327.41
Total,	$33,839.41
Average bounty per man,	$253.80
Average recruiting expense per man,	2.48

To the total expenses the interest of money hired by the town for war purposes has not been added. It is safe to estimate that the cost of the war, to Sutton, was not much below $40,000. In 1868 it amounted to $37,029.80. The whole war debt was paid in 1883.

1861.

The following served without town bounties:

Elias Phelps.
Alonzo J. Cheney.
Reuben B. Porter.
Ransom R. Wheeler.
Clark C. Morse.
Charles C. Morse.
William H. Allaird.
Nahum Burpee.
Ira A. Putney.
Henry P. Putney.

Daniel Francis.
George A. Francis.
Alonzo M. Flanders.
Jacob C. Flanders.
Marshall Wells.
George H. Lyman.
Daniel Maxfield.
Charles I. Wheeler.
John L. Harvey.
Lewis G. Barber.
Orson C. Little.
Calvin Stone.
Ephraim Fisk.
George H. Champlin.
John Putney.
Robert Campbell.
Enoch P. Davis.
Lucas Nelson.
John H. Pressey.
Emery B. Whitcomb.
Jonathan Dearborn Wheeler.
George B. Barnard, killed in battle,—first man killed from Sutton.

1862.

The following soldiers were paid $125 each by the town and state :

Martin L. Walker.
Timothy B. Lewis.
Andrew J. Harwood.
Reuben B. Porter.
Joseph Keyser.
John M. Palmer.
Robert B. Roby.
Dustin W. Davis.
William D. Roby.
Albert Mastin.
John W. Moore.
Amos Parker.
Robert Wadleigh.
Chester Spaulding.
Benjamin Whitcomb.
Leonard H. Wheeler.
Olney M. Kimball.
John L. Worth.
Carlos S. Bingham.
James H. McAllister.
George Chadwick.
James H. Martin.
Samuel T. Bickford.
Elbridge F. Whittier.
Henry A. Nelson.
Warren H. Simons.
James S. Sargent.
George Morgan.
Mansel Blake.
Jonathan F. Williams.
George W. Russell.
Horace E. Russell.
Andrew J. Bohonnan.
Stephen R. Bailey.
Everett T. Sanborn.
James G. Whidden.
Francis M. Richards.
Joseph P. Nelson.
James A. Wadleigh.
Newell J. Nye.
Benjamin P. Nelson.
Francis E. Derby.
Frank A. Mitchell.
Abraham P. Richards.
Charles Hart, Jr.
Hiram K. Little.

Thomas Little.
David W. Bailey.
Clark Carr Morse.
H. W. Morse.
Phineas J. Collins.
Truman S. Blanchard.
Frank P. Stevens.
Alvah P. Whittier.

Amount paid to the above, $6,750.

Men furnished from January, 1864, till the close of the war, soldiers and reënlisted veterans:

Robert Campbell, vet.
Lewis C. Withee.
Enoch P. Davis, vet.
George H. Lyman.
Nelson M. Putney.
Charles C. Marshall.
George H. Pressey.
George Constantine.
Alvin S. Williams.
John L. Harvey, vet.
Charles G. Putney.
Martin L. Walker, vet.
Reuben B. Porter, vet.
Leonard H. Wheeler, vet.

To the above soldiers the town paid from $150 to $300 as bounty, till Aug. 19, 1864. After that date the town paid its own citizens $800 for one year, and $1,400 for three years.

The following persons furnished substitutes, they paying what they were obliged to pay in order to buy them, and the town allowing each man $300 towards paying for his substitute:

John C. Morey.
William W. Coburn.
James S. Bohonnan.
Harris F. B. Russell.
Frank I. Sanborn.
George Fellows.
John Roby, Jr.
Henry Davis.
John W. Fellows.
Cyrus French.
Ira F. Rowell.
Daniel Johnson.
Orra Burpee.
James M. Davis.
John Gross, Jr.
Charles G. Davis.
Charles L. Andrew.
Austin Morgan.
Oren S. Rollins.
Wyman P. Kimball.
R. M. Dowling.
George S. French.
George Andrew.
Daniel Ordway.
William Little.
James M. Palmer.

Joseph P. Nelson.
Truman Putney.
Augustus D. Follansbee.
Benj. F. Pillsbury.
Moses L. Pillsbury.
Benjamin Johnson.
Amos H. Smith.
John Pressey.
Joseph Greeley, Jr.
Joseph Johnson.
Andrew J. Sanborn.
Charles S. Watson.
Charles A. Fowler.
Daniel G. Chadwick.
Ira P. Whittier.
Jonathan H. Nelson.
L. F. E. Dresser.
David B. Jones.
James B. Sawyer.
John Brocklebank.
Francis Currier, Jr.

In 1863, in addition to enlisted men of that year, the town bought the following men, who served, paying for them $8,760, most of which the town was to receive again from the state and government.

Robert Morton.
Frederic Osborne.
Samuel T. Shin.
Daniel W. Bogart.
Joseph B. McLeod.
William Taylor.
James Scott.
Charles A. Barton.
Charles Tully.
Henry Armstrong.
James Pettigrew.
John Misener.
William Kelly.
Felix Closey.
John Williams.

Payment of the War Debt.

In the year ending March, 1868, the debt was,—

1868,	$33,592.42
1869,	34,307.65
1870,	35,120.07
1871,	38,582.94
1872,	33,916.69
1873,	22,450.92
1874,	21,106.36
1875,	19,132.69
1876,	18,638.87

1877,	$17,556.84
1878,	14,760.35
1879,	9,917.19
1880,	
1881,	

The reduction during the year ending March, 1882, was $1,234.86. In 1883 the balance against the town was $23.47, and the war debt was paid. It will be observed that from March, 1868, to March, 1869, the increase of debt was $715.23, of which increase the auditors' report says,—

It can be readily accounted for by the settlement of the Lear actions against the town, costing $764.20.

From 1869 to 1870 the increase of the debt was $812.42. The auditors' report says of this,—

The increase of the debt may be accounted for by the unusual expense of breaking out the roads and repairing the highways and bridges. The amount of money heretofore raised by the town, after paying the interest on the town debt, leaves but a small margin to pay the necessary expenses of the town. We therefore recommend that the town raise the sum of five thousand dollars to pay the interest on the town debt and defray town charges the ensuing year.

Enoch Page, Asa Page, and Thomas J. Wadleigh were auditors this year.

Even as late as 1872 the debt was still a trifle larger than in 1868. This year the auditors say in their report,—

Should the town receive from the state $11,715 in bonds, and apply the same to the payment of the debt, it would reduce the debt to $22,191.69.

The next year, 1873, we see that in this way an

important reduction in the debt was made, and from this date the debt steadily diminished till it was extinguished.

The auditors who signed the report for 1873 were Johnson Colby and Asa Page.

The following is the individual record of Sutton men who were mustered into service during the late war:

Reuben B. Porter, Co. D, 1st N. H. Regt., mustered in May 2, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9, 1861; sergeant, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Nov. 15, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, March 5, 1863, mustered out Aug. 20, 1863; commissioned Sept. 20, 1864, first lieutenant Co. B, 18th N. H. Regt. Died and was buried at Windham, N. H.

Alonzo J. Cheney, Co. D, 1st N. H. Regt., mustered in May 2, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9, 1861; enlisted March 11, 1864. Troop I, N. H. Cav. Now resides at Wilmot, N. H.

Elias A. Phelps, Co. C, 19th Mass. Regt.

Ransom R. Wheeler, Co. D, 1st N. H. Regt., mustered in May 2, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9, 1861; Co. I, 4th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861, and mustered out Sept. 27, 1864; Co. G, 18th N. H. Regt. Resides at No. Sutton.

Clark C. Morse, Co. D, 1st N. H. Regt., mustered in May 2, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

Charles C. Morse, Co. D, 1st N. H. Regt., mustered in May 2, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9, 1861; Co. D, 11th N. H. Regt. mustered in Aug. 29, 1862.

John E. Putney, Co. D, 1st N. H. Regt., mustered in May 2, 1861, promoted to sergeant; mustered out August 9, 1861.

William H. Allard, corporal, Co. D, 1st N. H. Regt., mustered in May 2, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

Nahum Burpee, Ill. Regt., died in service Oct. 31, 1861, aged 24 years, 8 months. His body was brought home and buried at Sutton.

Ira A. Putney, Co. B, 2d Regt., Berdan's Sharpshooters, died Feb. 11, 1866, of disease contracted in service. Buried at South Sutton.

Henry P. Putney, Co. B, 2d Regt. Berdan's Sharpshooters, wounded at battle of Williamsburg, Va. Died Aug., 11, 1864, and buried at South Sutton.

Jerome B. Porter, Co. G, 2d Regt. U. S. Sharpshooters, mustered in Dec. 12, 1861, and discharged for disability, May 9, 1862. Died at Warner, N. H., and buried at No. Sutton.

Daniel S. Francis, Co. H, 2d N. H. Regt., mustered in June 5, 1861, wounded severely July 2, 1863, mustered out June 21, 1864.

George A. Francis, Co. H, 4th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861, and mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Alonzo M. Flanders, Co. I, 4th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861, and mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Jacob C. Flanders, Co. I, 4th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861.

Marshall Wells, Co. I, 4th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; transferred to 1st U. S. Artillery, Feb. 24, 1863.

George H. Lyman, Co. I, 4th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; reënlisted Dec. 25, 1863, and died at Port Royal, S. C., April 17, 1865.

Daniel Maxfield, Co. I, 4th N. H. Regt., transferred to 1st U. S. Artillery, Feb. 24, 1863.

Charles I. Wheeler, Co. I, 4th Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; reënlisted Jan. 1. 1864.

John L. Harvey, Co. I, 4th, N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; reënlisted Dec. 25, 1863.

Lewis G. Barber, Co. H, 2d N. H. Regt., mustered in June 5, 1861; now resides at Sutton.

Jonathan D. Wheeler, Co. I, 4th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; reënlisted Feb. 14, 1864. Died at Wilmot, N. H., June 20, 1870.

Orison Little, Co. B, 2d Mass. Light Battery; wounded. Resides at Boston, Mass.

Calvin Stone, Co. B, 2d Mass. Light Battery. Died at Boston, Mass., and buried at Sutton.

Ephraim Fisk, 1st N. H. Battery, mustered in Sept. 26, 1861; promoted to corporal, reënlisted Dec. 26, 1863. Now resides at Lawrence, Mass.

George H. Champlin, corporal, Co. C, 39th Mass. Regt. Died Jan. 4, 1864, and buried at So. Sutton.

Robert Campbell, Troop I, 1st N. E. Cav., mustered in Dec. 17,

1861, promoted corporal ; reënlisted Jan. 5, 1864 ; second lieutenant Troop L, 1st N. H. Cav., commissioned March 18, 1864. Killed at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 13, 1864.

George B. Barnard, corporal, Troop I, 1st N. E. Cav., mustered in Dec. 17, 1861. Killed at Port Royal, Va., May 31, 1862. First killed from Sutton.

Enoch P. Davis, Troop I, 1st N. E. Cav., mustered in Dec. 17, 1861, reënlisted Jan. 5, 1864; Troop I, 1st N. H. Cav., mustered in Jan. 5, 1864 ; captured Nov. 12, 1864. Died at Sutton, Dec. 30, 1888.

Lucas Nelson, Troop I, 1st N. E. Cav., mustered in Dec. 17, 1861, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 20, 1863. Died March 26, 1873, at the Soldiers' Home, Togus, Maine.

John M. Pressey, Troop I, 1st N. E. Cav., mustered in Dec. 17, 1861, discharged for disability, Nov. 11, 1862. Now resides in Sutton.

Emery B. Whitcomb, Co. E, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, mustered in Sept. 9, 1861.

Elbridge F. Whittier, Co. A, 9th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862. Died at Cynthiana, Ky., Sept. 17, 1863.

Martin L. Walker, Co. A, 9th N. H. Regt., mustered in July 3, 1862 ; Co. A, 9th Regt. Vet. Reserved Corps. Resides at North Sutton.

George W. Russell, Co. G, 9th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862. Killed Sept. 18, 1862.

James H. Wheeler, Co. G, 9th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862.

Timothy B. Lewis, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, wounded June 16, 1864. Resides at Sutton.

John L. Worth, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1863.

Carlos S. Bingham, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862.

James H. McAllister, sergeant, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862.

George Chadwick, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, wounded slightly Dec. 13, 1862. Resides at Sutton.

Hiram K. Little, second lieutenant, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., commissioned Sept. 4, 1862, promoted first lieutenant Jan. 30, 1863. Died at the government hospital, David's Island, New York

Harbor, July 4, 1864, from wounds received in front of Petersburg. Buried at Sutton.

Thomas Little, corporal, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Now resides at Peterborough, N. H.

James G. Whidden, corporal, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Discharged for disability. Resides at Sutton.

Joseph P. Nelson, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Discharged for disability, May 23, 1863. Resides in Sutton.

Daniel W. Bagley, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, wounded July 16, 1863, transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 1864. Resides at Sutton.

Andrew J. Bohonnan, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862; wounded severely Dec. 13, 1862. Resides at Sutton.

Mansel Blake, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Resides at Concord, N. H.

Freeman S. Blanchard, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Now resides in Dakota Territory.

Samuel T. Bickford, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Now resides at Epsom, N. H.

Phineas G. Collins, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Resides at Lowell, Mass.

Charles Hart, Jr., Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 2, 1863. Resides at Sutton.

James H. Martin, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Died at Covington, Ky., Aug. 25, 1863.

Frank A. Mitchell, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec., 1863.

George Morgan, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Died at Alexandria, Va., July 23, 1863.

Newell J. Nye, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Died at Sutton, March 15, 1879.

Henry A. Nelson, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Killed in battle, July 30, 1864.

Benjamin P. Nelson, Co. F., 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. First man killed in Co. F.

Horace E. Russell, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862; transferred to U. S. Battery. Now resides at Sutton.

Abraham P. Richards, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, wounded June 2, 1864, and June 17, 1864. Died at Concord, N. H.

Francis M. Richards, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, promoted to corporal, wounded badly May 12, 1864. Now resides at Warner, N. H.

Everett T. Sanborn, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, wounded May 11, 1864. Now resides in Nebraska.

Warren H. Simons, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, wounded Dec. 13, 1862, and May 12, 1864. Now resides at Sutton.

James S. Sargent, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. Now resides at Sutton.

Frank P. Stevens, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862.

James A. Wadleigh, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, wounded severely Dec. 13, 1862, transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 1, 1863. Now resides at Warner.

Jonathan F. Williams, Co. F, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 3. 1862, promoted to sergeant. Now resides at Lowell, Mass.

Alvah P. Whittier, Co. K, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 2, 1862, discharged for disability April 20, 1863. Died March 7, 1872.

Henry W. Morse, Co. D, 11th N. H. Regt., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862.

Andrew J. Harwood, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Nov. 1, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863.

John W. Moore, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, promoted to sergeant, mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. Died at Lempster, N. H.

Robert Wadleigh, corporal, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862. Died at Brashear City, La., May 8, 1863.

John M. Palmer, musician, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Nov. 6, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. Died at Sutton, Dec. 22, 1888.

Stephen R. Bailey, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. Died at Concord, N. H., Aug. 24, 1863, of disease contracted in service.

Dustin W. Davis, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. Resides at Springfield, Vt.

Joseph Keyser, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Nov. 4, 1862. Discharged for disability, May 10, 1863. Died at Sutton, 1886.

Albert F. Masten, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862. Died at Brashear City, La., April 29, 1863.

Amos Parker, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862. Died at New Orleans, La., April 21, 1863.

James C. Rowe, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863.

William D. Roby, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, promoted to corporal, mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. Died of disease contracted in service.

Robert B. Roby, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Nov. 6, 1862. Resides at So. Sutton.

Chester Spaulding, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863.

Benjamin K. Whitcomb, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862. Died at Port Hudson, La., July 22, 1863.

Leonard H. Wheeler, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863; Co. B, 18th N. H. Regt., mustered in Sept. 13, 1864. Died at Sutton, Aug. 14, 1877.

Olney M. Kimball, corporal, Co. H, 16th N. H. Regt., mustered in Oct. 23, 1862, discharged for disability, June 27, 1863. Resides at Boston, Mass.

Lewis C. Withee, Troop A, 1st N. H. Cav., mustered in March 11, 1864.

Charles H. Davis, Troop I, 1st N. H. Cav., mustered in March 17, 1864.

Nelson J. Putney, Co. B, 1st Regt., N. H. Heavy Artillery, mustered in Sept. 18, 1863.

Charles C. Marshall, Troop H, 1st N. H. Cav., mustered in July 29, 1864. Resides at Sutton.

George H. Pressey, second lieutenant, Troop H, 1st N. H. Cav., commissioned March 19, 1864. Died at Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1877, and buried at Sutton.

George Constantine, 1st N. H. Cavalry.

Alvin S. Williams, Co. E, 1st Regt. N. H. Heavy Artillery, mustered in Sept. 5, 1864. Now resides at Worcester, Mass.

Charles G. Putney, Co. E, 1st Regt. N. H. Heavy Artillery, mustered in Sept. 5, 1864.

Francis E. Derby enlisted on or about Aug. 29, 1862, and served in Co. F, 11th Regt., up to the close of the war, and discharged with the regiment June 11, 1865, at Concord. Not wounded, but much broken in health by hardship and exposure, and is yet a sufferer. Resides in New London.

Robert Campbell Post.

Robert Campbell Post, No. 58, Dept. of N. H., Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Sutton, Dec. 17, 1880, and the following veterans were mustered in by W. H. D. Cochrane, A. A. Gen., Dept. N. H.:

Enoch P. Davis, George Robertson, David W. Bagley, Harrison D. Robertson, Warren H. Merrill, John M. Palmer, Edwin B. Lear, Oi Hall, David McDole, Frank P. Ayer, Ezekiel Hadley, George Roby, Andrew J. Bohonan, Allison W. Cheney, Timothy B. Lewis, John M. Pressey, George Chadwick, James G. Whidden, Charles C. Marshall, William K. Philbrick, Olney M. Kimball, Simon G. Cutting, Joseph P. Nelson, Charles F. Peaslee.

The following officers were elected and installed:

Enoch P. Davis, Commander.
Allison W. Cheney, Senior Vice Commander.
Harrison D. Robertson, Junior Vice Commander.
Olney M. Kimball, Adjutant.
George Robertson, Quartermaster.
James G. Whidden, Chaplain.
Edwin B. Lear, Officer of the Day.
Warren H. Merrill, Officer of the Guard.

The following have served as commanders of the Post:

1881. Enoch P. Davis.
1882. Allison W. Cheney.
1883. Olney M. Kimball.
1884. Timothy B. Lewis.
1885. Charles C. Marshall.
1886. James G. Whidden.
1887. Charles M. Newman.
1888. Jonathan Merrill.
1889. James M. Rix.

LIEUT. ROBERT M. CAMPBELL,[1]

In memory of whom Grand Army Post, No. 58, was named, son of Annas and Patty Campbell, born in Henniker, Aug. 30, 1833. His father was captain of the first rifle company formed in this state, and was a very efficient officer. From his father Robert inherited that military zeal which ever distinguished him when a boy. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and when the war broke out he was residing in Sutton. He was mustered into Troop I, of the New Hampshire Battalion of the First New England Cavalry, as a private, Dec. 17, 1861, for 3 years.

His battalion joined the Army of the Potomac, and was almost constantly on duty, scouting and performing picket duty. Promoted to corporal July 13, 1862, and to sergeant Jan. 1, 1863. Reënlisted Jan. 5, 1864. He was assigned to Troop L, First Regiment Cavalry. His battalion took a prominent part in the terrible campaign of 1864, being in the saddle almost constantly for several days at a time. Lieutenant Campbell was placed in command of the picket line on the outpost of White Oak Swamp, Va., and while skirmishing with the enemy, June 13, 1864, he was killed by a bullet from the enemy's works. His body was never recovered. The noble friend, the chivalric soldier, and the gallant comrade sleeps in an unknown grave, but he is not forgotten, for troops of loving friends will ever bear his memory in their faithful hearts. Age, 30—9—13. Married Mary A. Hazen, of Sutton.

ROSTER OF ROBERT CAMPBELL POST, NO. 58, DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, G. A. R., SUTTON, N. H., 1888.

OFFICERS.

Jonathan Merrill, Post Commander.
J. M. Rix, S. V. Commander.
Abram Bickford, J. V. Commander.
J. G. Whidden, Adjutant.
T. B. Lewis, Quartermaster.
P. B. Richards, Surgeon.
J. H. Gannett, Chaplain.
C. C. Marshall, Officer of the Day.

[1] Extract from History of Henniker.

Charles Hart, Officer of the Guard.
J. P. Nelson, Sergeant Major.
G. T. Dunfield, Q. M. Sergeant.
J. C. Graham, Color Bearer.

AUDITORS.

C. C. Marshall, E. B. Lear, H. E. Russell.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Charles Hart, J. M. Rix, C. M. Newman, M. W. Cheney.

PAST COMMANDERS.

E. P. Davis, O. M. Kimball, A. W. Cheney, T. B. Lewis, C. C. Marshall, J. G. Whidden, E. W. Newman.

MEMBERS.

Names marked thus * are deceased.

E. P. Davis, I, 1st N. H. C.
A. W. Cheney, B, 30th Ill.*
George Robertson, H, 6th Mass.
J. G. Whidden, F, 11th N. H.
E. B. Lear, H, 14th N. H.
D. McDole, B, 18th N. H.
George Roby, D, 11th N. H.
O. M. Kimball, H, 16th N. H.
C. H. Peaslee, H, 10th N. H.
T. B. Lewis, F, 11th N. H.
C. F. Peaslee, 29th Unassigned Me. In.*
W. K. Philbrick, H, 2d N. H.
Charles Hart, F, 11th N. H.
J. P. Nelson, F, 11th N. H.
C. C. Marshall, H, 1st N. H. C.
George Chadwick, F, 11th N. H.
J. M. Palmer, H, 16th N. H.
Oi Hall, H, 1st N. H.
E. H. Hadley, I, 14th N. H.
J. M. Pressey, I, 1st N. H. C.
H. D. Robertson, E. U. S. S. S.
F. P. Ager, D, 11th N. H.

H. H. Bell, F, 7th Vt.
Jonathan Merrill, 2d N. H.
Wilson Dorr, F, 1st N. H. H. Art.*
M. W. Cheney, H, 16th N. H.
J. A. Perkins, I, 14th N. H.
S. E. Bailey, G, 18th N. H.
John Lewis, F, 11th N. H.
Horace Clark, F, 8th N. H.
F. R. Wright, G, 20th Me.
G. S. Ward, H, 16th N. H.
P. E. Ward, H, 16th N. H.*
D. K. Hawks, A, 7th N. H.
Y. S. Woods, D, 11th N. H.
C. M. Newman, C, 3d N. Y. Art.
G. S. Sargent, H, 16th N. H.
R. B. Gilbreath, 2d U. S. S. S.
W. C. Dudley, I, 14th N. H.
P. B. Richards, A, 1st N. H.
W. F. Colbourn, I, 14th N. H.*
Henry Osgood, D, 11th N. H.
Alonzo Chase, H, 2d N. H.
G. F. Edmunds, D, 11th N. H.
C. C. Jones, D, 11th N. H.
Samuel Davis, Major, 16th N. H.
J. B. Rand, C, 1st U. S. S. S.
W. H. Sawyer, H, 1st N. H. H. A.
W. D. Chase, E. U. S. S. S.
M. C. Harriman, H, 16th N. H.
C. H. Melvin, H, 16th N. H.
G. S. Roby, H, 14th N. H.
A. P. Colby, A, 10th N. H.
C. E. Hardy, D, 11th N. H.
H. S. Willis, E, 1st R. B. Shooters.
D. J. Burbank, D, 11th N. H.
Silvanus Harriman, G, 1st N. H. Cav.
Arthur Thompson, D, 11th N. H.
D. C. Harriman, D, 11th N. H.
James Bean, H, 16th N. H.*
J. S. Rogers, D, 11th, N. H.
J. M. Rix, L, 3d Mass.

W. M. Flanders, E, 18th N. H.
G. M. Barnard, H, 14th N. H.
J. C. Graham, E, 15th N. H.
J. R. C. Hoyt, E, 3d N. H.
M. W. Tappan, Colonel, 1st N. H. *
H. C. Brockway, H, 16th N. H.
J. M. Hoyt, H, 16th N. H.
G. T. Dunfield, B, 16th N. H.
L. W. Barnes, H, 16th N. H.
W. P. Howe, E, 169, N. Y.
A. M. Colby, F, 1st N. H. H. Art.
Abram Bickford, 1st N. H. C.
J. H. Gannett, H, 12th Mass.
H. E. Russell, F, 11th N. H.
Israel Adams, H, 16th N. H.
G. M. Burbank, H, 14th N. H.
A. W. Brown, G, 5th N. H.
W. F. Wallace, I, 18th N. H.
J. H. Hardy, B, 1st N. H. H. Art.
Leonidas Harriman, E, 18th N. H.
William Libby, C, 20th Me.

SCHOOLS.

The schools, which had grown up in New Hampshire under the influence of the early laws passed by the Province for their encouragement, were almost wholly prostrated by the turmoils of the Revolutionary period. But in a very few years after the close of the war a revival of interest in the cause of education is manifest. Academies sprung up, endowed and supported by generous bequests of individuals and associations. Phillips academy, the first institution of its kind in the state, was established in 1781, New Ipswich academy in 1789, and one at Atkinson and one at Amherst in 1791, and about the same time the legislature of the state passed some laws which were the beginning of a series of decided measures for the advancement of common schools.

In 1789 an act of the legislature made it the duty of selectmen yearly to assess upon the inhabitants of each town £45 upon each 20 shillings of the town's proportion of public taxes, for teaching the children and youth of each town reading, writing, and arithmetic.

This act is supposed to have continued in force till 1805. That year the general court passed a law authorizing towns, at legal meetings called for that purpose, to organize school-districts. In 1808 a law was passed, or, rather, this act was so

amended as to make it imperative to subdivide every town into school-districts. Some divisions into districts prior to this time had been made, but they were wholly voluntary on the part of the people to be benefited by them.

In 1808 the law relating to the amount of taxes to be raised for the public schools was so amended as to require each town to raise for its schools a sum equal to seventy dollars for every one dollar of the town's proportion of the public tax. In 1827 this percentage was increased to ninety dollars for each one dollar of the town's share of the public tax. As early as 1805 each town was required to appoint three or more suitable persons to visit and examine schools. In 1809 the selectmen in some towns "inspected" the schools.

In 1827 the general court passed a law requiring towns at their annual meeting to choose a superintending committee to examine schools. This law was very popular in the legislature, passing the house by a vote of 152 to 37, and met with little or no opposition in the senate. Gov. Pierce readily signed it. The next year the law was so amended as to make it necessary for teachers to be examined and obtain certificates before commencing their schools. Long before this time, however, teachers, or those aspiring to be such, were required to have a certificate of successful examination by "some minister of the gospel, or some well learned person." Through the force of custom, at least, if not really required, it became a part of the clergyman's duty to visit the schools from time to time; and when he had notified the teacher

of his intention to make such a visit, the same was communicated to the school by the teacher, coupled with the injunction to "all rise at his entrance, and remain standing till he is seated." The amiable bow with which he recognized this piece of civility, as well as his dignified and grave demeanor as he proceeded to the place of honor in the desk seat of the teacher, made a profound impression upon the scholars. Teachers were expected to instruct the children in "polite behavior," which, among other things, required them to bow or curtsey to every person they met in going to and from school. Even down to a period within the memory of the present writer this was the teacher's last injunction on dismissing the school at night.

Memory recalls one occasion in which an older sister, going home from school with her head full of this admonition, had the good fortune to see a man approaching from the opposite direction, and, conceiving this to be her golden opportunity to obey it, made herself all ready, and, as he drew near, stopped short and dropped a low curtsey, in full expectation that he would at least show his appreciation of her politeness by the customary word of commendation, "That's a good girl." Crestfallen indeed she felt and looked when she received only this malignant and surly response,— "There, don't ever make any more of them silly *curcheys*."

Some twenty years ago those were living in Sutton who could remember that when the minister visited the school, besides inspecting their progress,

he used to make a prayer and talk to the scholars on religion, and question those who had studied the "Assembly's Catechism" on that work.

An aged lady, Mrs. Col. John Harvey, used to relate her experience of her first examination, which was in the early years of this century. Her father accompanied her to the house of the Rev. Lemuel Bliss in Bradford, who received them courteously, and, having called into the room his entire family, made a long prayer, and then proceeded to business. He asked her a few puzzling questions, required her to repeat one of the longest rules in the "Young Lady's Accidence," the grammar then in use, which, fortunately for her, the solemnities of the occasion had not driven from her mind, and after spelling some hard words the nerve-trying operation was successfully over. And here we will say that scholars in those early days, though they had but few books, learned them thoroughly, for this same aged lady, a few days previous to her death at the age of 88 years, possibly under the influence of that strange revival and requickening of the mental faculties which sometimes precede death in the very aged, could repeat without hesitation or error long rules in parsing, from that book.

The author of the "Young Lady's Accidence" was the Rev. Caleb Bingham, who was teacher of a young ladies' school in Boston in 1785. Feeling the need of such a book to use in his school, he set himself to work to prepare one, and used it successfully in his school, and offered it to the public. So popular did it become that 100,000 copies were

issued. The same author also prepared some other school-books, which were equally well received, viz., "Child's Companion," "American Preceptor," "Columbian Orator," "Youthful Catechism," and "Juvenile Letters."

Dilworth's Spelling-Book, the first of its kind ever used in this country, was also used in England, being the work of an English author. This spelling-book was introduced into this country in 1770. A good authority says of it, that, though very humble in its merits as compared with those of the present day, it was then considered a perfect epitome of all that is essential to a common education. The Bible and Psalter and New England Primer were the very earliest reading-books. Paper to write upon was scarce, and most of the early scholars learned to write upon strips of birch bark.

Pike's Arithmetic made its appearance in 1788, and, finding its way into the public schools of New England, kept its place for many years. This book on arithmetic had an appendix of Algebra and Conic Sections. The author was Nicholas Pike, a grammar-school master in Newburyport, and a graduate of Harvard college. This was the first original arithmetic published in the United States, as appears by a letter from President Washington, to whom the author had presented a copy. In this letter the President speaks of "the handsome manner in which it is printed, and the elegant manner in which it is bound, as pleasing proofs of the progress which the arts are making in this country;" then adds,—"Its merits being established by

the approbation of competent judges, I flatter myself that the idea of its being an American production, and the first of the kind which has appeared, will induce every patriotic citizen to give it all the countenance and patronage in his power."

Adams' Arithmetic appeared about 1830, and was in use for a long term of years till supplanted by Greenleaf's series. But no one school-book of any kind ever held its sway in the schools of New England so long as Colburn's Mental Arithmetic. What dates to assign as the limit of its usefulness the writer knows not, as the end has not come yet. It was in use in 1830, and is still used in many schools.

Rev. J. L. Blake, a native of Northwood, N. H., was author of The Historical Reader, a book which to many persons furnished about all the historical knowledge they ever attained. Mr. Blake was also author of a work on astronomy, and many other books. Webster's Spelling-Book was first published in 1783, and by the early part of the present century was much in use. Marshall's, and a modernized edition of Webster's, followed. Parish's Geography was used some as a reading-book; but we will venture the assertion that more persons learned to read from the New Testament than from any other reading-book. The "Psalter" used was the whole or a portion of the Psalms.

The same aged lady already referred to used to relate an anecdote of her early days, illustrative of the misconceptions regarding-school advantages of the Sutton people held by a school teacher in Amesbury, Mass., which town may be considered the

parent town of Sutton and several others in New Hampshire.

When she was fourteen years of age she went to Amesbury to spend the winter with her grandparents, and they thought best to send her to the winter school, then in operation. Her youngest aunt, two years older than herself, was then a pupil in the school, and introduced her to the teacher, telling him she was from New Hampshire. The teacher was polite and kind, and after the morning reading classes were through, proceeded to instruct his alphabet scholars, calling her with the others up to his seat, and began pointing out the letters of the alphabet with his penknife and desiring her to repeat them after him. In her shame and dismay she remained speechless, but looked around for her aunt, who quickly came to her rescue, informing the teacher in a whisper that she could read as well as herself. It would be difficult to say which suffered most with shame on this occasion,—the teacher, or the young girl whose absolute illiteracy he had so unquestioningly assumed. Her grandfather, however, to whom the affair, when related to him, afforded infinite amusement, cordially accepted the apology which the school-master hastened the same evening to make, adding,—"Your supposition that she must be entirely untaught, and without any book-knowledge, is simply in accordance with the convictions that most people in these older towns entertain regarding the educational advantages of the young people in the new up-country settlements. I might myself have still held the same ideas, if my frequent visits to Sutton had not shown

me their falsity." He had three daughters married and settled in Sutton, viz., Mrs. Hezekiah Blaisdell, Mrs. Jacob Harvey, and Mrs. Joseph Greeley.

Perhaps the misapprehension of the teacher arose in part from the circumstance that the pupil was a girl and not a boy, so great was then the difference between the school privileges allowed to girls and those common to boys in the older towns in Massachusetts, the advantage being altogether in favor of the boys. The grammar schools were for boys exclusively. The girls were sent, if sent at all, to "Dame's School" only. Here they learned to sew, and to read some, and that was the utmost they were required to learn, except, in favored cases, some learned to write a little.

Fortunately for the girls in the newly settled towns in New Hampshire, no such distinctions existed. The people were too poor to be able to afford more than one school, and such privilege of education as existed was open equally to girls and boys. But it seems that the Amesbury schoolmaster must have reasoned that since the amount of book-knowledge acquired by the girls in the towns long settled was so small,—was to be expressed by so low a figure, that anything less than that must be nothing at all,—that the attainments of the girls "up in the bush" in New Hampshire could only be expressed by zero.

With regard to the higher education of girls, the initiative step seems to have been taken in New Hampshire at the opening of the academy at New Ipswich in 1789, and the credit of the same is due to a Mr. Peabody, then a man of influence and dis-

tinction, who had done much towards the establishment of the academy.

Philips academy, opened some eight years before at Exeter, did not, and does not now, admit female students. In the question as to the admission of girls, the New Ipswich people, especially those who had daughters growing up, felt much interest, but nobody knew about it, and nobody ventured to urge it, as there were some who thought it almost indelicate to send young ladies into school with young men. The matter was not decided till the morning of the commencement of the school, when Mr. Peabody directed his daughter to "pick up her books and go to school at the academy." The next day many other girls followed the example of Mr. Peabody's daughter, and all hesitation as to acceptance of this great privilege for them was over.

In the many ancient papers examined in the preparation of this history of Sutton, the percentage of those signatures affixed to documents by what is termed "making their mark," has been found to be very small. The spelling of the common words is frequently faulty, but it must be remembered that but few persons had within their reach any *standard* for spelling except the sound of the words themselves. Spelling-books were scarce, and dictionaries more so. But the people managed to transact their business correctly, and leave the records of their transactions in such a way that we at this late day are very glad of the light they give us regarding the past.

In granting the township of Perrystown, as they did in every town they granted, the Masonians cer-

tainly did something towards establishing the character of its future inhabitants as an enlightened and Christian community, by stipulating that one right should be set apart for support of schools and one for the support of the ministry, as well as the free gift of another right to the first settled minister in town. This was done at the drawing of the rights, but no stipulation was made regarding the *establishing* of schools, and so the Sutton proprietors, having managed to evade the burden of supporting schools till they had sold most of their lands, left it to the settlers themselves to educate their own children. It is probable that most of them learned to read and write from their parents. In a very few years private subscription and individual and associated effort accomplished something towards schools, which were "kept" in apartments in private houses before any school-house was built. Not till 1786, two years after incorporation, did the town, in its corporate capacity, vote an appropriation for school purposes. The amount was £12.

In the schools kept in apartments of private houses, the seats were simply boards or plank rest-resting upon blocks of wood, without backs or desks. The early school-houses were built very much alike through our part of the country. They had a square roof, the four corners meeting in a point at the top of the roof. The whole inside of the building was one room, except a small entry. Bench seats with desks occupied about two thirds of the floor space facing the immense fireplace, the master's desk and seat elevated a little so that he could easily survey his kingdom.

No school-books worthy of being called such were in use before the issue of Caleb Bingham's works, and consequently, meeting so well the general wants as they did, there was an immense call for them. In all 1,250,000 copies were issued. "The Young Lady's Accidence" passed through twenty editions, making, as before stated, 100,000 copies. Rev. Caleb Bingham was a native of Connecticut, born in 1757, graduated at Dartmouth college 1782.

In 1799 a geography by Rev. Jedediah Morse was much used as a reading-book. The writer remembers to have seen a copy of a very old-looking book which was anciently in use, entitled "The Art of Reading," which was, however, adapted to the use of only the highest classes in school, if indeed to any, being certainly above the comprehension of all below them.

The English Reader and the Historical Reader were in use during a more modern era till supplemented by "Porter's Analysis" and "Porter's Rhetorical Reader," about 1840.

Cummings's "School Geography, Ancient and Modern," began to be used about 1820. The author was Jacob A. Cummings, a native of Hollis, and a graduate of Harvard in 1801. Olney's Geography was introduced about 1830; also, about the same time, Peter Parley's Geography for children.

Mrs. Jonathan Harvey, who was a daughter of Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., many years ago related to the writer the following facts:

The first school in their district (south part of the town) was kept in her father's chamber. It was taught by Master Garvin, perhaps

from Lempster or Dunbarton. The school took in all grades and ages, from little children to young men fitting for college. Matthew Harvey, afterwards Gov. Harvey, attended that winter, he being then sixteen years of age. The next winter the South school-house was in existence, and Master Garvin taught there.

Mrs. John Harvey, a daughter of Deacon Joseph Greeley, gave the following items:

I first attended school in a school-house when I was nine years old, which was in 1797. Before that time the schools were kept in private houses. We used Dilworth's Spelling-Book, and the best readers read in Morse's Geography once a day, and the teacher questioned them after reading.

Another authority, Theresa Harvey, who some years before her death, in 1873, prepared a paper for this work on the early schools of Sutton, says,—

I know something about what books were used in school at a period a little later than that early day, having often seen them in the old homes where I have visited. Webster's Spelling-Book had been introduced, Alexander's Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic, and Perry's Dictionary. For reading-books, prior to the days of the English Reader, there was "The American Preceptor" and "Morse's Geography," also "The Third Part," though of what or whom it bore that proportion I do not know.

The paper goes on to state

some facts related by Ezekiel Davis and Isaac Mastin concerning Master Hogg, one of the earliest school-masters, if not the very earliest, in Sutton and several of the neighboring towns. He was a Scotchman by birth and education, and was very severe upon offenders against his rules in school. A favorite form of discipline with him was what he termed "horseing" the offenders, the process being as follows: As fast as transgressions occurred during school hours he would call out the transgressors, and keep them standing in the floor till he had the good fortune to secure three, the requisite number, and then the circus began. The first offender

was made to get down on all fours, the second must mount his back, and the third must whip them around the room; then they changed positions till each boy had his turn at whipping once and being whipped twice.

Master Hogg kept his school in a barn on the "old Gile place," and subsequently in the house of Jacob Davis, nearly on the west shore of Gile's pond. His stock of books consisted of a Dilworth's Spelling-book, a Bible, and an old Catechism. Arithmetic he taught verbally, and demonstrated it by the use of the fingers, kernels of corn, and a piece of chalk.

But if the teachers had few books, the scholars had fewer—none, in fact, unless, as a special indulgence, they were permitted to use the family Bible or rude Psalm-book of that day in the exercises of the school. A stray leaf from an old volume, or even a piece of a torn newspaper, often did duty in lieu of school-books.

The following receipt indicates the wages Master Hogg received for his services, as well as the date at which he operated here. Moses Hazen, Esq., furnished the copy of this curiosity:

March 21, 1792.

Then my son Robert Hogg, received seventeen bushels of Rie from Simon Kezar of Sutton which was due to me for teaching schooling two months in Sutton.

Per me, Robert Hogg.

A SCHOOL-MA'AM'S RECEIPT.

Methuen Feb. 1, 1791.

Received of Jacob Mastin and Hezekiah Parker, six bushels of Rye, it being in full for my keeping school for them and others last fall six weeks.

Lydia Parker.

These two receipts indicate the difference then made in the pay of male and female teachers. Mistress Parker must content herself with one bushel of rye per week, while Master Hogg receives two bushels and four quarts for the same

time, and, to judge from the receipt above quoted, as compared with that of Master Hogg, her acquirements were fully equal to his. The difference was due in great measure to the fact that women at that day received but a trifle compared to the pay of men for any kind of labor. Besides, it is not probable that Mistress Parker could equal Master Hogg as an *ingenious* disciplinarian, not to say a severe one.

Sometimes female teachers managed to earn something above their school wages by spinning, between schools, for the family with whom they boarded, increasing their income by perhaps fifty cents a week.

Master Hogg was an early inhabitant of Dunbarton, was much esteemed there as a teacher and a citizen, and was chosen chairman of the board of selectmen at the first meeting held under the charter in 1765. His descendants were numerous and influential. Most of them by leave of the legislature took another name: some chose the name of Raymond, some Tennant. He lived to be over 70 years of age.

Besides Sutton and Dunbarton, we learn that Master Hogg exercised his vocation in Newport, Fishersfield, and several other places. In all of these schools, according to common testimony, his discipline was so severe as to cause his pupils to realize that knowledge is indeed bought with suffering, and almost forcing each one of them to believe that the cautionary threat concerning the "tree of knowledge" used towards the dwellers in Eden—"In the day that thou eatest thereof thou

shalt surely die"—was about to be literally fulfilled in his own experience.

In the warrant for town-meeting, September 17, 1801, is the following article:

To see if the town will agree upon some better method to provide school masters than has been presented heretofore.

Prior to the above date it appears, from some old papers examined, that each district provided its own school-master. At this time it seems that some persons began to have a conviction that a more concerted action by the districts, or by the town, would ensure better teachers.

Another school-master in Sutton was one Nathaniel Dow, as the following certificate will show:

Sutton, Feb. 27, 1795. }
} This may satisfy the Selectmen of Sutton that Daniel Messer boarded me one month while I was keeping school.

Nathaniel Dow.

The first female school-teacher in Sutton was Olive Whitcomb. She afterwards became the wife of George Walker. She taught school in Deacon Asa Nelson's barn about the year 1788.

Some teachers who are still remembered as having labored here during the first quarter of the present century were Benjamin Colby, Esq., late of Springfield, Deacon Benjamin Fowler, late of Orange, Hon. Jonathan Harvey, Col. Philip S. Harvey, Rev. Stephen Pillsbury, late of Derry, Capt. John Pillsbury, later of Sutton, Judge Moses S. Harvey, late of Painesville, Ohio, Hon. Charles Hudson, late member of congress from Massachusetts.

Deacon Benjamin Fowler (named above) taught one term, and perhaps more, in a room in the house of Samuel Bean, an early settler.

Among those in this town who have been eminent in the cause of education are the following:

Thomas Wadleigh Harvey, son of Moses S. Harvey, who emigrated from Sutton to Painesville, Ohio, was for several years superintendent of schools for the state of Ohio.

Lydia Wadleigh, daughter of Judge Benjamin Wadleigh, eminent as a teacher during many years of her life, held the position of superintendent of the Female Normal college in New York city for more than fifteen years.

Gen. John Eaton was for some time superintendent of education in Tennessee, and subsequently received from Gen. Grant the appointment of superintendent of the National Board of Education, which position he held for a long term of years. He is now president of Marietta college.

Adelaide Lane Smiley, daughter of Dr. James R. Smiley, and granddaughter of Dr. Robert Lane, has been at different periods and for many years the honored lady principal of Colby academy at New London.

William Taylor, a Baptist clergyman, and son of Capt. James Taylor, of Sutton, was largely instrumental in the establishment of the New Hampton Baptist Institution, and later of a similar institution in Michigan.

The right of land reserved by the proprietors for school purposes, according to a stipulation in their grant of the town, was sold under the direction of the town, and the proceeds of the sale constitute the original school fund. For many years after the settlement of the town men-teachers' wages were from six to eight dollars per month, besides their board, which in most cases was given in by the families, each one giving according to the number of scholars sent, the teacher "boarding around"

amongst them. Female teachers received from fifty cents to one dollar per week.

The catechism spoken of as being used in the schools was the "Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines," and was found in the New England Primer. It was also used in families to some extent.

Singing-School.

Capt. Matthew Buell, of Newport, taught singing-schools in Sutton many years, about the close of the last century and afterwards. He used to teach three afternoons and three evenings in a week while the term continued, one day at Matthew Harvey's tavern, one day at Enoch Page's tavern, and one day at Caleb Kimball's tavern.

His schools became one of the greatest social institutions of the winter season, and were looked forward to with much interest at a period when young people in Sutton were so numerous that some school-districts, which are now so much reduced as to be merged into others, then numbered one hundred scholars every winter.

The recess between the afternoon and evening schools afforded a fine opportunity for the young men to display their gallantry to the girls, by treating them to a supper of such good things as the tavern afforded. "On one occasion," says our informant, "Capt. Buell's Newport school, by special invitation, came down to visit the Sutton school, had a supper together, and a fine entertainment every way."

Capt. Buell was eminent as a singing-master, made music a sort of profession, and taught in a large circle of neighboring towns; was a native of Somers, Conn., born in 1758; was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to a great age.

On the occasion of one of his trips to Sutton he rescued a little girl from death by freezing. The mention of the circumstances attending it will not be out of place here, illustrating as they do the customs of the times and the friendly care that people then had for each other. The little girl's father lived some two or three miles from the South school-house, and he hired the child boarded near the school, and used to go every Saturday afternoon with horse and sleigh to bring her home. One day, however, feeling a little homesick, she would not wait for him, but set out for home directly from school. It was very cold. A furious snow-storm came on; she became chilled, bewildered, and sleepy, and sank down in the snow in a stupor, from which she would never have aroused but for Capt. Buell. It happened that he boarded at the same place and had there met the child. Coming into the house and not seeing her, he learned upon inquiry that she was attempting to reach home on foot and alone that bitter cold day. "She will never, never reach home alive," he said, and immediately set out on horseback to try and find her, looking carefully on both sides of the road as he went along, and finding her at last buried in snow and totally insensible. Lifting her to the horse's back beside him, he held her fast, and rode as rapidly as possible to the first house on the

way, which was Micajah Pillsbury's, shouted at their door for help, and when they came out in instant response to his call, gave the child to their care, and rode on to summon her parents. Mrs. Pillsbury undressed the little girl, put her in a warm bed, and with much friction, and, as soon as she could make her swallow, with stimulants succeeded in bringing her back to life; and after some time she awoke from that stupor to see her mother shedding tears of joy and thankfulness over the child who seemed dead and was alive again, who was lost and was found.

At a later period Dea. Josiah Nichols for many years led the singing in church, and taught several terms of singing-school.

Daniel Whitcomb, a resident in Sutton, was gifted with a splendid voice, and was for some years a teacher of singing-schools in Sutton and elsewhere.

Sunday-schools were first attempted previous to 1830, largely through the influence of Mrs. Mehitable Carr. She was a power in the Baptist church. She took a Baptist magazine, and kept up with the times.

Anthony, or Tony Clark, as he was commonly called, taught dancing at an early period, and later Henry Carleton was considered a fine teacher of dancing-school.

Superintending School-Committee.

1844, 1845. Joseph Sargent, Erastus Wadleigh, Johnson Colby.
1846. Erastus Wadleigh, John C. Dresser.
1847. Johnson Colby, Moses Hazen, Samuel Dresser, Jr.
1848. Moses Hazen, Robert Stinson, Charles Newhall.
1849. Moses Hazen, Charles Newhall, Jacob S. Harvey.
1850. Charles Newhall, Charles A. Fowler, Joseph Johnson.
1851. Charles Newhall, Joseph Johnson, Reuel Noyes.
1852. Joseph Johnson.
1853. Charles A. Fowler.
1854. Erastus Wadleigh.
1855. James R. Smiley.
1856–'58. Erastus Wadleigh.
1859. Benjamin Johnson, Moses W. Russell.
1860. Charles A. Fowler, Moses W. Russell, Howard Johnson
1861, 1862. Charles A. Fowler.
1863. Alfred Harvey, resigned, and Charles A. Fowler, appointed.
1864. Charles A. Fowler.
1865. Moses W. Russell.
1866. Moses W. Russell, Henry S. Kimball.
1867, 1868. Henry S. Kimball.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL-COMMITTEES FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

1866. Dr. Moses W. Russell.
1867–'71. Rev. Henry M. Kimball.
1872. Reuben B. Porter.
1873. Edwin Smith.
1874, 1875. Charles A. Fowler.
1876. Reuben B. Porter.
1877, 1878. Charles A. Fowler.
1879–'81. Joseph Johnson.
1882–'84. Benjamin Johnson.
1885–'87. Cyrus H. Little.
1888. School Board, Benjamin Johnson, Cyrus H. Little, Chas. A. Fowler.
1889. School Board, Chas. A. Fowler, John Pressey, Selin M. Welch, M. D.

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

1814. John Pillsbury, Jonathan Harvey, Asa Nelson.
1815. Jonathan Harvey, Isaac Bailey, John Pillsbury.
1816. Daniel Ober, John Pillsbury, Philip S. Harvey.
1817. Moses S. Harvey, John Pillsbury, Jonathan Harvey.
1818. Philip S. Harvey, Isaac Bailey, Benjamin Loverin.

SCHOOL-COMMITTEE.

1819. Moses S. Harvey, Enoch Bailey, Benjamin Loverin.

VISITORS OF SCHOOLS.

1820. Benjamin Loverin, Enoch Bailey, Moses S. Harvey.
1821. Rev. Nathan Ames, Rev. Elijah Watson, Rev. William Dodge, Rev. Samuel Ambrose.

Decrease in Number of Scholars and School-Districts.

The decrease in the number of scholars has of course kept pace with the decrease in the population of the town. The report of the school committee, for the year ending March 1, 1888, says,—

In 1858, thirty years ago, there were 479 scholars in town. These were divided into fourteen schools, averaging thirty-four scholars to a school. To-day there are less than one third of that number of scholars, with an average of twenty-two scholars to a school. The number of children in town between the ages of five and fifteen, by the selectmen's enumeration in April, 1887, was 128, seventy-three being boys and fifty-five girls.

Under these circumstances, would it be advisable to maintain the same number of schools as formerly?

The number of schools has been reduced to seven. We planned to have each school thirty weeks in length for the year, but the winter terms in two of the smaller schools were closed earlier on account of unfavorable weather and travelling.

The report says further,—

All the teachers employed, except one, are residents of this town. All have done well and labored hard for the success of the work. We are proud of the fact that we have in town several superior teachers, who have long been connected with our schools.

The school board signing this report are Benjamin Johnson, Cyrus H. Little, and Charles A. Fowler. In answer to a letter asking information concerning the new system and its workings, Mr. Little writes, under date of Dec. 5, 1888,—

At the session of the N. H. legislature in 1885, the district system of schools was abolished, and the town system, so called, was adopted, with the understanding that, at the close of five years, those towns that preferred to do so could again adopt the district system.

Under the town system each town constitutes a district, and the schools are managed by a school board of three members, chosen by the district. The members serve three years, and one member is elected each year.

The duties of the board are the same as those of the former superintending and prudential committees combined. They can establish schools wherever, in their judgment, the interests of the cause of education demand. At this time we have eight schools. Where scholars live a long distance from school, we hire teams to carry them a portion of the way.

In my opinion the town system is much to be preferred. There was some opposition to it in this town at first, but I think the people at this present time are well satisfied with our schools as they are now managed.

School-Districts.

The first permanent division of the town of Sutton into school-districts was made in 1808, in pursuance of the new law requiring such divisions.

Five of these districts, however, already existed, having been laid out according to the convenience

of the people residing therein, and their limits were not materially changed by the action of the committee.

District No. 1 was to include the south-west part of the town. The school-house was erected near Capt. Aaron Russell's. In this district lived Samuel Peaslee, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Blaisdell, Joseph and Jonathan Johnson, Thomas and Moses Wadleigh, Joseph Greeley, and others. This was first laid out previous to 1797.

District No. 2 included the central part of the town north of No. 1. The school-house was at the North Village, where it now stands. The district embraced what has since been No. 2, No. 6, and No. 7. Among the early inhabitants of this district were Daniel Messer, Ephraim Gile, Benjamin Wadleigh, Matthew Harvey, Jacob Mastin, Jacob and Jonathan Davis, and others. The school-house was originally located near Gile pond,—a small affair, however. On the town records for 1803 is found the following vote:

"*Voted*, To class school-district where widow of Matthew Harvey lives with district where Daniel Messer lives, provided the inhabitants will provide themselves with a good school-house."

In pursuance of this plan, the school-house was moved to the North village, and, being insufficient for the wants of the now enlarged district, was purchased by John Harvey, father of Dea. Joseph Harvey, who used it for the L part of his own residence, or else for his carpenter-shop, and built the school-house where it now stands, near the pond.

District No. 3 included the south-east part of the town, and was first laid out about 1797. The school-house was on Kimball hill, near Caleb Kimball's. The district included what has since been Nos. 3, 8, 10, and part of No. 14. Herein lived David Peaslee, Peter Peaslee, Dudley Kendrick, Samuel, Jonathan, and Ichabod Roby.

District No. 4 included also what has since been Nos. 12 and 13. It embraced Mill Village and was north of No. 1, extending to Newbury town line. Herein lived Moses Quimby, Daniel Andrew, Asa and Philip Nelson, and William Pressey. The school-house was at Brocklebank Corner, about a mile west of Mill Village, and one half mile east of Newbury town line. This district was laid out in 1804.

District No. 5 embraced the north-west part of the town. King's

hill was in the central part of it. The school-house was a little east of William Bean's. Among the early inhabitants of this district were William Bean, Jacob Bean, Jesse Fellows, John King, Joseph Chadwick, Joseph Morgan, Amos Pressey, Samuel Kezar. Laid out previous to 1797.

District No. 6, laid out by the committee in 1808, embraced the north-east portion of the town, and included eight of the lord proprietors' lots. The school-house was erected near the residence of Edmund Richardson.

District No. 7, Brick Union, was laid out in 1818.

District No. 8, the Gore, was laid out in 1816.

District No. 9, the South, was laid out in 1820.

District No. 10, the Kendrick, was laid out in 1823.

District No. 11, North-West (Todd's), was laid out in 1823.

The original report of the committee appointed to lay out and define the limits thereof of the school-districts in Sutton in 1808 is before the writer at this time, and is in fair preservation. It is in the handwriting of Jonathan Harvey. The report was accepted by the town:

Report of the Committee appointed to lay out and define the limits thereof of the school-districts in the town of Sutton:

Your Committee are of opinion that it will be most convenient for said town that the School Districts be divided in the following manner, namely,—

Beginning at the South line of said town of Sutton and running northward on Fishersfield town line to the south-west corner bound of Lot No. 82, in the 1st Division of Lots in said Sutton, from thence westward on the range line between Lots Nos. 62 and 81, in 1st Div., half across said Lots, from thence northward on a parallel line with said lot to the north line of said Lot No. 62, so as to take one half thereof, from thence eastward on a line between No. 39, 1st Div., on to the South-east Corner bound of Lot No. 33, 1st Div., from thence northward on the range line between Lots Nos. 31 and 33, 1st Div., to the South-east corner bound of Lot No. 34, 1st Div., from thence eastward on the range line between Lots Nos. 31 and 32, 1st Div., to the south-west corner bound of Lot. No. 23, 1st Div.,

from thence southward on the range line between Lots Nos. 24 and 26, 1st D., and so on a straight line to the South line of said Sutton adjoining on the town of Warner, from thence westward on Warner town line to the first mentioned bound, including all the lands therein, and all the inhabitants therein, to make one School-District, and to be known hereafter by the name of School No. One, in the town of Sutton.

Second.—Beginning at the north-east corner bound of Lot No. 33, in the 2nd Div., from thence running southward on the west line of the Lord Proprietors' range of Lots in said Sutton to the north-west corner bound of Lot No. 10 in the said Lord Proprietors' range, from thence eastward on the range line between Lots Nos. 10 and 11 in said range to the east line of said Sutton adjoining Kyarsarge Gore, from thence southward on said town line to the south-east corner bound of Lot No. 9 in said range, from thence westward on the range line between Lots Nos. 8 and 9 in said range to the south-west corner bound of said Lot No. 9. From thence northward on the west line of said No. 9 until it intersects the line that runs between Lots Nos. 23 and 24, 1st Div., from thence westward on said line to the south-east corner bound of Lot No. 34, 1st Div., from thence northward on the range line between Lots Nos. 32 and 34 1st Div., to the north line of the Mill Lot, so called, bearing on said Mill Lot so as to include James Harvey and Henry Carleton with the lands therein,—from thence on said north line to the south-east corner bound of Lot No. 65, 1st Div.,—from thence northward to the north-east corner bound of said No. 65, from thence eastward to the south-east corner bound of Lot No. 6, 2d Div.,—from thence northward on the range line between Lots Nos. 5 and 6 to the south-east corner bound of Lot No. 27, 2nd Div., from thence westward half way across Lot No. 27, 2nd Div., from thence northward on a parallel line so as to include the east half of said No. 27, to the north line of said Lot, from thence eastward to the north-east corner bound of said Lot No. 27,—from thence northward on the range line between Lots Nos. 37 and 38 in 2d Div., to the town line adjoining New London, from thence eastward on the said line to the first mentioned bound.

To contain all the land therein, and all the inhabitants thereon, and constitute a school district and be known hereafter by the name of school district No. 2 (Two) in Sutton.

Third,—That all the lands in said Sutton east of said district No.

one, and south of said district No. 2, and the inhabitants thereon constitute and make a school district and be known hereafter by the name of District No. 3 (three) in the town of Sutton.

Fourth,—Beginning at the south-west corner bound of Lot No. 82, 1st Div., and running eastward on the range line half across Lot No. 62 1st Div., from thence northward on a parallel line with the west line of said No. 62, to the north line of said Lot, from thence eastward on the range line between Lots Nos. 62 and 39, 1st Div., to the south-east corner bound of Lot No. 33, 1st Div., from thence northward on the range line between Lots Nos. 31 and 33, 1st Div., to the north-east corner bound of Lot No. 34, 1st Div., from thence bearing westward on the Mill Lot to the north line thereof, from thence to the south-west corner bound of Lot No. 65, 1st Div., from thence to the north-east corner bound thereof,—from thence westward to the south-east corner bound of Lot No. 7, 2nd Div., from thence on said No. 7 so as to include fifty acres on the south side of the Lot,—thence from the south-west corner bound of said No. 7 on the range line between Lots No. 63, 1st Div., and No. 8, 2nd Div., to the south-west corner bound of said No. 8 on Fishersfield town line, thence from on said Fishersfield line to the first mentioned bound. To contain all the inhabitants thereon and all the lands therein. and constitute and make a school district, and be known hereafter by the name of school district No. Four in Sutton.

Fifth,—The Lots No. 6, and No. 7, after leaving 50 acres on the south side thereof to District No. 6.

Nos. 8—9—10—11—22—23—24—25—26—and half of Lot No. 27, on the west side thereof, 38—39 and 40, in the 2nd Div., to include all the lands therein, and all the inhabitants thereon, and make a school district, and be known hereafter by the name of school district No. 5.

Sixth,—The Lots Nos. 11—12—13—14—15—16—17 and 18 in Lord Proprietors' range of Lots, containing all the lands therein mentioned, and all the inhabitants thereon, to constitute and make a school district and be known hereafter by the name of School District No. 6, in Sutton.

Jonathan Harvey
Joseph Greeley } Com.
John Pressey

Sutton, Feb. 24, 1808.

School Teachers.

The following list is collected from memory. It is doubtless incomplete, but is believed to be correct as far as it goes. Most, but not all, of these persons were natives or residents of this town.

Flora P. Adams,
Henry Adams,
Samuel Ambrose,
Nathaniel Ambrose,
Elizabeth Ambrose,
Anne Sophia Ambrose,
James G. Andrews,
Samuel Andrews,
Mary D. Andrews,
Hannah Andrews,
George Andrews,
Horace E. Andrews,
Betsey Jane Andrews,
Lucy Jane Andrews,
Lizzie B. Andrews,
Annette Andrews,
Emery Bailey,
Lawrence D. Bailey,
Lydia M. Bailey,
Mary Ellen Bailey,
Ida F. Barnard,
Hannah A. Barnard,
Abbie J. Blodgett,
James M. Bean,
Lucas P. Bean,
Ellen F. Brown,
Lizzie Brown,
Mary A. Brown,
Grace A. Brown,
Jonathan J. Blaisdell,
Joseph Carleton,
Mary Chadwick,
Lizzie B. Chadwick,
Nathaniel Cheney, 3d,
Edwin L. Cheney,
Minerva A. Cheney,
Elsie L. Cheney,
Frank T. Cheney,
Sarah A. Cheney,
Frank Chase,
Johnson Colby,
Jennie B. Colby,
Hattie B. Colby,
Carrie Cooper,
Susie E. Coburn,
Abbie A. Cressey,
Samuel Dresser,
Aaron Dresser,
Joseph Dresser,
John C. Dresser,
Mary Dresser,
Joanna Dresser,
Ida Dresser,
John Eaton,
Frederic Eaton,
Charles Eaton,
Caroline Eaton,
Nathaniel Eaton, Jr.,
Cynthia Eaton,
Lucretia Eaton,
Ellen M. Eaton,
Leonard Eaton,
Hattie Elliott,
Phebe M. Fellows,
Sarah J. Felch (Baker),
S. Jennie Fisk,

Levi Fowler,
Charles A. Fowler,
Lydia Fowler,
Jennie F. French,
Sally Greeley,
Mary Gross,
Orison Gile,
Moses Hazen,
Emily R. Hazen,
M. Amanda Hazen,
Nancy W. Hazen,
George H. Hubbard,
Jonathan Harvey,
Philip Harvey,
John Harvey,
Joseph Harvey,
Frederick R. Harvey,
Alfred C. Harvey,
Maroa C. Harvey,
Lydia A. Harvey,
Mary Ann Harvey,
Theresa Harvey,
Augusta Harvey,
Lydia H. Huntoon,
Sarah F. Huntoon,
John Hill,
Polly Johnson,
Hannah Johnson,
Sarah Johnson,
Lydia Johnson,
Howard Johnson,
James H. Johnson,
Joseph Johnson,
Benjamin Johnson,
Mary J. Johnson,
Lucinda F. Johnson,
Augusta O. B. Johnson,
Jeremiah P. Jones,
Emogene Kesar,
Carrie Kesar,
Hattie Kesar,
Antoinette Knight,
Nathaniel W. Knowlton,
Mary Lane,
Adelaide Lane,
Cyrus H. Little,
Lena E. Little,
Lucy Martin,
Clara Morse,
Almira Morgan,
Rosanna Morrill,
Whittier P. Mastin,
Ephraim Mastin,
Amanda Messer,
Jennie J. Morse,
Reuel Noyes,
Jonathan H. Nelson,
Inez D. Nelson,
Nettie J. Nelson,
Belinda E. Nelson,
Sarah B. Nelson,
Georgie A. Nelson,
Jennie Nelson,
Rosina Ogilvie,
Simon Pillsbury,
Stephen Pillsbury,
John Pillsbury,
Dolly Pillsbury,
Sarah Pillsbury,
Amanda Pillsbury,
Joseph Pillsbury, Jr.,
William Porter,
Mary Porter,
Benjamin E. Porter,
Reuben B. Porter,
Harriet Porter,
Henrietta Porter,
William Pressey,
Carlos G. Pressey,
John Pressey,

Betsey Jane Pressey,
Walter Preston,
Abbie A. Peaslee,
Sarah W. Peaslee,
Caroline M. Phelps,
Asa Page,
Enoch Page,
Josephine Page,
Polly Page,
Lydia Page,
Moses W. Russell,
Joseph W. Russell,
Mary Russell,
James Russell,
Grace A. Russell,
Frank A. Robbins,
Martha Robertson,
Francis M. Richards,
Henry A. Rowell,
Betsey A. Roby,
Eva B. Roby,
Mehitabel Rogers,
Adelaide Smiley,
Pamelia Smiley,
Fanny Smiley,
Susan E. Smiley,
Eliza Ann Sanborn,
Elmer Sawyer,
Henry D. Stevens,
William M. Stevens,
Moses Wadleigh,
John D. Wadleigh,
Benjamin E. Wadleigh,
Thomas J. Wadleigh,
Ruth Wadleigh,
Miriam Wadleigh,
Elizabeth Wadleigh,
Polly Wadleigh,
Sarah Wadleigh,
Mehitabel Wadleigh,
Susannah Wadleigh,
Martha Wadleigh,
Eliphalet Wadleigh,
Luther Wadleigh,
Erastus Wadleigh,
Milton Wadleigh,
Benjamin Wadleigh,
Gilbert Wadleigh,
Hannah Wadleigh,
Julia A. Wadleigh,
Lydia Wadleigh,
Jonathan Wheeler,
Hosea Wheeler,
Leonard H. Wheeler,
Mary F. Wheeler,
Emma Wheeler,
Mary E. Williams,
Caroline P. Watson,
Cordelia Withes,
Augusta S. Watson,
Meribah A. Wells,
Nellie E. Wells,
Minnie Wells.

Some who Have Taught Higher Schools.

Lydia F. Wadleigh.
Gen. John Eaton.
Mary D. Andrews.
James G. Andrews.
Horace E. Andrews.

James M. Bean.
Adelaide Smiley, and the other daughters of Dr. Smiley.
James H. Johnson.
Gilbert Wadleigh.

College Graduates.

Matthew Harvey, Dartmouth. 1806.
Nathaniel Eaton, Jr., Bowdoin.
Leonard Eaton, Dartmouth.
Horace Eaton, Dartmouth. July 25, 1839.
Jacob Eaton.
(Gen.) John Eaton.
Gilbert Wadleigh.
Solon Armstrong, Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn. 1856.
James G. Andrews.
Horace E. Andrews, Dartmouth.
Jamss M. Bean, Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia.
Moses W. Russell, Dartmouth.
Orison L. Gile.
James H. Johnson, Bates. 1888.
Elmer Sawyer, Bates. 1888.
Joseph W. Russell, Dartmouth.

The following poem was written by Matthew Harvey, of Newport, and addressed to Anthony S. Gile, of Lempster, a few years prior to the death of the former. Both were natives of North Sutton, and school-mates in the North Village schoolhouse. The verses are here introduced as giving a faithful picture of school life at the date and locality named.

BACKWARD GLANCES.

Just now, friend Anth, my query is,
"To whom shall I indite
The thoughts that in my bosom burn
With fervent fire to-night?"

Why, you, of course; for you and I
Alone, for aught I know,
Are all that 's left who classmates were
Some fifty years ago.

I 've wandered back to Sutton, Anth,
Where you and I were born,—
You, they say, of a bright spring day,
And I one winter's morn;
But none I found to greet me, Anth,
Whose hands with mine did row
Our boat across old Kezar pond
Full fifty years ago.

The waves were splashing at the shore—
Their music just the same
As when we strolled with shot-guns
Along these shores for game;
And frogs were singing merrily,
Some high, some wond'rous low,
The same old song their grandsires sang
Some fifty years ago.

The frogs, you see, did welcome me,
So did the whippoorwill—
The frogs in chorus from their bog,
The bird from Porter hill;
And then chimed in the screech-owl,
With night-hawk, thrush, and crow,
Because I knew their ancestors
Some fifty years ago.

And then, friend Anth, I fancied
Myself a boy once more,
And swam way round to "rocky point,"
As oft I 'd swam of yore,
And plunged and paddled like a duck
Where fragrant lilies grow
Just as their lovely sisters bloomed
Full fifty years ago.

The saplings to large trees had grown,—
And I a little older;
And that 's the reason, I suppose,
The water was some colder;
The blood is cooling in our veins,
The winds more frigid blow
Than those that fan'd our "diving-place"
Some fifty years ago.

Then to the village common, Anth,
My willing feet did stray,
And there came back my youth again,
To see the boys at play,
As one, perchance, might catch the ball
Another boy did throw,
Where you and I had done the same
Full fifty years ago.

And now our quaint old school-house, Anth,
I could n't pass, you see,
While thinking of that ancient seat
Long filled by you and me.
Another seat now holds its place—
One of more style and show
Than that our Barlow jack-knives spoiled
Some fifty years ago.

Now, Anth, do you remember all
The barefoot boys and girls—
Some whose white hair was all unkempt,
And some adorned with curls?
With Mahaleth and Matilda
(Both pretty girls *we* know),
And few indeed could "spell 'em down"
Some fifty years ago.

Our "master" we respected, some—
But oft provoked his ire
By "chewing gum" and burning punk
When standing round the fire.

E'en now I see his dander rise
When shiv'ring, to and fro,
With Adams' 'rithmetic in hand,
Full fifty years ago.

But when he 'd say, "The boys may g'wout,"
All g'wouted with a rush;
And should I tell what *then* was done,
Dear Anth, we *both* might blush;
But boys, they say, are leaving now
(But leaving mighty slow!)
The ruder sports of other boys
Some fifty years ago.

And, now, do you remember, Anth,
A *black spot on the wall*
That shows where was cremated, once,
Poor Sally Jackson's shawl?
Now that may pass for sample, Anth,
Of mischief that did flow
From crafty brains and nimble hands
Some fifty years ago.

At "spelling-schools" all strove to reach,
By force of mental muscle,
The point of young ambition's aim—
The topmost of the tussle.
But still, the last one chosen was
The first to fall, and show
How soon a dunce his level found,
Some fifty years ago.

"Kaleidoscope,' was hard to spell—
But more could swallow "physic;"
With "sauerkraut" whole platoons fell,
Then all came down with "phthisic."
'T was then our Alma Mater did
With light and beauty glow;
O ruby lips! O tallow dips!
Of fifty years ago.

Accept these backward glances, Anth,
From eyes whose vision fades—
Suggestive that our far-spent years
Have reached their twilight shades;
Each heart-throb beats an onward march
In measur'd steps and slow,
With all our fragrant memories
Of fifty years ago.

NATURAL FEATURES OF SUTTON.

Surface.—Sutton is a rocky, uneven township, on the height of land between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers. Along Mill brook, from New London to Kezar's pond, except where there are falls, are valuable meadow lands. From Kezar's pond to the falls above Mill Village is a large body of meadow and plain land of even surface, and free from stone. From Mill Village to the falls below the South Village are valuable meadow lands, and also near Roby's Corner. On Stevens's brook are meadows and other natural mowing lands, valuable for the hay they produce. On Fowler's brook and its tributaries are productive intervale and meadow lands.

Streams.—On the east side of the town is Stevens's brook, running southerly nearly half the length of the town, entering Warner river a little below Warner village. The main branch of Warner river from Sutton rises in the north-west part of New London, near Sunapee lake, passing through Harvey's and Minot's or Messer's ponds, and Kezar's mill-ponds, to Kezar's pond or lake; thence by Mill Village and South Village to Roby's Corner, where it joins Warner river. Most of the mills in town are on this stream. Jones's mill, the first made in town, was below the South Village.

Quimby's mill was next made at Mill Village. Fowler's brook, a branch of the Blackwater, is in the north-east part of the town, where were formerly Fowler's and Roby's saw-mills. A stream passes from Long pond to Warner river, where have been mills.

Ponds.—Kezar's pond, a beautiful body of water, containing about two hundred acres, is in North Sutton. Early settlers in the vicinity of this pond were Ebenezer Kezar and his son Simon, David Eaton, Matthew Harvey, Samuel Bean, Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq.

Gile's pond is on a level with Kezar's pond, about half its size, and not far distant from it. Appearances indicate that they both at some time formed one body of water. Ephraim Gile, Jonathan Davis, and Daniel Messer early settled near Gile's pond.

Billings's pond is in the south-west part of Sutton, also Russell's pond and Peasley's or Long pond, the latter being about a mile and a half long. Isaac Peasley, Hezekiah Blaisdell, and Jonathan Johnson settled near it previous to this century. Russell's pond, near Capt. Aaron Russell's, contains but a few acres. There are other smaller ponds in town.

Hills.—King's hill is about two thousand feet high, being the highest land in the town, the very topmost point of Sutton. A part of Kearsarge mountain lies within the limits of the town, but not its highest point, the town line crossing the mountain at an altitude lower than two thousand feet. Kezar lake or pond, as it is usually termed, is noted

for the beautiful scenery around it. This lake lies west of North Sutton village. Approaching King's hill from North Sutton, the excursionist passes Kezarville, on the north end of the lake. Here is one of the most lovely and picturesque places in central New Hampshire, its natural beauties increased, its attractions added to many fold, through the artistic eye and liberal hand of Jonathan Harvey Kezar, aided by his sons. These men are descendants, in the fourth and fifth generations, of Ebenezar Kezar, who early settled here, and from whom the lake takes its name. From Kezarville the base of King's hill is soon reached by a good carriage-road; thence by the Samuel Kezar and Benjamin Wells farms (anciently so called) to the old school-house of district No. 5; thence by Kezar's road to the granite ledge near the top of the hill. To accommodate the workers on the ledge, Mr. Kezar has here built a temporary house, which is on a level with the Winslow House on Kearsarge mountain. On the top of King's hill is a large rock of forty or fifty tons' weight resting on the ledge, but not a part of it, so evenly balanced as to be readily moved by the hand. From the top of this balance-rock, as it is termed, the rain that falls there may be conveyed to either the Merrimack or the Connecticut, it being on the height of land between the two rivers. From the top of the hill is an enchanting view of Kezar lake and Gile pond, and the pleasant village of North Sutton on the east, of Sunapee lake on the west, and the Sunapee Mountain range near by, with Ascutney and the Green Mountains in Vermont farther on in the

west. On the north are the Grantham, Croydon, and Cardigan mountains, and also on the north and north-east are Bald, Ragged, and Kearsarge mountains. On the south are the Mink Hills in Warner, Lovewell's mountain in Washington, Monadnock, and other mountains and hills.

The western view from King's hill is better than that from Kearsarge, while in another direction may be seen in the distance the White Hills. On the north are Harvey's pond and Messer's pond, and the villages of Scytheville, Low Plains, and Wilmot Flat. King's hill contains an inexhaustible quarry of excellent granite, easily wrought and extensively used in this part of the country. Formerly, near the top, brick were made extensively, and here are numerous living springs of good water.

King's hill was early settled by John King, William Bean, Amos Pressey, Moses Hills, Joseph and David Chadwick, and Hugh Jameson.

In the vicinity of the entrance of the stream into Kezar's pond, and along the western shore, were found many Indian relics, among which were hearths of fire-places, skilfully made, arrows, gun-barrels, tomahawks, pestles and mortars, etc. There was also an Indian burial-ground where the original forest had been cleared. On the road passing over the south-eastern portion of King's hill is a beautiful rivulet and cascade, running over solid rock, through a gorge or ravine and a primeval grove.

It will perhaps be a convenience to the reader if the following table of altitudes above mean tide-water at Boston be inserted here:

Ascutney mountain,	3,186 feet.
Kearsarge,	2,942 "
Croydon,	2,789 "
Sunapee,	2,683 "
King's hill,	2,000 "

Sunapee lake is eleven hundred and three feet above mean tide-water at Boston, and by a survey made in 1816 it was found to be more than eight hundred and twenty feet above Merrimack and Connecticut rivers.

Fellows hill is a little north of King's hill, adjoining Newbury town line; first settled by Jesse Fellows and Ensign Jacob Bean. Burnt or Chellis hill is in the westerly part of the town, south of Mill Village and East of South Village. The early settlers in its vicinity were Lieut. Joseph Wadleigh, Samuel Andrew, Thomas Wadleigh, Esq., Samuel Peaslee, and Leonard Colburn.

Kimball hill is in the south-east part of the town, and was early settled by Caleb Kimball. The locality is now known as Eaton Grange, being owned by the Eaton descendants of Caleb Kimball, one of the most remarkably honorable and justly successful families Sutton has ever produced.

Birch hill is west of Kimball hill, and was the former residence of Ichabod Roby, James Roby, Jonathan Roby, and other early settlers.

Meeting-House hill, north-east of the South meeting-house, is noted for the large quantity of plumbago found there. The surface of this hill is remarkably rough, steep, and uneven, which is a great hindrance to the obtaining of the plumbago.

Easterly of this last hill is Peaslee or Dresser hill. The early settlers here were John Peaslee,

Ezra Jones and son Ezra, and Samuel Dresser. Mr. Dresser and wife both died at great age, ninety-seven and ninety-five years, being with one exception the oldest couple who have died in town.

Nelson hill, on Newbury line, was early settled by Philip and Moses Nelson.

Pound or Hildreth hill is in the centre of the town. Ephraim Hildreth and Jeremiah Davis were early settlers there.

Davis or Wadleigh hill is where Milton B. Wadleigh lives, and was early settled by Benjamin Wadleigh, Esq., Rev. Samuel Ambrose, Jacob and John Davis.

Kearsarge hill extends more than half the length of the town, adjoining and embracing a part of Kearsarge mountain. The early settlers here were Hezekiah Parker, Jacob Mastin, George Walker, Jonathan Phelps, Nathan Phelps, Aquilla Wilkins.

Gile's hill was formerly owned by Captain Levi Gile. It was once a great impediment to teamsters.

Porter hill, for many years owned by Reuben Porter, Esq., is on the west side of Kezar's pond, and from it may be obtained a beautiful view of North Sutton and surrounding scenery.

Oak hill, east of the North meeting-house, is a noble eminence, almost a mountain, and the views to be obtained by ascending it more than repay the difficulty of the steep ascent.

Many more lofty elevations merit especial mention, but enough have been named to convince the reader that Sutton forms a part of the central ridge of New Hampshire.

Kearsarge Mountain.—No sketch of Sutton would be complete without some description of Kearsarge, since a large portion of the body and foot of this noted eminence lies within the town limits, though not its head and crown, King's hill, the highest land in town (two thousand feet), whose regal title chances to be so appropriate, being the only representative of royalty in which Sutton claims absolute proprietorship. No municipal limitations, however, hold with regard to the landscape view of Kearsarge. From most of our hills, and from many points in the lowlands, can be obtained an unobstructed view of its whole magnificent proportions. No point of observation in Sutton, perhaps, is better than Harvey's hill, in the north part of the town.

Both Kearsarge and Sunapee mountains show evidence of glacial action of the ice period, though in different ways. Sunapee, with its broad base and blunted cone, owns up to having lost its crown by the scraping of icebergs over it, while Kearsarge, which yet holds its bare head nearly three hundred feet higher in the air than the Sunapee of this age, escaped with many scratches, its top being much scarred and striated.

The highest part of Kearsarge is now bare rock, though it was once covered with soil which supported a rather stunted growth of forest trees. In the early part of the present century a fire ran over it, burning not only the woods but the soil itself. Since that time its granite top, forever wind-swept, has been as bare of soil and vegetation as are the sea-shore rocks washed by daily tides.

Slowly, slowly, in the long ages to come, by imperceptible accumulations, soil will gather again, and the forests that now cover the mountain-sides will creep timorously upward till the top of Kearsarge shall be again a mass of waving woods. So much will the far remote future accomplish; but that, in past ages, the mountain has been sending down more of value than it has carried up, needs no better evidence than the fact that the lord proprietors, when they granted the charter of Perrystown, selected for their own eighteen reserved shares, the lands lying where they get the wash of the mountain. These lands have not yet lost their richness. They were often termed the lord proprietors' lots, and were all laid out one mile long and one hundred and thirty-five rods wide, containing two hundred and seventy acres.

As to the question of priority of right to the name of Kearsarge, the question that caused some discussion between those who favor the Conway Kearsarge and those who favor the Merrimack county Kearsage, it would seem to be settled by the fact that, in the charter of Perrystown, the date of which was 1749, the tract of land is described as lying to the west of Kearsarge hill, while the claim of the Conway Kearsarge is of a recent date.

Geology of Sutton.—For the convenience of those readers who may not always have at hand Hitchcock's "Geology of New Hampshire," the following, descriptive of Sutton's geological characteristics, is here copied from that noble work:

Sutton is nearly all underlaid by porphyritic gneiss. Near the north line, by C. A. Fowler's, the dip is 75° N. 45° W. The main

road through the hamlets of North Sutton, Sutton Mills, and South Sutton abounds with porphyritic ledges. At the Mills the descent is considerable. Between Kezar and Gile ponds there is an extensive meadow, and also below Sutton Mills.

About South Sutton are steep, conical hills,—steepest on their south side, as seen from the north-east. At the head of Long pond is a mass of compact, flinty rock, dipping 80° N. 25° E., girt by the porphyritic rock on both sides. On Stevens's brook this rock begins at the town line, and for two miles the ledges are continuous.

Sand obscures the ledges in the northern half of the town, on the road to Wilmot Flat, from Stevens's brook. It was surprising to us to find such a level road between Warner and Potter Place, through the Stevens's brook valley, in this mountainous region.

Mineral Spring.

The following mention of what is now termed Davis's spring, from the fact that for many years Ezekiel Davis owned the meadow where it exists, is copied from an ancient number of the *Farmer's Cabinet*, dated Oct. 21, 1806. From this it appears that the virtues of this spring had not at that time long been known, at least to white men:

A mineral spring has lately been discovered in Sutton, which from its medicinal qualities promises to be of great utility. Many persons of respectability have drank of the water, and uniformly experienced very sensible effects. The taste is slightly alkaline, and the water appears to contain a considerable quantity of the sulphuric and fixed air.

Gentlemen who have visited Stafford springs the present season are decidedly of opinion that the use of this will be attended with similar success. It is situated in a pleasant, shady vale, the property of Lieut. Hutchins, which with little expense might be made an elegant place of retreat. The writer of this article is experimentally acquainted with the effect of the water in removing obstructions in the stomach, and evacuating the redundant *cholera*. Its operation is both cathartic and emetic.

Trees.

The trees common to northern New England are, or were originally, found in Sutton—the hard woods on the hills and ridges, and the soft woods at home on either hill, plain, or valley. The ash, maple, beech, oak, and elm, also poplar, basswood, alder, hazel, the hemlock, spruce, fir, and pine, are natives. Most of the larger and heavier hemlocks and pines have been cut for timber, so that the greater part of the forest trees now to be seen are of second and third growth. Fortunately a few large pines were left uncut, a mile or two below the North Village, and they yet remain to show to this generation to what great height and size a pine tree can attain, though they are long past their prime, and some of them *lean* considerably. Many of the old farms had a butternut or oilnut tree growing here and there on the premises, and the oilnuts, the rich products of these trees, were much valued. Cracking these nuts and picking the meat out of the flint-like shells was quite an agreeable entertainment for young people of a long winter's evening. Beechnuts, the fruit of the beech tree, were formerly very abundant here, and held in high estimation. Squirrels, as well as children, are fond of them, and often lay in a good store of them in hollow trees all peeled for their winter sustenance. They can peel them easily before the shells become dry and hard. The acorns of the white oak were formerly abundant here, and much sought for by the children, as were also the hazel-nuts, the product of the nut-hazel, which is more properly a shrub

than a tree. Sassafras was formerly found growing here, much valued for its inner bark, being of a pleasant aromatic taste, and also useful as a medicine. And about the same may be said of the inner bark of the slippery elm and the black birch, the latter in taste much like the checkerberry. Both of these trees were formerly more plentiful than they now are. Most of the children of the early years of this town learned to write on strips of the bark of the white birch, while birch twigs were at all times useful to assist in maintaining order in the school or family. *Turned* wooden ware was chiefly made of ash wood. For lighting the house in long winter evenings, the people used formerly to be so dependent on pitch-pine wood that a piece of it full of pitch was commonly spoken of as "candle-wood."

Among all the arboreal products of this region, so useful to man, there is nothing he appropriates more eagerly or appreciates more highly than the sugar-producing qualities of the rock-maple. Thousands of pounds of maple sugar are annually made in this town, which, being manufactured by the modern conveniences and methods, is of a very fine quality.

Wild cherry, black and red, is found here, and also another wild fruit-tree, called the sugar plum, the fruit externally resembling a cherry, but which is really a wild pear, and if cut across into halves will be seen to have its seeds arranged like those of a pear or apple, instead of being a stone fruit like a cherry. It is not impossible that cultivation may sometime produce something fine from

this wild fruit, as it has from poorer original stock. Its adaptability to our cold climate being so desirable a quality, the idea has been suggested that some richer and more delicate variety of pear might be grafted into this wild root, and a more hardy yield of fruit might result, something in the same way as the delicate flowering almond of the South is made hardy by grafting into the root of a hardy peach-tree.

And now, while speaking of grafted fruit, it may not be out of place to mention here that to Major Enoch Bartlett, the man whose name occurs in this work in connection with the renewal of the charter in 1773, we are indebted for the Bartlett pear. He discovered its merits, and took pains to introduce it in various parts of the country, giving his name to it. The Baldwin apple, another good friend of ours, originated in Billerica, Mass. A man by the name of Baldwin found a tree growing wild in a pasture where it had sprung up from a seed, and admiring the fruit and recognizing the desirable qualities of the tree, took pains to make conditions favorable for it, and the result is what we now enjoy. The same is true of the Concord grape, by many considered the best of all the cultivated varieties for our climate. A man in Concord, Mass., by the name of Bull, a fruit culturist, found a wild grape-vine producing superior fruit under conditions which chance had made favorable. He improved upon those conditions, and his wild vine also improved, and became the ancestor of all the Concord grape-vines now sold or cultivated. Some ten years ago Mr. Bull and his vine, "the mother

vine," as he called it, were living in Concord, Mass., and perhaps are so still.

It appears from the History of Dunbarton that to Major Caleb Stark, eldest son of Gen. John Stark, born in Dunbarton, 1759, we are indebted for the introduction into this region of the practice of grafting and budding fruit-trees. He visited every section of Massachusetts where he heard of choice fruit, and obtained scions for his trees, and with his own hands he set grafts and buds in his own orchards and in those of his nearest townsmen who were sufficiently credulous to consider the strange experiment worth trying. In a few years a plentiful supply of fruit more than realized their expectations.

In speaking of our native trees we will not forget the willow, which, like " wet-shod alder," prefers to grow where water is plentiful, but can live elsewhere. Formerly on the long turnpike routes the willow most effectually served the road-makers. They planted willows on both sides of every piece of road built through boggy land, to help support the roadbed and keep it in place. It is needless to remark that the trees always proved faithful to duty, and, strange to say, never seemed to die or grow old.

Of elms, most that are seen seem to have been set out for shade or ornament, and, where they have opportunity for growth, frequently attain immense size and height.

About the beginning of the present century the Lombardy poplar was a favorite, and many good substantial houses had a row of these trees grow-

ing taller and taller in front of them. The Lombardy poplar was, as its name indicates, a foreigner, and not nearly so beautiful as many of our native trees, but was considered very ornamental and desirable till it was discovered that it was sometimes infested with poisonous asps, and then it fell into disrepute.

This tree began to be set out in eastern Massachusetts in 1798, and was not long in finding its way "up country." A handsome row of Lombardy poplars used to grow in front of the Dr. Lane house in the North Village.

Wild Animals.

Those formerly found in the wilderness of Perrystown were such as were common in this region, viz., the bear, beaver, wolf, and wild-cat, as well as deer and moose, which two last named became, it is said, sometimes almost tame, and would stand and look over the fence where, on the inside of the yard, a woman was milking her cows. These are now all gone, and only a few of the smaller animals now survive the sportsman's autumnal ravages. The coon, woodchuck, rabbit, and squirrels—striped, red, and grey—are yet found here, but are not plenty.

Birds.

Robins and other small birds still exist here, though owing to the same cause which has nearly exterminated the small animals, they are fast diminishing in number.

Loons used to be fond of the neighborhood of the Sutton ponds, and their peculiar cry was not an unusual sound at certain seasons of the year, but it is now seldom or never heard. Wild pigeons and partridges were plenty formerly, and their flesh was very nice, and was a great help to the early inhabitants.

KING'S HILL OR BEAN'S HILL, IN 1824.

PREPARED BY ERASTUS WADLEIGH, Esq., IN 1878.

This includes School District No. 5, as described and defined by vote of the town in 1808, which district was bounded north by New London, east by District No. 2, south by No. 4, and west by Newbury (then Fishersfield), containing 2,270 acres, or about one tenth of the area of the whole town.

This hill is situated in the north-west corner of Sutton, adjoining New London on the north and Newbury on the west, on the height of land between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers.

The residents on and around this hill in 1824 were as follows: William Bean, John King, Capt. Amos Pressey, Moses Hills, Esq., Joseph Chadwick, David Chadwick, and Jesse Fellows, who all settled here previous to 1790; Joseph and Israel Bean, sons of William Bean; Jacob Bean, the first born male adult of the town (born April, 1772); Guy King, son of John King; James Morgan; Joseph, Jr., and Samuel Chadwick, who were sons of Joseph Chadwick; William and Nathaniel Todd; Benjamin Wells, Jr., son of Benjamin Wells; Samuel Kezar; Isaac Fellows, who was son of Jesse Fellows; Moses Davis, and his son Samuel,—and perhaps some others. Capt. Woodbury Knowlton owned a part of Lot No. 40, but resided very near Newbury line.

The original farms of John King and William Bean embraced the highest portions of the hill, the line between their farms running east and west over its top: hence the two names, King's hill and Bean's hill. Mr. King's farm was on the north side, and Mr. Bean's on the south side, of the hill.

Mr. King was a man of great bodily strength. Whatever he undertook to do he did, and could endure any privation necessary to accomplish his purpose. He acquired a good estate, and died quite aged.

William Bean had several children before he came here. He was a large, broad-chested man, possessed of giant strength. His

grasp of the hand, when once fastened, was not easily loosed. He acquired a good estate, and lived to a great age, but left town before he died, and went to Hatley, P. Q. His sons, Joseph and Israel, succeeded him as owners of the old homestead, where Joseph died. Isaac went to Hatley, P. Q., with his father, about 1850, where he died.

Jacob Bean lived where the Poor Farm now is; settled there about 1795, and there resided till his death at the age of 77 years. He was one of the heavy tax-payers of the town, being a large land-owner. Was a prominent man in town, and was known as *Ensign* Bean. He left a large and respectable family.

Jesse Fellows was a substantial farmer, and acquired a good estate. Had a large and respectable family. His son Isaac lived with him on the same farm—the Alison Cheney farm (lately purchased by Dr. Furman, of New York).

Moses Hills, Esq., lived on Newbury town line, near Capt. Amos Pressey's, on what has been known in later years as the Fisher farm. He was a leading man in town. Was justice of the peace as early as 1803, and served the town as selectman and as representative several times. Had a large family, but left town some years before his death.

Capt. Amos Pressey lived west and adjoining William Bean's farm. He was the first deputy sheriff resident of the town. Was many years constable and collector, and was moderator of town-meetings frequently, for which last office he was well qualified. In person he was large, and of commanding voice and mien, with a great share of ready wit which could not fail to receive attention from any audience, and which, in fact, people learned to expect and look for whenever he opened his mouth to speak, whether as an auctioneer, in which occupation his witty speeches were very effective, or before graver assemblies.

Joseph and David Chadwick lived at the northerly base of the hill. Joseph was the oldest, and was in the Revolution. He died about 1829. His son Joseph, known as Capt. Joseph Chadwick, lived near what has been in recent years the J. D. Prescott farm.

David Chadwick had a family of thirteen or fourteen children, who lived to be adults. Lieutenant John Chadwick was his oldest son, and lived near him; but at the time here referred to (1824) most of his children had left him to seek for themselves other homes. T. Jefferson, Walter, and George were minors.

David Chadwick was a man of great good humor, wit, and cheerfulness, and of untiring industry. He lived to be aged. His wife was a sister of Thomas Tucker, Esq., of Henniker, and was a most capable and worthy woman. Perhaps no woman ever lived in Sutton who, under so many unfavorable circumstances, has reared so numerous, so vigorous, and so industrious a family of children as this lady.

William and Nathaniel Todd, brothers, lived a little north of the Chadwicks, and on New London town line. Both were then young men, from twenty-five to thirty-five years, with families. Nathaniel left town first and went to Newport, and he was representative to the legislature from that town. Subsequently both brothers removed to New London and resided near each other. Both lived to a great age.

James Morgan, brother of John, Solomon, Samuel, Daniel, William, and Obediah, lived a little west of the Chadwicks; had a wife and several sons. His wife was an exemplary, pious woman, and he was a very industrious man and a kind neighbor.

Moses Davis was a man of many peculiarities; he died about 1848. His wife was Anna, daughter of Jacob Davis, but it is not certain that they were nearly related.

Permanent residents or land-owners of some of the farms named in the foregoing description of King's hill, who held or occupied the same in 1878:

William Leach, the N. Todd farm.
William Coburn, the Samuel Kezar farm.
Town farm, the Jacob Bean farm.
James H. Bean, part of the Jacob Bean farm.
John Blodgett, part of the Jacob Bean farm.
Allison Cheney, the Jesse Fellows farm.
David Hart, formerly owned by William Bean, 4th.

FARMS DEPOPULATED IN 1878.

William and Israel Bean farm.
Joseph Bean farm.
Joseph and Samuel Bean (Chadwick farm).
David Chadwick farm.
Moses Hills, Esq., farm.
John and Guy King farm.

Amos Pressey farm.
William Todd farm.

ROADS TO AND OVER KING'S HILL.

The first road built to this hill of which we have any knowledge was from where John Pressey now lives, up by Quoit brook, to the Moses Davis farm and to the poor-house.

In 1788 a road was built from the William Bean farm, over the hill by John King's, to Mr. Chadwick's.

In 1789, a road was made from where T. B. Lewis lives, running by the Esquire Hills farm, to New London town line.

In 1795 a road was made from where Daniel Hardy now lives (the Porter farm), across the meadow and on by William Bean's and Capt. Amos Pressey's, to Newbury town line.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OF THE KING'S HILL MEN.

William Bean, John King, Amos Pressey, and Jesse Fellows were all large, muscular men, self-reliant, and capable of enduring great hardships. They were among the heaviest tax-payers in town.

The Chadwicks were men of integrity and industry, and were much respected. They cleared their lands and made their buildings.

Guy King, Samuel Chadwick, John Chadwick, Isaac Fellows, Samuel Davis, James Morgan, Nathaniel and William Todd, and Benjamin Wells, Jr., were all young men,—most of them settled in life with families, and were owners of real estste.

Religiously, most of the land-owners in this district were Universalists. Jacob Bean was Calvinist Baptist; Samuel Kezar had no particular preference for any denomination, being a Free-Thinker.

Benjamin Wells and his son Gideon Wells, Moses Davis, Isaac Davis, James Morgan, and Edward Chadwick (son of Joseph, who was in the Revolutionary war), were in the War of 1812. Benjamin Wells afterward went to Canada. The Wells family lived where Mansel Marshall lived later.

In early times the inhabitants of this district were noted for raising fine cattle, especially oxen and steers, and, after a blocking snow-storm, men and boys with their teams would assemble and break out roads to North Sutton village, indulging in merry jokes upon the people there as they valiantly fought their way along, mockingly reminding them of their inability to raise or even to

manage cattle that could do such work. The whole affair became a sort of festive occasion, their service for the public good being purely voluntary, and the village people recognizing the same in the manner which was customary and always acceptable, namely, inviting them into the stores (all the stores sold ardent spirits at that time) and treating them to a good drink of liquor. Their homeward journey up the hill was thus rendered even more hilarious than their coming down had been.

School district No. 5 was divided about 1822, and district No. 11 was formed. The tax-payers after division were as follows:

IN DISTRICT No. 5.	IN DISTRICT No. 11.
Jacob Bean.	David Chadwick.
Joseph Bean.	Joseph Chadwick.
Jesse Fellows.	Samuel Chadwick.
Isaac Fellows.	John Chadwick.
Moses Hills, Esq.	Daniel Butterfield.
Samuel Kezar.	I. J. Hill.
Amos Pressey.	John King.
William Bean.	Guy King.
Isaac Bean.	James Morgan.
Benjamin Wells, Jr.	William Todd.
Moses Davis.	Nathaniel Todd.

At the time of division the school-money for No. 5 was $57.63. Of this money No. 5 had $31.10, and No. 11 had $26.53. In the early years of the century, after its formation into a district, old No. 5 not unfrequently had a hundred scholars in the winter term.

We have thus hastily and imperfectly referred to the inhabitants in old school-district No. 5, as we remember them when living there in 1824, a youth of 16 years. With one or two exceptions, there is not a man, nor a descendant of a man, living there now who was living there then.

Kezar Hall.

King's hill region, although so extensive and so well populated in 1824, was yet remote from any place of public worship, which was quite a serious privation, especially to the aged and feeble. Occa-

sionally ministers from other localities would come on Sunday afternoons or evenings and hold a "third meeting" in the school-house or in some private house.

The house of Samuel Kezar was large, with a long L running out to the shed and barns. Mr. Kezar was, as we have said, a free-thinker, but by no means averse to opening his doors to let his neighbors in for any not unrighteous purpose.

By the desire of his wife, Martha (Sargent), he finished off in the upper story of the L part a hall, with seats all around the sides, so that she could invite her fellow church members and neighbors to hold religious services there, and make them comfortable in summer or winter. It was also utilized for purposes not religious. Several terms of singing-school, and occasionally balls and dances were held there. On these dancing occasions the presiding genius was generally Anthony, or, as he was usually called, Tony Clark, a famous fiddler and teacher of dancing and ball-room etiquette. He was a colored man, and had been a Revolutionary soldier. He used to make an annual visit to this hill of at least a week in length, coming on foot, with fiddle in hand, and the whole region was made jubilant with music and the dancing parties, which would be held every evening while his visit lasted, the same company assembling each evening, whether the dance was at the hall we speak of or at other private houses, for this dancing institution of a week's duration was made migratory, to accommodate each section of the neighborhood as far as possible. Sometimes the

mountain went to Mahomet, sometimes Mahomet went to the mountain.

One of these dances came, by reason of sad news brought to Tony, to a very abrupt termination. A messenger came to the door and called him out to inform him that one of his children was dead. He returned to the dancing-room, drew his bow solemnly, slowly, and dirge-like across the instrument, announcing, "Dead nigger in Warner! No more drawing the bow this week!" and at once departed for Warner, where his home was.

Poor Tony! he might as well take his trouble philosophically, for he was used to the rod of affliction. He had been father of a very numerous family of children, quite a number of whom had died in infancy or early childhood. Probably no man ever lived in Sutton or Warner who was so universally known as this man. He lived to be over one hundred years of age, and is believed to have instructed at least three generations of young people in the arts of dancing and ball-room etiquette.

Felling Trees on King's Hill.

In the autumn of 1888, a party, of whom the present writer was one, being on a visit to the granite quarry on King's hill, chanced there to meet and enter into conversation with Mr. Austin Morgan, of New London, in the course of which that gentleman related the following:

The labors of the King's hill settlers, in common with those of every other section of this town, were very great, especially in clearing the land of the forest growth preparatory to cultivation. To

facilitate this labor somewhat, they occasionally resorted to an expedient which was not uncommon at that time, viz., that of compelling the trees themselves to aid in the process by throwing each other down. Their method of procedure was this: The axe-men went from tree to tree on the piece of land to be cleared, cutting each tree about half way off, but leaving all standing till the whole had thus been prepared for the sacrifice. Then selecting one towering tree for the "leader," they chopped into the remaining half of its immense trunk, and, as it began to topple, giving it a slight impulse in the desired direction, in its fall its branches would interlock with those of its next neighbors, which, aided by the force of gravitation, would cause their immediate downfall, they, meantime, doing the same deadly duty of executioner to those within their reach, and so on, till in a few minutes the whole lay prostrate on the ground.

Jesse Fellows and his wife were among the earliest settlers of that part of the King's hill range which has ever since borne their name, Fellows's hill. Mr. Morgan related an incident of the "clearing" of a portion of their farm, which he had heard from his grandmother, Mrs. Fellows, who lived to the ripe old age of more than 96 years. When Mrs. Fellows came to the hill to live, owing to the dense growth of towering trees, Kearsarge mountain could not be seen from their cabin. Her energetic husband, aided by half a dozen strong men, chopped in the woods till acres of noble trees were made ready to fall. A huge monarch of the forest near the cabin was pitched upon for the leader. All hands gathered about its base, and plied their axes merrily. At last, with a shiver, a sigh, a mighty crash, slowly at first, as if pitying its companions, of whose wholesale destruction it was thus forced to be the unwilling agent, it toppled over, starting the "jam"; other trees began to fall, each one in falling giving a death-blow to its nearest neighbor, and soon the work of destruction was over, and the primeval forest existed no more on Fellows's hill. An exultant shout from the men called the attention of the good housewife from her labors, and, looking forth over the fallen giants, she saw, rising grandly in the distance, old Kearsarge, standing guard over the beautiful lake at its feet, as it stands to-day and shall stand till time shall be no more. Fire finished the work thus begun, the ashes furnishing rich elements of fertility to the soil, which the crops of nearly a century have not yet exhausted.

Petition to be Annexed to New London.

The road described as being built in 1795, that is, the road leading from the present Daniel Hardy place, across the meadow and up and over King's hill westerly to Newbury town line, was a very great advantage to the settlers in this region, bringing them into easy communication with the North meeting-house and village. Owing to its position in a corner of the town, as well as to its great altitude (for King's hill is the highest land in town), they were much isolated from other parts of Sutton, and, before the building of this new road, they had felt very keenly the inconvenience of being included in the geographical limits of a township with which they had little else in common. In fact, as the town records show, they had twice made an effort to move out of Sutton. In 1786, only two years after incorporation, and again in 1789, they had petitioned to be set off from Sutton and annexed to New London. The following is a copy of one of these petitions, which was found among the papers of Dea. Matthew Harvey, where, having rested quietly for more than a century, it again makes its appearance before the public.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire at Concord in said State in General Court convened.

Honorable Gentlemen,

We, your humble petitioners, being part of the inhabitants of the town of Sutton, in said State,—Humbly show that we labor under very great disadvantages on account of being almost separated from the main body of the town to which we now belong, partly by reason of mountains and broken land, which will not admit of making

passable roads, and partly by a large pond across or near the middle of said town from East to West, and also by reason of the length of the way;—the town being seven miles and a quarter in length from North to South, and we being at or near the North end of the same, which renders it very difficult for those of us especially who are situated near the North-west part of the town, we having almost six miles, some of us, to travel to the Centre.

And whereas the inhabitants of New London, adjoining to us on the North, are about building a Meeting-House, and also the inhabitants of Sutton aforesaid have voted to build a Meeting-House, both of which will very much affect us in this matter, which causes us to be so much the more importunate,—and inasmuch as we live adjoining to the town of New London aforesaid, with which we are very much connected in trade and business,—and the most of us live not more than three miles from the centre of the same,—

We therefore your humble petitioners, humbly pray that your Honors would be pleased, in your wisdom and prudence, to take this our case under your wise consideration, and in some measure remove this our present grievance by taking only four Ranges of Lots off the town of Sutton aforesaid extending at least as far to the East as the Grantees land, so called, in said town of Sutton, and annex the same to the southerly part of New London, aforesaid, which, as we humbly conceive, will not be the quarter of the damage to the inhabitants of the town of Sutton aforesaid as it will be of real, necessary advantage to us.—

And your Honors' very humble petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Sutton, June 15, 1786.

Reading over the account of their difficulties, geographical and geological, as set forth in the foregoing petition, we sympathize with those people sincerely, and we almost wish the town could have afforded to let them "secede;" but this could not be, first, because the King's hill settlers, who were the only really aggrieved parties in the case, were a class of citizens such as no body politic that understands itself would surrender without a

struggle; and second, because the territory was too valuable to part with. If this petition had been successful, Sutton would not be the handsome parallelogram now shown upon the map.

Three years later another attempt at division was made, in 1789, in the form of a petition to the selectmen to call a special meeting to consider this question, and that of selling the "2d Division Minister Lot." To both questions the town voted in the negative. The selectmen's call for the meeting says,—

> Whereas a number of the inhabitants of this town living on the Northerly ranges of Lots have requested us the subscribers to call a town-meeting to see if the town will vote them off to New London, with all the town privileges appertaining to them and the other lands of the Non-Residents (*i. e.*, the Lord Proprietors) that lie connected with them," &c.

It will be observed that this petition asks for more of Sutton's territory than the former one did, to be set off to New London. If granted, it would have given that town a straight cut across the north part of Sutton, which would include a portion of the lands originally reserved by the lord proprietors for themselves, and of their own choosing, and, of course, among the best in the township of Perrystown.

Although these petitions were unsuccessful, they were not altogether without good results, the first of which was the building of the road through the King's hill region, the road of 1795, as soon as the difficult work of filling up the meadow, and bridging the stream, and climbing the mountain or hills beyond could be accomplished. The re-

corded votes of the town also indicate other concessions:

March 17, 1794, Voted that the inhabitants of Sutton that attend public worship at New London, shall have their proportionable part of the money raised for the support of the Gospel in this town, to pay to New London.

Some who could be better accommodated with school privileges in New London were also allowed the liberty of paying their school-tax to that town.

KEARSARGE GORE AND CASS HILL.

It appears from Harriman's History of Warner that Kearsarge Gore, in 1781, stretched from what was subsequently called Warner Gore to near what is now called Wilmot Centre. Previous to 1807 this constituted a town by itself, Kearsarge mountain being nearly in the centre. A large part of Wilmot proper was taken from New London in 1807, when it was incorporated a town. It seems from the Gore records that

a meeting was held at the house of Joshua Quimby, in said Gore, Aug. 25, 1794, when William Quimby was chosen clerk, William Graves, Abner Watkins, and Nathan Cross selectmen, Nathan Clough constable, Samuel Quimby, Thomas Cross, and Elisha Smith highway surveyors, Clough, Graves, Cross, and Smith belonging to the north side of the mountain, Quimby, Chase, and Watkins to the south side.

In 1795 Nathan Clough was chosen moderator, W. Quimby clerk, Abner Watkins, Samuel Priest, and Nathan Cross selectmen.

1796, Ebenezer Scales, clerk; Nathan Clough, Abner Watkins, and Nathan Cross, selectmen. Raised $40 for schools.

1797, Abner Watkins, Samuel Priest, and Nathan Cross, selectmen.

1798, officers same as last year, except Thomas Wells in place of Abner Watkins, selectman.

1799, two new selectmen, Benj. Cass on north side, and Foster Goodwin on the south side of the mountain.

1800, officers same as last year. Voted to raise $60 for schools.

1801, Benj. Cass, moderator. In 1802 Ebenezer Fisk appears to be chosen selectman, and is supposed to live on the north side. He was father of John Fisk, accidentally killed in Warner, Mrs. Chas. Thompson, formerly of Wilmot, and Dea. Fisk, of Wilmot. John Fisk was father of ex-Gov. Pillsbury's wife.

In 1804 Benj. Cass, James Palmer (south side), and E. Fisk, selectmen. There were two school-houses, one on the south side and one on the north side of the mountain.

In 1805 Jeremiah Brown, moderator.

In 1806 the meeting was held at Thomas Cross's on the north side. Samuel Thompson was moderator, S. Thompson, Noah Little, and Insley Greeley, selectmen.

1807. Nothing of worth is recorded of this year. Wilmot is now incorporated, and the Gore severed.

The south of the mountain remained the Gore till 1819, when annexed to Warner. In 1810 Capt. Watkins, of Warner Gore, with his company, met the Wilmot company for drill on the top of the mountain, where they had a spirited "sham fight." Harriman says this battle was 2,000 feet higher than Hooker's fight above the clouds on Lookout mountain. Wilmot and the Gore were classed for choice of a representative. In 1811 Eliphalet Gay, of Wilmot, was chosen.

In 1813 Warner Gore "stole the march" on Wilmot, and chose Jason Watkins representative. The meeting was on the Gore side. Gen. Eliphalet Gay, a wealthy man and tavern-keeper, soon after arrived with Wilmot voters, and Gay was elected, and served to the exclusion of Watkins.

In 1814 Jason Watkins was chosen representative without opposition. In 1815 Jabez Youngman was chosen representative.

In 1829 the writer was employed by Deacon Insley Greeley to teach school on Cass hill. This year was remarkable for the quantity of snow which fell. The school was kept in the dwelling-house of Benjamin Cass, before referred to (the school-house having been burned). In the same house a singing-school was kept evenings by Mr. Claggett, of Newport, who is now a physician in Northfield, Vt.

Among the residents of the district at this time were Joseph Brown and his son Joseph, Henry Saunders, Insley Greeley, Benj. Cass and his son Gershom B. Cass, Samuel and Noyes Cass, brothers and industrious farmers, William Morey and his sons John, Jonathan, and Levi, Samuel Kimball, Esq., Widow Dudley Brown and family, and others. Joseph Brown was a substantial farmer, and his son was associated with him in cultivating the farm. Henry Saunders lived at the base of the hill, was an energetic farmer, and had a wife and several children.

Dea. Insley Greeley lived where Freeman Fellows now lives, and

had a respectable family of several sons and daughters, Simon Greeley, Esq., being the oldest son. Dea. Greeley was a much respected citizen. Benjamin Cass, from whom the hill takes its name, was uncle of Lewis Cass, an eminent politician, and once a candidate for president. Lieut. Gershom B. Cass had a wife and two sprightly girls, was a man in his meridian, an excellent citizen, and had often been town officer. He died before 36 years of age. William Morey was a Revolutionary soldier, and the father of a large family. He was much respected, and by way of compliment was called *Colonel*. His sons, before-named, lived with him. Samuel Kimball, Esq., had a family of fifteen children, was a prominent man of the town, and had been frequently representative and selectman of the town. He subsequently moved to the West, where he died.

None of the men here referred to are now living, and most of their homes have been alienated from their heirs. John Cass, only son of the late Col. Joseph B. Cass, and maternal grandson of Benj. Cass, is the only man now living here who "holds the fort" and retains and holds the homestead of his forefathers. Mr. Cass is among the prominent farmers of the county, and is still making additions to his large landed estate, and is yet in the prime of life.

In referring to Gov. Harriman's "History of Warner," we find the early proprietors had much trouble with one Jonathan Palmer, who claimed a lot of land under the Rye or Jennestown grant, so called. It seems he came from Chester, and that he had two sons, John and James, in the Revolution. John, James, and Jeremiah settled early on a lord proprietor's lot, No. 8, drawn to the original right of John Muffat, one of the Masonian proprietors. It is in the eastern part of Sutton. This locality is known as Palmertown or Palmer Gore, adjoining Warner Gore, where the three brothers lived to a great age, and reared large families. It is now largely occupied by the descendants of these three brothers. Some ten years ago seventeen of the 330 voters of Sutton were Palmers and descendants of Jonathan Palmer, of Warner. The Palmers have not been noted as farmers. Some of them have possessed much mechanical skill. David and Moses, sons of John Palmer, made and run about the first clap-board and shingle mills in Merrimack county, nearly sixty years ago. David was also a cooper, shoemaker, and joiner. He died at Sutton Mills a few years since. The Palmers have claimed to be entitled to much hereditary wealth from England, but have failed to obtain it.

SKETCH OF KEZAR'S LAKE,

AND THE EARLY SETTLERS IN ITS VICINITY.

North of Kezar's lake, on an eminence, is the former residence of Matthew Harvey, Esq., from which is a splendid view of the lake and surrounding scenery. The house was built about 1784, is still in good condition, and has ever been and is still occupied by him and his descendants. On the south of the lake is an evergreen forest and plain, beyond which, on a hill, is the former residence of Benjamin Wadleigh. West of the lake is Porter's hill, and on the east is North Sutton village, beyond which in the distance is Kearsarge mountain.

In the centre of the lake is an island about fifty rods long covered with a thrifty growth of wood. This island was once frequented by loons, and here they used to rear their young, coming from afar to this their favorite location, at which time their peculiar cry could occasionally be heard, and was always noticed with some interest, as they were not constant residents but only periodical visitors, who finished the work they came for, and then went away. They were seldom molested by the old inhabitants of the neighborhood, but new comers to town tried their skill upon them till at last they abandoned their favorite resort.

The island is much resorted to on festive occasions by summer residents and native inhabitants in this vicinity, and has many times been the scene of remarkable displays of patriotism on Fourth of July celebrations.

In the neighborhood of this lake Samuel Bean, Ephraim Gile, and Jacob Davis settled in 1770, Benjamin Wadleigh and Jonathan Davis in 1771, Matthew Harvey and Ebenezer Kezar in 1772, David Eaton in 1773, and Daniel Messer in 1776. Samuel Bean was one of the six children (all of whom settled here early) of Mrs. Mary Bean, who died here, at the age of 100 years, in 1811, and who has more descendants living here than any person who ever lived in Sutton. Her son Samuel lived south of the lake. He

had a family of nine sons and three daughters. All of the sons had families. Three of them moved to Hatley, P. Q., about the year 1800. Many of the descendants of Samuel Bean live in this town.

Ephraim Gile settled near Benjamin Wadleigh. From him Gile's pond took its name. This pond is situated about one half mile south-east of Kezar's lake, and is about half its size. The low land between these two ponds indicates that at a remote period they together formed one body of water. Mr. Gile had a family: he was married three times. He was a tanner by trade, and among other skins tanned those of wild animals. For several years he was chosen town-clerk, and kept the town records previous to incorporation.

Jacob Davis was over fifty years of age when he settled here. He was a man of untiring industry, and, in addition to the labor of his farm, made wooden ware, which was extensively used in this region, occupying the place of the crockery ware of the present day. His descendants were many of them unfortunate in being afflicted with insanity. His daughter Betty was said to be *bewitched*, and acted strangely, used to run away and remain hidden in the woods for several days, and finally died from exposure of this kind late in autumn. Few of Jacob Davis's posterity are living.

Near Ephraim Gile lived Jonathan Davis, Jacob Davis being not far from them. Jonathan's farm adjoined Gile's pond. His posterity are numerous, and are noted for longevity. He died in 1800, at about 60 years of age. His wife lived to the age of 93, and his sons David and Philip were over 90.

The farm of Benjamin Wadleigh, the 7th settler, adjoined that of Samuel Bean. They lived side by side more than forty years, and it is said that no record of indebtedness against each other was ever made, each thinking or feeling as if he were indebted to the other, and when the one died the other soon followed.

The farms of Benjamin Wadleigh and Matthew Harvey were separated by that of Mr. Kezar and the lake. Both of the first named men came from Rockingham county, and both were born in 1749. Mr. Harvey was a shrewd and far-seeing financial manager, and was the largest land-owner in town when he died, in 1799. Mr. Wadleigh was cautious, and possessed of great physical strength and power of endurance, with an untiring will to carry him through whatever he engaged in. These three men were co-workers with

the other early settlers for the advancement and interest of the town.

Ebenezar Kezar, from whom the lake takes its name, settled near the entrance of the stream into the lake, and where had been an Indian burying-ground, and where many of their relics were found. Mr. Kezar came from Rowley, Mass., where he had been blacksmith, shoemaker, and inn-holder. He was fond of hunting, trapping, and fishing. He made steel traps, some of which are still in use. He took an active part in the early settlement of the town, and called the first meeting after incorporation, in 1784, at which meeting he presided. The first municipal meeting held in town was in 1777. At this meeting Mr. Kezar was moderator, Benjamin Wadleigh clerk, Benjamin Wadleigh, David Eaton, and Samuel Peaslee selectmen, and David Peaslee constable. There were then about thirty-five legal voters in town.

Simon, son of Ebenezer Kezar, came here soon after his father, was selectman in 1790, lived with his father, was married in 1770, and in 1790 had fifteen living children, five having died, one pair of twins among those who died. All the children were by the same wife. She died in 1801. Three of his sons and as many of his daughters emigrated to Hatley, P. Q., where they had large families, and where their descendants remain. The first settlers of Hatley were from Sutton. Two sons of Simon (Samuel and John) lived and died in town, leaving families. Jonathan H. Kezar, son of John, resided on the northerly shore of the lake, where they have erected and repaired several dwellings, and own mills above the lake. The wife of John G. Huntoon, now residing on the northerly side of the pond, is granddanghter of Simon Kezar, and Joseph Greeley, a storekeeper and for many years post-master at the North Village, is great grandson.

This locality has lately been known as *Kezarville*. Most of the lake, and all the land between the lake and the falls, including more than 1,000 acres, is owned by the posterity of Ebenezer Kezar. The only daughter, Hannah Kezar, married Benjamin Wadleigh, and they reared three sons, namely, Jesse, John, and Benjamin. The last-named was born, lived, and died on the homestead of his father. For many years he was county judge. He died in 1864, aged 80. Jesse and John settled early in Hatley, P. Q., where they died leaving families. The farm originally settled by Benjamin Wadleigh, senior, is now owned by his great grandson,

Milton B. Wadleigh. It is believed that this is the only instance in town in which an entire one hundred acre lot of land has passed in direct male line from an early proprietor to the great grandson.

Susan, youngest daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh, senior, married Capt. John Pillsbury, and was mother of George A. Pillsbury and Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, and of B. F. Pillsbury, a resident of this town till 1878, and since resident in Minnesota. She had also one daughter, Dolly, who married, and died leaving one son, Charles E. Cummings, of Nashua.

Matthew Harvey was a leading man of the town. He had five sons and three daughters. About 1820 his two oldest sons, Jonathan and Matthew, were among the prominent politicians of the state. Both have been members of the house of representatives, senate, and council, and members of congress. In 1818 Matthew was speaker of the house, and Jonathan president of the senate. In 1830 Matthew was elected governor of the state, and before the close of his term was appointed U. S. District judge of New Hampshire, which office he held till his death in 1866. Their brothers, Col. Philip S. Harvey and Col. John Harvey, were prominent in town. The latter was father of Matthew Harvey, of Newport, for forty years connected with the *New Hampshire Argus and Spectator* as printer, editor, and proprietor.

The children of Jonathan Harvey were four daughters, and a son who died in infancy. Two of the daughters continued to reside on the homestead after his decease, namely, Mrs. Hiram Watson and Mrs. Susan Knowlton, the former of whom died during the past autumn. J. Harvey Watson, in common with Mrs. Knowlton, now own the homestead. Mrs. Augusta Harvey Worthen, daughter of Col. John Harvey, and sister to the junior editor of the *Argus*, has been for several years engaged in the preparation of this History of Sutton. In early life she resided for several years in the family of her uncle, the late Gov. Matthew Harvey, then of Hopkinton. None of the posterity of Col. John Harvey are permanent residents in this town, but most of them spend some portion of every summer here, and still retain the village homestead. His grandson, the child of his daughter Hannah (Harvey) Kohlrausch, by name Charles Harvey Kohlrausch, is the present owner of the estate on King's Hill, which was first owned by Matthew Harvey, senior, and became the property of his son, Col. John Harvey, on the division of his estate.

David Eaton lived north-west of Kezar's lake; was an active public man. None of his progeny now live in town. Daniel Messer settled south-east of the lake; he had a family of five sons and six daughters, eight being born before coming here. He was a man of great physical endurance. It was said of him that he would carry a load of grain on his back to mill at Contoocook and home, and do a day's work for Deacon Harvey the same day. This sketch refers to the settlers around Kezar's lake in 1777, all of whom held prominent positions in town, and all except David Eaton have descendants living in town. They all died on the farms where they first settled, except Ephraim Gile. They all came here penniless, or nearly so, and all gained a competency. The following is a table of their longevity:

Ebenezer Kezar died in 1793, aged 73.

Simon Kezar died in 1871, aged 71. His wife died in 1801, aged 54.

Samuel Bean died in 1819, aged 77. His wife died in 1825, aged 77. His mother died in 1811, aged 100.

Ephraim Gile died in 1821, aged 90.

David Eaton died in 1804, aged 66.

Benjamin Wadleigh died in 1817, aged 68. His wife died in 1836, aged 86.

Matthew Harvey died in 1799, aged 49. His wife died in 1827, aged 66.

Daniel Messer died in 1815, aged 80. His wife died in 1828, aged 91.

Jonathan Davis died in 1800, aged 60. His wife died in 1838, aged 93.

Jacob Davis died in 1819, aged 105. His wife died in 1819, aged 99.

David Eaton died in 1804, aged 66.

SUNAPEE LAKE,

AND FORMER RESIDENTS IN ITS NEIGHBORHOOD.

On the west side of the lake, near Chandlerville, lived Zephaniah Clark, the first settler of the town (1762). He was a land-owner and justice of the peace. A little south of the lake is the site of the old meeting-house. Near by resided Deacon Gunnison, a devout man, who was the father of twenty-one children. It is said that his eldest son once inquired of him why he had so large a family. The deacon replied that we are commanded "to multiply and replenish the earth." The son's reply was, "God does not command you to do the whole of it."

North of Deacon Gunnison, near the lake, lived Mr. Emery with a large family. East of Mr. Emery, on a high eminence, resided Eleazer Wells, where Col. Giles Bartlett has since lived. Col. Bartlett married Mr. Wells's daughter for his first wife. In a northerly direction, near the east shore of the lake, resided Capt. John Farmer, where his son, Col. John Farmer, has since lived. Capt. Farmer lived, when young, with Gen. Stark at Derryfield several years, and accompanied the general to Bennington, and fought in the battle of Bennington Aug. 16, 1777. He soon after settled in Newbury, where he died at an advanced age, leaving a numerous family. The farm of Levi Hastings was on Hastings's hill, west of Capt. Farmer's and adjoining.

Near Blodgett's Landing resided Joshua Blodgett and John Blodgett, father of George Blodgett.

Baker's hill lies east of Blodgett's, and was the former place of residence of Jesse, Nathan, and Benjamin Baker, Benjamin Cilley, and Richard Collins. This was the best cultivated portion of Newbury. They were all thrifty farmers. The farm of Nathan Baker, at his decease at an advanced age, was supposed to be the best farm in town. Dr. William Leach lived south-east of Baker hill.

Northerly of Baker hill and near Pike's shore resided Lieut. Thomas Pike, in New London. Mr. Pike was a remarkably tall and athletic man. In his younger days he frequently crossed the lake alone in a canoe. He had several daughters. One married Col. Samuel Rogers, one married Samuel Knowlton, and one married Joseph Chase. Mrs. Knowlton lived to past 90 years of age. At a time when Lieut. Pike was very aged he crossed the lake alone, and in returning when in the middle of the lake, a sudden squall came up and capsized the canoe. His son, Capt. John Pike, fearing his father might be in danger, hastened to the lake, and when it cleared away so that he could see, he discovered the canoe. John took his own canoe and plied the oars with all his might. Capt. Pike was not to be beaten in or on the lake, as was the father in his early days. He soon reached the canoe of his father, and found the old man resting quietly on the middle of the boat, which was bottom upward, with his face downwards, chewing his quid of tobacco, seeing which the son felt assured that all was right with him.

The farms of Capt. Robert and Ezekiel Knowlton were near by. Capt. Amos Currier lived near Lieut. Pike, where his grandson, Amos Currier, has since lived. He enlisted a company of soldiers, and commanded it in the War of 1812.

Near Captain Currier lived Captain John Morgan, the ancestor of the Morgans of New London. In the same vicinity lived Deacon Peter Sargent, who was of a numerous family, remarkable for industry and long life. Most of the eight Sargent brothers lived to be more than eighty years of age. Amasa, who lived in Hanover, was 98 years old at his death. He was uncle of Hon. J. E. Sargent.

Near Peter Sargent lived Capt. James Minot, whose father was a large land-owner in this vicinity. Capt. Minot subsequently lived in Sutton, was an officer in the War of 1812, and lived in different parts of the state, and has been a member of the senate, and several of his sons have been prominent citizens of Concord.

Near Herrick's Cove, on the east side of the lake, resided Jonathan Herrick. He lived here at the time of the great tornado, Sept. 9, 1821, from which he suffered much. His buildings were nearly destroyed, fences blown down, and crops ruined, as well as those of his neighbors. Mr. Herrick and most of his neighbors soon afterwards left town and went to Corinth, Me., where their posterity now live.

Burpee hill lies north-east of Herrick's Cove, and was the residence of Thomas Burpee and several of his brothers. This hill was early noted as a neighborhood of good farmers. Their descendants are numerous.

Northerly of Burpee hill is Goose Harbor, or Otterville. Here is a small village situated on a stream leading from Little Sunapee lake to Otter pond. Here is a water-power that rarely fails in a drought. This part of New London was taken from Sunapee (Wendell) in 1804. Near here were the farms of Zebulon Getchell, Ephraim Gile, or *Guile*, Henry, Achilles, and Winthrop Clough.

Easterly of Baker hill in Newbury is King's or Bean's hill, the highest land in town. Near the summit of this hill resided John King and William Bean, both of them being men of great physical strength and power of endurance. Near them resided Capt. Amos Pressey, for many years deputy sheriff, collector, and constable, who was a man of wit and humor. Many anecdotes are told of him. He died in 1839, aged 72.

Moses Hills lived near the eastern base of this hill, for many years selectman of the town and representative. Near by lived Joseph and David Chadwick, the latter a Revolutionary soldier.

At George's Mills, in Sunapee, resided Ichabod Hearsee, who owned the mills which subsequently were purchased by Daniel George. These mills are near the northern extremity of the lake, on a stream passing from Otter pond to Lake Sunapee.

At the date we refer to, *Wendell*, now Sunapee, had about 75 ratable polls, and 300 inhabitants, mostly farmers, who were landowners.

On the road from George's Mills to Sunapee Harbor, on an eminence commanding a view of the lake, resided Col. Samuel Rogers, many years a prominent citizen of the town. Near by him lived Christopher Gardner, Philbrick Huntoon, Nathan Rogers, and Isaac Currier. At Sunapee Harbor, at the outlet of the lake, resided John Chase, John Chase, Jr., and Jonathan Wooster. John Chase, Jr., was a large tax-payer in 1800, and owned mills here. He could adapt himself to most trades and professions, had a great memory, and was a capital story-teller.

Jonathan Wooster also owned the celebrated clothing mills here. The writer remembers when a boy to have carried a load of cloth with a team for a clothier in Sutton to these mills to be fulled.

Northerly and westerly of the road leading from George's Mills

to Newport were the farms of Elijah George, Daniel George Samuel George, Whittier Perkins, Moses Sargent, Esek Young, Francis Pingrey, Barnabas Conant, Isaac Eastman, Abijah Emerson, Benjamin Perkins, Francis Smith, Josiah Trow, and Squire Woodward. Most of these farms are seen from the lake.

Whittier Perkins was a remarkable mechanical genius and penman. In 1800 he was one of the selectmen. Abiathar Young lived on Young's hill, east of Sunapee depot, was a large land-owner, and had a saw-mill at the lower end of Edes's meadow, below Sunapee Centre. He was father of the late Lieut. John Young, Andrew Young, and Capt. William Young. Near Abiathar Young's were the farms of Eben Angell, David Hobson, David Moores, Stephen Scranton, James Scales, Job Williams, and Robert Young.

William Gage lived on the east side of Young hill. John Clapp lived near Newbury and Goshen line. James Lamb lived on Winn hill; was noted for longevity. It is said that he died at the age of 104 years. His son Alexander at the age of 88 years was living, and possessed of the cheerfulness and vivacity of youth to a remarkable degree, a living example of the uncertainty of medical rules of health and dietetic hygiene.

Near James Lamb lived Joshua Gage, Nathaniel Perkins, Esq. (who was many years town-clerk), Noel Angell, Cornelius Young, and James Young. Samuel Sischo, Giles Bartlett, and Stephen Young lived near Goshen. Gideon Angell, the largest tax-payer in town, David Angell, the owner of Angell's tavern near the South meeting-house, Amos Eastman, Ezra Eastman, and Joshua Whitney lived in the west or south-west part of the town, near Goshen, Newbury, and Newport. These pioneers were worthy the remembrance of their posterity, many of whom are scattered throughout the coun try.

In 1773 there resided in Perrystown, now Sutton, David Peasley and family near the foot of Kimball's hill, David and Jonathan Davis and families where S. N. Little and A. Cummings now live, Cornelius Bean living near David Peasley, Samuel Bean living where John Pressey now resides, Benjamin Wadleigh living where M. B. Wadleigh lives, Jonathan Stevens where S. Littlehale lives, Matthew Harvey residing where Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Knowlton reside, and Benjamin Philbrick near Mr. Gage's, all living in log-houses sixteen feet square, with stone chimneys. Their neighbors were Zepheniah Clark, Esq., of Newbury, living near Chandlerville, Dea.

William Presby, of Bradford, who resided west of Bradford Corner, David Annis and his son-in-law, Reuben Kimball, of Warner, Philip Call, Nathaniel Maloon, Benjamin Pettengill, John and Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury.

In 1753 Mr. Maloon, wife, and three children, were captured by the Indians. He and his wife were sold to the French. He returned to his farm after four and one half years. One of the children returned after nine years' captivity.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In the fall of 1826, soon after the great August freshet, the writer from Sutton attended a select school at Manning Seamans's, New London, kept by Enoch Hale, of Keene. Among the students were two daughters of Hon. Jonathan and one daughter of Col. John Harvey, from Sutton, Benjamin Woodbury, Jeremiah Shepard, Augustus Seamans and his sister Caroline, Susan Greeley, a young, beautiful, and accomplished lady, several daughters of Dea. David Everett, Hannah, daughter of Green French, Esq., if we mistake not a young son and daughter of then Col. Anthony Colby, and others, in all about thirty. The daughter of Gov. Colby, Susan E. Colby, subsequently became the principal of the female department of the New Hampton Institution, when under the control of the Baptist denomination. After the removal of the institute to New London she took charge of the female department for several years. Soon after, she married James Colgate, Esq., a wealthy banker of New York city. Mr. Colgate probably has done more, personally and financially, for the support of the Baptist denomination in this state than any other person living. Her brother, Gen. Daniel E. Colby, graduated at Dartmouth college, was long a merchant at Scytheville (then an obscure part of the town), has often been town officer, and succeeded his father as adjutant-general, and also as resident on the old homestead of his father and grandfather in New London.

Among the leading men in this vicinity who are favorably remembered were James Colby, an early settler of the town, father of Gov. Colby, and once representative from Sutton and New London when classed together, who was early a prominent magistrate and business man in town; Daniel Woodbury, Esq., who had a large and respectable family; Jonathan Greeley, Esq., noted for piety, prudence, and wealth; Green French, Esq., once a prominent man in Sutton, where he had served as selectman and held other offices, was an extensive farmer and noted Free Mason; Col.

Perley Burpee, who married a daughter of Joseph Colby, was an extensive business man and farmer; his wife survives him, and is much respected and beloved, as was her mother, who was a lady of superior ability.

In the winters of 1833–'34 the writer was engaged in teaching school on the Low Plains, so called, in New London. Among the students at this time were Robert Stinson, with a brother and two sisters, Sylvan Hunting and brothers, James Woodbury, a number of children of John Fisk, several sons and daughters of Capt. Otis Everett, three sons and one daughter of John Hayes, one son and daughter of James Hayes, two daughters of Eliphalet Gay, a son and daughter of David Gay (the daughter is now the wife of E. T. Sibley, scythe manufacturer and a prominent man of Newport), several sons of Daniel Potter (who was deputy sheriff), two sons and one daughter of Joseph Kimball (where we boarded), several of the family of Samuel Shepard, James and Thomas, sons of Ebenezer Shepard, two or three sons of Abel Wheeler, and others,—in all about forty-five.

Robert Stinson and Sylvan Hunting became clergymen; Archibald Hayes was an attorney-at-law, went west, and died there; his brothers, John M., and Orrin T., Hayes, have been prominent business and political men. In this school there was more than the usual amount of talent and scholarship. On Low Plain at this time resided William, Eliphalet, David, and Asa Gay, Ebenezer and Samuel Shepard, John and James Hayes, Capt. Otis Everett, James Stinson, Daniel Potter, Daniel Woodbury, Esq., John Fisk, Jared Hunting, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Heath, Ira Smith, Joseph Trussell, and his brother, John Trussell, Esq., and others. Perhaps the two last named are the only survivors of the above named, and they are childless.

Among other men of the town at this time were Capt. Amos Currier, Capt. John Pike, and his father Lieut. Thomas Pike, Capt. John Morgan, an early settler and the progenitor of the Morgans of New London. There were several families of Davises, Knowltons, Sargents, and Burpees living in the westerly part of the town; John Sargent lived near Pleasant pond. The eight Sargent brothers, and several sisters, were noted for longevity, industry, and economy. The mother of Hon. Jonathan Harvey and Gov. Matthew Harvey, of Sutton, was a Sargent from Weare, and connected with the Sargents of New London.

Capt. Moses S. Harvey, once of Sutton, was a man of marked ability and scholarly attainments. In his last days he was judge of probate for Lake county, Ohio. His son, Thomas W. Harvey, has been many years commissioner of common schools for the state of Ohio. We might refer to many others, but perhaps this article is already too lengthy.

TOWN OFFICERS ELECTED MARCH, 1890.

Moderator—John Pressey.

Town-Clerk—Daniel L. Powers.

Selectmen—George C. Pillsbury, John S. Andrews, George Robertson.

Treasurer—James B. Richards.

School Board—John Pressey, S. N. Welch, M. D., Levi W. Clough, M. D.

Auditors—Moses L. Pillsbury, Milton B. Wadleigh.

Appropriations.

Schools,	$1,200
Text-books,	200
School-house,	300
Town charges,	400